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COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

Email: corporate.services@fingal.ie

County Hall
Swords
Co Dublin

Tuesday, 6th February 2024

To Each Member of the County Council

Dear Councillor

The Meeting of the **County Council** will be held in the **Council Chamber - County Hall, Swords** at **5.00 pm** on **Monday, 12th February, 2024** to consider the following Agenda.

Yours faithfully

Nikki Halleran
Meetings Administrator
Corporate Services

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A G E N D A

1 Confirmation and Re-Affirmation of Minutes of Council Meeting held on Tuesday 16th January 2024

2 Nominations

a Filling of casual vacancy on Fingal County Council following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane

b Appointment of one Member to the Planning Strategic Transport & Infrastructure Development Strategic Policy Committee following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane

c Appointment of one Member to Fingal Biodiversity Forum following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane

d Appointment of one Member to Hansfield Strategic Development Zone Steering Group following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane

e Appointment of one Member to the Sports Partnership Committee following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane

f Appointment of one Member to Base Enterprise Centre following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane

QUESTIONS

3 Councillor H. Mahony - Funding for The Arts

"To ask the Chief Executive to outline in tabular format how many artists and musicians have been funded by Fingal since 2014?"

4 Councillor S. Shovlin - Public Participation Network (PPN) Registration

"To ask the Chief Executive what the average waiting time is for new groups joining Public Participation Network (PPN) to get registered?"

5 Councillor J. Hopkins - Notice of Enquiry - Vacant and Derelict Buildings

"To ask the Chief Executive to provide details of how many Notices of Enquiry for vacant and derelict buildings in Fingal, if this practice has not been started, do we intend to put it in place?"

6 Councillor D. Healy - Online systems available for reporting issues to this Council

"To ask the Chief Executive what online systems are available for

reporting issues such as dumping, flooding, air or water pollution, lighting problems, etc., including whether the See It Say It App works effectively and how many issues have been reported to this Council by it in recent years; the current status of Fix Your Street and Fix My Street; how well the online reporting at https://www.fingal.ie/council/service/fix-your-street is working, including how long it has been in place and what level of usage it has had, whether there is or will be an App associated with it, and whether there is a protocol for passing on issues relevant to other public authorities such as Uisce Éireann when submitted through this page; what other initiatives to facilitate easy reporting are in place or under consideration?"

7 Councillor B. Manton - Audit of Tenancies in Social Housing

"To ask the Chief Executive when or if an audit of tenancies has been done to ensure that tenancies in social housing are still held by the appointed tenant and how do we monitor if tenants are deceased or in permanent care homes?"

8 Councillor B. Manton - Bridging loans for housing energy retrofit

"To ask the Chief Executive if bridging loans could be made available to residents while they wait for grants to come through for energy upgrades?"

9 Councillor T. Murphy - Agreeing specific specification of Speed ramps

"To ask the Chief Executive, with the ever-increasing number of road fatalities in Ireland, can this Council consider developing and agreeing a specific specification of speed ramp for a 30km/ph road and a specific specification of speed ramp for a 50km/ph with each design aimed to keep vehicles travelling within the respective speed limit?"

10 Councillor B. Ryan - daa - Complaints - Aircraft Noise

"To ask the Chief Executive to indicate whether there is any Body other than the daa that a citizen of Fingal can complain to about aircraft noise?"

11 Councillor A. Graves - Planned Housing Provisions by this Council over the next three years

"To ask the Chief Executive to provide details of all planned housing provisions by this Council in the Fingal area over the coming three

years, this should include - Social and Affordable housing, agreements with Approved Housing Bodies and projected social housing coming on stream from private developers as part of their housing developments, please provide in tabular format, by area and including the numbers of houses in each case and the type of housing?"

12 **Councillor A. Graves - Schemes being considered to deliver accommodation specifically for older people**

"To ask the Chief Executive to outline what schemes are being considered to deliver accommodation specifically for older people, we are dealing with a population that is ageing and many who are now finding themselves homeless, there are also many residents in Fingal, where their family have grown and left home who would be happy to move to smaller premises, but want to stay in their local community, please provide details of schemes that are currently in development and those planned over the coming three years?"

13 **Councillor N. Treacy - Report on Process for Residents downsizing from 4 and 3 bed to 2 and 1 bed properties**

"To ask the Chief Executive to give a report on the process for residents downsizing from 4 and 3 bed properties to 2 and 1 bed properties, in particular, what is the procedure if a resident is refusing to downsize, how are we as a Local Authority going to proceed with removing long term residents from a property that is under occupied, will they be forced to leave against their will?"

14 **Councillor P. Mulville - Report of the Inter Departmental Group on National Coastal Change Management Strategy**

"To ask the Chief Executive further to Question 10 on the December 2023 Council meeting, whether there has been any further engagement between this Council and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage / Office of Public Works following their publication of the Report of the Inter Departmental Group on National Coastal Change Management Strategy, in the context of current and future plans to address coastal change in Fingal?"

15 **Councillor A. Henchy - Update on the uptake of Housing Support Schemes from the Department of Housing**

"To ask the Chief Executive to provide an update on the uptake of the six housing supports offered by the Department of Housing, in particular, can information be provided on the number of people in

Fingal, per electoral area, who have applied for and were successful in applying for Help to buy, First Home scheme, Local Authority Affordable Purchase scheme, Vacant Property Refurbishment grant, Local Authority Home Loans and Tenant in-situ scheme?"

16 **Councillor K. Dennison - Postage costs by this Council, Draíocht Arts Centre and Seamus Ennis Centre**

"To ask the Chief Executive for the spend on postage by (a) this Council, (b) The Draíocht Arts Centre and (c) The Seamus Ennis Centre for 2022 and 2023?"

17 **Report of Committees**

a Report of Blanchardstown/Mulhuddart/Castleknock-Ongar Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Thursday 1st February 2024

b Report of Corporate Policy Group Meeting held on Tuesday 6th February 2024

c Report of Howth Malahide Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Wednesday 7th February 2024

d Report of Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Thursday 8th February 2024

18 **Financial Matters**

19 **Proposed Disposal of Properties**

a Notice of Proposed disposal of Lands at Stephenstown Industrial Estate to Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing

20 **Declarations of Roads**

a Barnageeragh Cove, Skerries, Co Dublin

b Vauxhall Street, Balbriggan, Co Dublin

c Drynam Hall, Kinsealy, Co Dublin

21 **LADP/011/23 - Proposed development of 18 no. dwellings and associated site works at Rathmore Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin. Notice of Intention to undertake development by a Local Authority (Fingal County Council) under Section 179A Of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)**

22 Part 8 of the PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS 2001 (as amended). Proposed development of Public Playground at Laurel Lodge Park, Castleknock, Dublin 15

23 Part 8 of the PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS 2001 (as amended). Proposed improvements to Corduff Park, Dublin 15

24 Proposed Amendments to the Road Traffic (Special Speed Limits) (County of Fingal) Bye-Laws 2020 - Damastown Way, Dublin 15

25 Draft Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

26 Presentation on 2023 Architectural Conservation Grants

27 Draft Economic Development Strategy

28 Draft Strategic Policy Committee Annual Policy Programme 2024

29 St. Patrick's Day Events

30 Chief Executive's Report

32 Conference Report

33 Correspondence

a Letter from Limerick City and Council dated 12th December 2024 - Wind Energy Development

b Letter from Limerick and City Council dated 18th December 2023 - Resolution - Joint Policing Committee - Proposal to disband dedicated Community Policing

c Letter from Offaly County Council dated 20th December 2023 Resolution - State Lands - Renewable Energy Projects

d Letter from Mayo County Council dated 16th January 2024 - Resolution - Co-ordinate the provision of additional services for the communities hosting refugees and international protection applicants

e Letter from Carlow County Council dated 22nd January 2024 - Work done by Sports Clubs in non-clár areas - Car parks

f Letter from Sligo County Council dated 30th January 2024 - Resolution - Introduce effective laws to prosecute those who wilfully break the law on bicycles, electric bicycles and electric scooters

g Letter from Wexford County Council dated 24th January 2024 re - The Enactment of the Control of Economic Activity (Occupied Territories) Bill 2018 and the illegal Israeli Settlements Divestment Bill 2023

34 Departmental/Ministerial Correspondence

a Email of acknowledgement from Minister Ryan's Office re Item 47 Cllr B Manton - Hospital Access by Public Transport (December 2023 Council Meeting)

b Letter dated 23rd January 2024 from Office of the Taoiseach re Item 33 - Cllr A. Graves - Moore Street Area - November 2022 Council Meeting

MOTIONS
STATUTORY
FUNCTIONS

41 Councillor P. Mulville - Age appropriate recreational and hang-out space for teenagers - The Space for Play

"That the Chief Executive report on plans to provide age appropriate recreational and hang-out space for teenagers, as set out in Keeping it Green, An Open Space Strategy for Fingal and The Space for Play - A Play Policy for Fingal, to be done in close consultation and dialogue with young people, also given the recently completed county wide audit of play facilities."

42 Councillor T. Leddy - Installation of Salt/Grit Bins within Housing Estates

"That this Council introduces a County wide policy of installing salt/grit bins within housing estates so that volunteers and Council workers could work together to ensure that footpaths are gritted during cold snaps."

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Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Minutes of the County Council Meeting held on Tuesday, 16th January, 2024 in the Council Chamber - County Hall, Swords, at 5.00 pm

MEMBERS PRESENT

Councillors:
Boland, Cathal
Burtchaell, John
Butler, Darragh
Carey, Ian
Conroy, Pamela
Dennehy, Brian
Donnelly, Angela
Doyle, Tania
Griffin, Michelle
Graves, Ann
Guerin, Jimmy
Hanaphy, Breda
Healy, David
Henchy, Adrian
Hopkins, Joan
Humphreys, James
Kitt, Tom
Lavin, Anthony
Leddy, Ted

Councillors:
Maguire, Grainne
Mahony, Howard
Manton, Brigid
McCamley, Mary
McDonagh, Brian
Mulligan, Dean
Newman, Joe
O'Brien, Eoghan
O'Donoghue, Robert
O'Leary, Tom
Onwumereh, JK
Power, Karen
Rane, Punam
Ryan, Brendan
Shovlin, Siobhan
Tormey, Aoibhinn
Treacy, Natalie

Apologies for inability to attend were received for Councillors Paul Mulville, Tony Murphy and John Walsh.

The Mayor, Councillor Adrian Henchy presided.

OFFICIALS PRESENT

AnnMarie Farrelly (Chief Executive); Mary Egan (Director of Services/People,

Corporate & Digital); John Quinlivan (Director of Services/Economic, Enterprise, Tourism and Cultural Development); David Storey (Director of Services/Environment, Climate Action, Active Travel & Sports); Mary T Daly (Director of Services/Operations); Oliver Hunt (Head of Finance); Paul Carroll (Director of Housing Services and Community Development); Matthew McAleese (Director of Services Planning and Strategic Infrastructure); Betty Boardman (County Librarian); Aoife Sheridan (Senior Executive Officer); Nikki Halleran (A/Senior Executive Officer).

F/1/24 (Agenda Item No)

ANNOUNCEMENT

At the start of the meeting, the Mayor, Councillor. A. Henchy reminded Members that Standing Orders would apply to all aspects of the meeting.

F/2/24 (Agenda Item No 1)

Confirmation and Re-Affirmation of Minutes of Council Meeting held on Monday 11th December 2023

Minutes of the County Council Meeting held on 11th December 2023 which had been circulated were considered.

It was **PROPOSED** by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire, and **RESOLVED –**

"That the minutes of the County Council Meeting held on 11th December 2023 be **ADOPTED."**

F/3/24 (Agenda Item No 2)

Nominations

a <u>Filling of Casual vacancy on Fingal County Council following the resignation of Councillor Daniel Whooley</u>

The report by the Chief Executive, setting out the required procedures, which had been circulated was READ.

The nomination of Michelle Griffin to fill the casual vacancy was proposed by Councillor P. Conroy and seconded by Councillor D. Healy.

In accordance with Section 19 of the Local Government Act 2001, as amended, Michelle Griffin was co-opted as a Member of Fingal County Council.

b Appointment of one Member to Joint Policing Committee

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**.

It was proposed by Councillor P. Conroy, seconded by Councillor. D. Healy and **AGREED**:

"That Councillor Michelle Griffin be appointed to the Joint Policing Committee."

c Appointment of one Member to Housing Strategic Policy Committee vacancy following the resignation of Councillor Daniel Whooley

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**.

It was proposed by Councillor P. Conroy, seconded by Councillor D. Healy and **AGREED**:

"That Councillor Michelle Griffin be appointed to the Housing Strategic Policy Committee."

d Appointment of one Member to Hansfield Strategic Development Zone Steering Group

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**.

It was proposed by Councillor P. Conroy, seconded by Councillor. D. Healy and **AGREED**:

"That Councillor Michelle Griffin be appointed to the Hansfield Strategic Development Zone Steering Group."

e Appointment of one Member to Comhairle na nÓg

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**.

It was proposed by Councillor P. Conroy, seconded by Councillor. D. Healy and AGREED:

"That Councillor Michelle Griffin be appointed to Comhairle na nÓg."

f Appointment of one Member to Blanchardstown Local Drug & Alcohol Task Force

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was CONSIDERED.

It was proposed by Councillor P. Conroy, seconded by Councillor. D. Healy and AGREED:

"That Councillor Michelle Griffin be appointed to the Blanchardstown Local Drug & Alcohol Task Force."

F/4/24 (Agenda Item No)

QUESTIONS

It was proposed by Councillor J. Humphreys, seconded by Councillor B. McDonagh and RESOLVED:

"That in accordance with Standing Order No. 51, Questions numbered 3 to 16 be ADOPTED."

F/5/24 (Agenda Item No 3)

Councillor J. Hopkins - Green Waste Management

F/6/24 (Agenda Item No 4)

Councillor S. Shovlin - Funding for Women's/Sister's Sheds

F/7/24 (Agenda Item No 5)

Councillor B. Manton - Cost Rental Housing

F/8/24 (Agenda Item No 6)

Councillor A. Henchy - Bike Share Schemes

F/9/24 (Agenda Item No 7)

Councillor A. Henchy - Residential Zoned Land Tax Map - Fingal

F/10/24 (Agenda Item No 8)
Councillor R. O'Donoghue - Lighting Projections on monuments in Fingal

F/11/24 (Agenda Item No 9)
Councillor R. O'Donoghue - Feasibility Study Capital Programme - Swimming Pool

F/12/24 (Agenda Item No 10)
Councillor P. Conroy - Policy on Removal of Hedgerows

F/13/24 (Agenda Item No 11)
Councillor E. O'Brien - Forests on Public Lands Scheme

F/14/24 (Agenda Item No 12)
Councillor T. Doyle - Impact of Guidelines for Consultations - Cycles Lanes/Filtered permeability systems

F/15/24 (Agenda Item No 13)
Councillor H. Mahony - Display of works by Professional Artists funded by this Council

F/16/24 (Agenda Item No 14)
Councillor D. Healy - Legal proceedings relating to the exercise or performance of a reserved function

F/17/24 (Agenda Item No 15)
Councillor B. Ryan -Transfer of Tenancy during 2023

F/18/24 (Agenda Item No 16)
Councillor P. Mulville - Delay in tenants moving into new Social Housing Units across the County

F/19/24 (Agenda Item No 17)
Report of Committees

a Report of Strategic Policy Committee Chairpersons' Annual Report

The reports by the Strategic Policy Committee Chairpersons which had been circulated were CONSIDERED and NOTED.

b Report of Organisation, Procedure and Finance Committee Meeting held on Monday 11th December 2023

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED** and **AGREED.**

c Report of Balbriggan/Rush/Lusk/Swords Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Thursday 14th December 2023

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED.** It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire, and **RESOLVED:**

"That the recommendations contained in the report of Committee of Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords Services (B) Meeting held on Thursday 14th December 2023, are hereby **ADOPTED.**"

d Report of Corporate Policy Group Meeting held on Monday 8th January 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED.** It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and **RESOLVED:**

"That the recommendations contained in the report from Corporate Policy Group Meeting held on the 8th January 2024, be **APPROVED.**"

e Report of Blanchardstown/Mulhuddart/Castleknock Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 9th January 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED.** It was proposed by Councillor T. Kitt, seconded by Councillor N. Treacy and **RESOLVED:**

"That the recommendations contained in the report of Committee of Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart/Castleknock/Ongar Services B meeting held on Thursday 9th January 2024, are hereby **ADOPTED.**"

f Report of Howth/Malahide Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Wednesday 10th January 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**. It was proposed by Councillor B. McDonagh, seconded by Councillor D. Healy and **RESOLVED:**

"That the recommendations contained in the report of Committee of Howth Malahide Services (B) meeting held on 10th January 2024 are hereby **ADOPTED.**"

g Report of Balbriggan/Rush/Lusk/Swords Services B Area Committee Meeting held on Thursday 11th January 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**. It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and **RESOLVED:**

"That the recommendations contained in the report of Committee of Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords Services (B) Meeting held on Thursday 11th January 2024, are hereby **ADOPTED.**"

F/20/24 (Agenda Item No 18)

Financial Matters

a 2022 Annual Financial Statement and Audit Report

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED** and the report was **NOTED.**

b Audit Committee Report on Audited AFS

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED** and the report was **NOTED.**

c Financial assistance to Approved Housing Bodies under the Capital Assistance Scheme - Call for CAS 2017 to provide units of living accommodation in the Fingal area

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED.**

It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and RESOLVED:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be ADOPTED."

F/21/24 (Agenda Item No 19)

Proposed Disposal of Properties

a Proposed disposal of land at Old Road, Hayestown, Rush, Co Dublin to Manley Construction Limited

The attached report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was CONSIDERED. It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy and seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and RESOLVED:

"That lands at Old Road, Hayestown, Rush, Co Dublin, as referred to in the Notice under S183 of the Local Government Act 2001 as amended and dated 4th January 2024, be disposed of to Manley Construction Limited in accordance with the terms specified therein."

b Proposed Disposal of land to rear of No.1 Seaview Park, Portrane Co Dublin to Mr. Tony Fagan and Ms. Jackie Fagan

The attached report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was CONSIDERED. It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy and seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and RESOLVED:

"That lands to the rear of No.1 Seaview Park, Portrane Co Dublin, as referred to in the Notice under S183 of the Local Government Act 2001 as amended and dated 4th January 2024, be disposed of to Mr. Tony Fagan and Ms. Jackie Fagan in accordance with the terms specified therein."

c Proposed disposal of land adjacent 1 Moyclare Road, Baldoyle to Kerrie Fox

The attached report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was CONSIDERED. It was proposed by Councillor A. Tormey and seconded by Councillor B. McDonagh and RESOLVED:

"That lands adjacent to 1 Moyclare Road, Baldoyle, as referred to in the Notice under S183 of the Local Government Act 2001 as amended and dated 4th January 2024, be disposed of to Kerrie Fox in accordance with the terms specified therein."

d Proposed disposal of land at No 4 Hacketstown Cottages, Skerries, Co Dublin to Jennifer Howell

The attached report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was **CONSIDERED.** It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy and seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and **RESOLVED:**

"That lands at No 4 Hacketstown Cottages, Skerries, Co Dublin, as referred to in the Notice under S183 of the Local Government Act 2001 as amended and dated 4th January 2024, be disposed of to Jennifer Howell in accordance with the terms specified therein."

F/22/24 (Agenda Item No 20)

Declarations of Roads

a Bay Meadows, Phase 2, Hollystown, Dublin 15

The report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was **CONSIDERED.** It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire, and **RESOLVED:**

"That the roads referred to in the attached report be, and are hereby declared to be, public roads."

F/23/24 (Agenda Item No 21)

Part XI/002/23 - Chief Executive Report pursuant to Part XI of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) and Part 8 of the Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) for the proposed Public Realm Improvements on a Pedestrianised New Street, Malahide

The attached report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was CONSIDERED. A presentation was provided to the Members by Sinead Murphy, Senior Engineer, Environment, Climate Action, Active Travel and Sports Department.

The Mayor, Councillor. A. Henchy advised the Members that four motions had been received.

The following motion was proposed by Councillor A. Tormey and seconded by Councillor P. Rane:

"That the yellow boxed area at the southern end of New Street should be retained and deliveries need to be facilitated from that area."

Following discussion, the Mayor instructed that a roll call vote be taken and on a division the voting resulted as follows:

FOR: 5 FIVE

AGAINST: 27 TWENTY SEVEN

ABSTAIN: 2 TWO

FOR: Councillors; Mulligan, Dean; Tormey, Aoibhinn, O'Leary, Tom; Boland, Cathal; Rane, Punam.

AGAINST: Councillors Henchy, Adrian; Hopkins, Joan; Burtchaell, John; Donnelly, Angela; Hanaphy, Breda; Treacy, Natalie; Maguire, Grainne; Griffin, Michelle; Carey, Ian; Power, Karen; O'Brien, Eoghan; Kitt, Tom; Manton, Brigid; Ryan, Brendan; McCamley, Mary; Shovlin, Siobhan; Guerin, Jimmy; Healy, David; Conroy, Pamela; Mahony, Howard; Butler, Darragh; Onwumereh, JK; Dennehy, Brian; O'Donoghue, Robert; McDonagh, Brian; Humphreys, James; Leddy, Ted.

ABSTAIN: Councillors Lavin, Anthony; Newman, Joe.

The Mayor then DECLARED the Motion LOST.

The following motion was proposed by Councillor A. Tormey and seconded by Councillor P. Rane:

"That a window of 2 hours should be allowed in the afternoon for deliveries at the southern end of New Street."

Following discussion, the Mayor instructed that a roll call vote be taken and on a division the voting resulted as follows:

FOR: 5 FIVE

AGAINST: 29 TWENTY NINE

ABSTAIN: 1 ONE

FOR: Councillors Tormey, Aoibhinn, O'Leary, Tom; Boland, Cathal; Leddy, Ted; Rane, Punam.

AGAINST: Councillors Henchy, Adrian; Hopkins, Joan; Burtchaell, John; Mulligan, Dean; Donnelly, Angela; Hanaphy, Breda; Graves, Ann; Treacy, Natalie; Maguire, Grainne; Griffin, Michelle; Carey, Ian; Power, Karen; O'Brien, Eoghan; Kitt, Tom; Manton, Brigid; Ryan, Brendan; McCamley, Mary; Lavin, Anthony; Doyle, Tania; Guerin, Jimmy; Healy, David; Conroy, Pamela; Mahony, Howard; Butler, Darragh; Onwumereh, JK; Dennehy, Brian; O'Donoghue, Robert; McDonagh, Brian; Humphreys, James.

ABSTAIN: Councillor Newman, Joe.

The Mayor then DECLARED the Motion LOST.

The following motion was proposed by Councillor D. Healy and seconded by Councillor K. Power:

"That the New Street Public Realm development be modified in line with the policies set out in *Forest of Fingal A Tree Strategy for Fingal*, such that the Council will, insofar as practical considering both the value of existing trees as recognised in *Forest of Fingal* and the additional expense of implementing the plan over a longer period, remove the existing large trees on an incremental basis over a number of years as the new trees grow, rather than all at once."

During discussions Councillor D. Healy withdrew the motion.

The following motion was proposed by Councillor D. Healy and seconded by Councillor K. Power:

"That the New Street Public Realm development be modified by confirming that the Council will ensure that awnings, parasols and other street furniture are similar throughout the street, and that there is no advertising on any street furniture."

During discussions Councillor D. Healy accepted the Chief Executive comments that this will be dealt with through Street Furniture Licensing, Councillor D Healy withdrew the motion.

The Mayor then instructed that a roll call vote be taken on Chief Executive's recommendation to proceed with the proposed Public Realm Improvements on a Pedestrianised New Street, Malahide and on a division the voting resulted as follows:

FOR: 22 TWENTY TWO

AGAINST: 9 NINE

ABSTAIN: 5 FIVE

FOR: Councillors Henchy, Adrian; Hopkins, Joan; Graves, Maguire, Grainne; Griffin, Michelle; Carey, Ian; Power, Karen; O'Brien, Eoghan; Kitt, Tom; Manton, Brigid; McCamley, Mary; O'Leary, Tom; Shovlin, Siobhan; Lavin, Anthony; Doyle, Tania; Guerin, Jimmy; Healy, David; Conroy, Pamela; Mahony, Howard; Onwumereh, JK; Dennehy, Brian; O'Donoghue, Robert; McDonagh, Brian; Humphreys, James.

AGAINST: Councillors Burtchaell, John; Mulligan, Dean; Ann; Treacy, Natalie; Ryan, Brendan; Tormey, Aoibhinn, Doyle, Tania; Newman, Joe; Boland, Cathal.

ABSTAIN: Councillors Donnelly, Angela; Hanaphy, Breda; Butler, Darragh; Leddy, Ted; Rane, Punam.

The Mayor then **DECLARED** the recommendation **PASSED.**

F/24/24 (Agenda Item No 22)

LADP/010/23 - Proposed development of 14 dwellings and associated site works at Mourne View, Skerries, Co. Dublin. Notice of Intention to undertake development by a Local Authority (Fingal County Council) under Section 179A Of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED** and the report was NOTED.

F/25/24 (Agenda Item No 23)

Balbriggan Harbour Bye-Laws 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED.** A presentation was given to the Members by Mary T. Daly, Director of Services.

It was proposed by Councillor. C. Boland, seconded by Councillor. G. Maguire and **RESOLVED** that –

"Fingal County Council, in exercise of the powers vested in it by Section 199 of the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended) hereby makes the Fingal County Council Balbriggan Harbour Bye-Laws 2024 . Harbour Bye-laws for Balbriggan & Skerries Harbours 2010 are hereby revoked."

F/26/24 (Agenda Item No 24)

Rush Harbour Bye-Laws 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED.** A presentation was given to the Members by Mary T. Daly, Director of Services.

It was proposed by Councillor. C. Boland, seconded by Councillor. D. Mulligan and **RESOLVED** that –

"Fingal County Council, in exercise of the powers vested in it by Section 199 of the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended) hereby makes the Fingal County Council Rush Harbour Bye-Laws 2024. Harbour Bye-laws for Rush & Loughshinny Harbours 2010 are hereby revoked."

F/27/24 (Agenda Item No 25)

Loughshinny Harbour Bye-Laws 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**. A presentation was given to the Members by Mary T. Daly, Director of Services.

It was proposed by Councillor. C. Boland, seconded by Councillor. G. Maguire and **RESOLVED** that –

"Fingal County Council, in exercise of the powers vested in it by Section 199 of the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended) hereby makes the Fingal County Council Loughshinny Harbour Bye-Laws 2024. Harbour Bye-laws for Rush & Loughshinny Harbours 2010 are hereby revoked."

F/28/24 (Agenda Item No 26)

Skerries Harbour Bye-Laws 2024

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was **CONSIDERED**. A presentation was given to the Members by Mary T. Daly, Director of Services.

It was proposed by Councillor. C. Boland, seconded by Councillor. T. O'Leary and **RESOLVED** that –

"Fingal County Council, in exercise of the powers vested in it by Section 199 of the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended) hereby makes the Fingal County Council Skerries Harbour Bye-Laws 2024. Harbour Bye-laws for Balbriggan & Skerries Harbours 2010 are hereby revoked."

F/29/24 (Agenda Item No 27)

Fingal Libraries Draft Development Plan 2024 - 2029

The report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was **CONSIDERED**.

It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire and RESOLVED:

"That the Fingal Libraries Development Plan 2024 – 2029 is hereby ADOPTED."

F/30/24 (Agenda Item No 28)
Local Economic & Community Plan 2023 - 2028

The attached report by the Chief Executive which had been circulated was CONSIDERED. A presentation was given to the Members by Mr. Lorcan Blake from Grant Thornton.

It was AGREED to extend the meeting to conclude Item 28 and take Item 29.

It was proposed by Councillor A. Henchy, seconded by Councillor G. Maguire, and RESOLVED:

"That the Local Economic & Community Plan 2023 – 2028 is hereby ADOPTED."

F/31/24 (Agenda Item No 29)
Draft Economic Development Strategy

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was CONSIDERED.

It was AGREED to DEFER this item to the February Council Meeting.

F/32/24 (Agenda Item No 31)
Chief Executive's Report

The report by the Chief Executive, which had been circulated, was CONSIDERED and NOTED.

F/33/24 (Agenda Item No 38)
Councillor P. Rane - Colour Coded Bus and Cycle Lanes

The report on the motion in the name of Councillor P. Rane was **ACCEPTED.**

F/34/24 (Agenda Item No 44)

Councillor D. Healy - Legal proceedings relating to the exercise or performance of a reserved function

The report on the motion in the name of Councillor D. Healy was **ACCEPTED.**

The Meeting concluded at 20.14.

MAYOR _____ DATE _____

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 02a

FILLING OF CASUAL VACANCY ON FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLOR PUNAM RANE

In accordance with Section 19 (2) of the Local Government Act 2001, following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane with effect from 28th January 2024, a causal vacancy now exists in Fingal County Council.

Section 19(3)(a) of the Local Government Act 2001 provides that a casual vacancy shall be filled by the co-option by the local authority to fill the vacancy whereby a Member resigns, subject to such person being nominated by the same registered political party who nominated for election or co-option the Member who caused the casual vacancy.

Section 19(4) provides that the co-option shall be made, after due notice (issued on 28th January 2024), at the next meeting of the Local Authority after the expiration of 14 days from the occurrence of the vacancy or as soon after the expiration of the 14 days as circumstances permit.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 02c

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO PLANNING STRATEGIC TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC POLICY COMMITTEE FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLOR PUNAM RANE

Nominations are now sought for a replacement Member to the Planning Strategic Transport & Infrastructure Development Strategic Policy Committee following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 02c

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO FINGAL BIODIVERSITY FORUM FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLOR PUNAM RANE

Nominations are now sought for a replacement member from the Planning Strategic Transport & Infrastructure Development Strategic Policy Committee to the Fingal Biodiversity Forum following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane.

The Biodiversity Forum is made up of representation from Fingal Elected Council, various Council Departments, three SPCs, PPN, state agencies and nature conservation NGO's. By having an Elected Member of the Council, from each Area Committee on the Biodiversity Forum, there will be greater opportunity for local priorities to be identified within the overall list of 100 actions in the Biodiversity Plan.

The purpose of the forum is to develop an implementation plan for the Fingal Biodiversity Plan covering the period 2023-2027 and oversee and monitor the implementation of the Biodiversity Plan between 2023 and 2030. The Fingal Biodiversity Plan will be reviewed and updated where necessary in 2027.

The forum will meet twice a year. The first meeting will take place in March to discuss the actions to be implemented in the upcoming year. The second meeting takes place in October to report on the actions undertaken, discuss actions for the following year and determine the budgets required.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 02d

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO HANSFIELD STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE STEERING GROUP

Nominations are sought for the appointment of one Member to Hansfield Strategic Development Zone Steering Group following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane.

The Hansfield Strategic Development Zone comprises approximately 80.74 hectares of land in south-west Blanchardstown close to the county boundary with County Meath. Under the Statutory Development Plan, the subject lands carry the zoning objective 'RS1' - to provide for new residential communities in accordance with approved Local Area Plans and subject to the provisions of the necessary social and physical infrastructure. Membership comprises of the Elected Members from the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, Castleknock and Ongar Local Electoral Areas.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 02e

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO THE SPORTS PARTNERSHIP COMMITTEE FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLOR PUNAM RANE

Nominations are now sought for a replacement of one member to the Sports Partnership Committee following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane.

Fingal Sports Partnership Committee Fingal Sports Partnership Committee is an advisory Committee to the Fingal Sports Office and reports to the Fingal County Council's Community Development, Heritage & Culture Strategic Policy Committee Fingal County Council is the authority responsible for local government in the county of Fingal. The county of Fingal covers an area of 456 km2 and has 88km of coastline stretching from Sutton in the south to Balbriggan in the north. Fingal County Council has 40 seats, divided into the seven local electoral areas.

All members of the Committee share in the task of being advisory to the organisation. The matters listed below are:

- To oversee and support the development of a comprehensive support structure for sports development in Fingal County Council
- To support and ensure that those involved in sport in the county are properly included in the development of this structure
- To engage with the Sports Participation Strategy for Fingal and to support the necessary resources to enable this Strategy to be implemented
- To support and agree on the Vision Statement and future Strategies
- To work with members of the Committee to support the implementation of the participation strategy working with members and partner organisations to achieve set goals

- To support the evaluation and monitor progress and advise the Sports Coordinator in reporting to Sport Ireland, the Strategic Policy Committee and Full Council if necessary.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 02f

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO BASE ENTERPRISE CENTRE FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLOR PUNAM RANE

The Committee now seek to appoint one Member from the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart/Castleknock/Ongar areas following the resignation of Councillor Punam Rane.

The vision of BASE is to play a strategic role in helping the development of small businesses, and to create local enterprise awareness in the Dublin 15 / Blanchardstown area.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 03

FUNDING FOR THE ARTS

Question: Councillor H. Mahony

"To ask the Chief Executive to outline in tabular format how many artists and musicians have been funded by Fingal since 2014?"

Reply:

A summary of Prizes, Awards, Sponsorships, Arts Activities and Voluntary Contributions awarded by Fingal Arts Office since 2014 is shown below. Please note the period 2021-2023 includes additional once off Departmental funding which was administered by the Arts Office under the Local Live Performances Scheme following the Covid pandemic.

Year	#Awards	Amount
2014	20	€24,250.00
2015	38	€39,900.00
2016	34	€40,475.42
2017	33	€49,000.00
2018	54	€68,461.04
2019	113	€217,951.16
2020	123	€259,535.52
2021	234	€446,446.24
2022	274	€957,526.98
2023	256	€948,834.31
2024	3	€23,380.00
TOTAL	1,182	€3,075,760.67

Source of Reply:

John Quinlivan, Director of Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 04

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NETWORK (PPN) REGISTRATION

Question: Councillor S. Shovlin

"To ask the Chief Executive what the average waiting time is for new groups joining Public Participation Network (PPN) to get registered?"

Reply:

The average waiting time for a new group joining the Public Participation Network varies depending on the timeframe taken for the compilation and submission of all relevant material. The Secretariat meets monthly to consider new applications, if all information is in order, then applications are considered within that monthly meeting cycle.

Source of Reply
Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Housing and Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 05

NOTICE OF ENQUIRY - VACANT AND DERELICT BUILDINGS

Question: Councillor J. Hopkins

"To ask the Chief Executive to provide details of how many Notices of Enquiry for vacant and derelict buildings in Fingal, if this practice has not been started, do we intend to put it in place?"

Reply:

Under Section 11 of the Derelict Sites Act 1990, as amended, once a property is deemed to be derelict by an authorised official, the first step in the Derelict Site process is to issue a statutory notice. This notice to the owner specifies measures which the local authority, or the Minister, as the case may be, consider to be necessary in order to prevent the land from becoming or continuing to be derelict.

46 such notices were issued in 2023 with 28 of these being issued since the Town Regeneration Office took over the Derelict Sites function in the 3rd quarter of 2023. To date in 2024, 9 such notices have been issued.

Progressing from this, under Section 8 (2) of the Derelict Sites Act 1990, as amended, before making any entry on the register in relation to any land, the local authority shall give to any owner and occupier, where they can be ascertained by reasonable enquiry, notice of their intention to make such entry and shall consider any representations any owner or occupier may make in writing within such period as may be specified in the notice and may either make the entry or not as they think proper having regard to such representations. To date in 2024, 1 such notice has been issued.

The service of such notices has not proven necessary to date but will be considered on a case-by-case basis, as required and appropriate.

Source of Reply

John Quinlivan, Director of Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 06

ONLINE SYSTEMS AVAILABLE FOR REPORTING ISSUES TO THIS COUNCIL

Question: Councillor D. Healy

"To ask the Chief Executive what online systems are available for reporting issues such as dumping, flooding, air or water pollution, lighting problems, etc., including whether the See It Say It app works effectively and how many issues have been reported to this Council by it in recent years; the current status of Fix Your Street and Fix My Street; how well the online reporting at

https://www.fingal.ie/council/service/fix-your-street is working, including how long it has been in place and what level of usage it has had, whether there is or will be an App associated with it, and whether there is a protocol for passing on issues relevant to other public authorities such as Uisce Éireann when submitted through this page; what other initiatives to facilitate easy reporting are in place or under consideration?"

Reply:

"The national "Fix Your Street" service was discontinued in 2022, and a localised version for Fingal was introduced in the last quarter of that year. So far, the service has received 2913 reports through a dedicated page on the Council's website. This service is exclusively web-based, without a specific app, and there are no plans to develop one.

Due to the nature of the complaints, which require staff assessment, there is no automated method for identifying and forwarding issues to other relevant public authorities within the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system.

Unfortunately, incidents logged via the "See It Say It" App are not identified as coming from the service, which hinders our ability to generate specific local statistics. However, user feedback suggests that, on average, around 300 incidents related to illegal dumping are reported each year.

Currently, the Council is in the process of enhancing the CRM application to offer a more engaging and effective experience for the public, especially for reporting problems like illegal dumping."

Source of Reply
Mary Egan, Director of Corporate & People Services

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 07

AUDIT OF TENANCIES IN SOCIAL HOUSING

Question: Councillor B. Manton

"To ask the Chief Executive when or if an audit of tenancies has been done to ensure that tenancies in social housing are still held by the appointed tenant and how do we monitor if tenants are deceased or in permanent care homes?"

Reply:

The Estate Management Section works closely with the Housing Inspectorate and Rents Department to monitor and regularise any untenanted Council dwellings to ensure the efficient management of Housing Stock. Tenancies with issues surrounding requirement for long-term care are monitored and where appropriate the Estate Management Section engages with the relevant services and family members to assess the future needs of the person.

Source of Reply

Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Housing & Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 08

BRIDGING LOANS FOR HOUSING ENERGY RETROFITS

Question: Councillor B. Manton

"To ask the Chief Executive if bridging loans could be made available to residents while they wait for grants to come through for energy upgrades?"

Reply:

There is no sanction from the Department of Housing Local Government & Heritage (DHLGH) regarding the provision of bridging finance through the Local Authorities for property owners looking to carry out energy upgrade works on their homes.

Council tenants are not required to contribute towards the cost of energy upgrade works that are being undertaken as part of the Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme (EERP). Fingal County Council's Housing and Community Department, in conjunction with the County Architect's team, will be rolling out further projects on a number of different estates over the coming years in order to meet the challenging targets that have been set for energy retrofit and insulation. These schemes will cover Fingal County Council's own housing stock and will link in with private owners where possible, in order to achieve economies of scale and achieve as wide an uptake as possible for this initiative.

Source of Reply

Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Housing and Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 09

AGREEING SPECIFIC SPECIFICATION OF SPEED RAMPS

Question: Councillor T. Murphy

"To ask the Chief Executive, with the ever-increasing number of road fatalities in Ireland, can this Council consider developing and agreeing a specific specification of speed ramp for a 30km/ph road and a specific specification of speed ramp for a 50km/ph with each design aimed to keep vehicles travelling within the respective speed limit?"

Reply:

Design specifications for speed ramps are set nationally by standards from the Department of Transport. These design standards are as follows.

- Traffic Management Guidelines
- Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS)

Each type of traffic calming measure e.g. speed ramp is installed on a case-by-case basis and is contingent on the location and the available engineering data.

Source of Reply

Mary T. Daly, Director of Operations

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 10

DAA – COMPLAINTS – AIRCRAFT NOISE

Question: Councillor B. Ryan

"To ask the Chief Executive to indicate whether there is any Body other than the daa that a citizen of Fingal can complain to about aircraft noise?"

Reply:

Fingal County Council does not have a remit in respect of aircraft noise complaints through environmental, planning or aircraft noise regulation legislation and has no information on mechanisms of complaint other than through the airport authority.

Source of Reply

Mary Egan, Director of People, Corporate & Digital Services

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

MEETING OF FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 11

PLANNED HOUSING PROVISIONS BY THIS COUNCIL OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS

Question: Councillor A. Graves

"To ask the Chief Executive to provide details of all planned housing provisions by this Council in the Fingal area over the coming three years, this should include - Social and Affordable housing, agreements with Approved Housing Bodies and projected social housing coming on stream from private developers as part of their housing developments, please provide in tabular format, by area and including the numbers of houses in each case and the type of housing?"

Reply:

Fingal County Council has an active and ambitious pipeline of housing delivery across a variety of scheme locations, delivery mechanisms and tenure mixes. This includes FCC direct delivery, advance purchase turnkey, Part V and partnering with housing contractors and Approved Housing Bodies. The table below indicates the figures by tenure type.

This is a live and active delivery programme being led by the Construction Delivery team within the Housing & Community Department with significant support from internal departments including County Architect's Dept, Property Services, Law Agent, Communications team and others, as well as external service providers.

The figures below change regularly as existing schemes change, negotiations with third party partners are progressed, and different schemes come on stream and move through the planning, design and development process at different paces. The extensive list of schemes being progressed across all areas of the county at present is set out in more detail in the Fingal Capital Programme 2024-2026 and notable schemes include Ballymastone/Balmaston; Church Fields; and the various Section 179A applications that have been promoted in recent months (e.g. Holywell, Mayeston, Mourne View).

FCC Social Housing	FCC Affordable Sales	FCC & AHB Cost Rental	AHB Social Housing
1334	1115	471	2207

Source of Reply
Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Services, Housing & Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 12

SCHEMES BEING CONSIDERED TO DELIVER ACCOMMODATION SPECIFICALLY FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Question: Councillor A. Graves

"To ask the Chief Executive to outline what schemes are being considered to deliver accommodation specifically for older people, we are dealing with a population that is aging and many who are now finding themselves homeless, there are also many residents in Fingal, where their family have grown and left home who would be happy to move to smaller premises, but want to stay in their local community, please provide details of schemes that are currently in development and those planned over the coming three years?"

Reply:

Fingal County Council's Housing Construction team, supported by the County Architect's Department is delivering an extensive and ambitious programme of mixed tenure developments across the county that promote and facilitate a universal design for all developments. The delivery pipeline aims to make 30% of social housing fully accessible and built with a universal design approach also.

Housing for All seeks to "Drive Efficient Use of Private and Social Housing Stock". For Fingal County Council's own stock, in accordance with the Allocation Scheme for Social Housing support, priority is given to tenants who wish to downsize from a larger to a smaller dwelling within existing Council stock. To achieve this, the financial contribution model is available to those who do not qualify for social housing but would like to right size into one of the new homes that Fingal County Council is building.

In 2023, Fingal County Council delivered age-friendly housing in Cappaghfinn Phase 3 (5 No.), in Church Fields 2B (6 No.), and in two infill homes in Sheepmoor and on Clonsilla Road. In addition, we have schemes under construction in Kilhedge Lane, Ballough Place and Monastery Court in Lusk as well as Bowden Court in Swords; St. Ita's in Portrane; and Church Fields in Mulhuddart which will have several age-friendly homes. Many other schemes are in the planning and tendering phases also.

Our Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) partners have delivered several schemes for this purpose, in particular FOLD Housing Association in Hansfield which has over 60 age friendly homes. Given the demographic of the county, and the prevalence of smaller, urban infill-type sites within the towns and villages across the county that would be appropriate for older residents, the Housing Department has initiated discussions with a number of AHB's to ascertain appropriate mechanisms for the delivery of more age-friendly developments.

Source of Reply
Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Services, Housing & Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 13

REPORT ON PROCESS FOR RESIDENTS DOWNSIZING FROM 4 AND 3 BED TO 2 AND 1 BED PROPERTIES

Question: Councillor N. Treacy

"To ask the Chief Executive to give a report on the process for residents downsizing from 4 and 3 bed properties to 2 and 1 bed properties, in particular, what is the procedure if a resident is refusing to downsize, how are we as a Local Authority going to proceed with removing long term residents from a property that is under occupied, will they be forced to leave against their will?"

Reply:

In accordance with the Allocation Scheme for Social Housing support, a priority is given to persons who wish to downsize from a larger dwelling to a smaller one. In the case of succession of tenancy, where an eligible applicant would be overaccommodated and the dwelling underutilised based on the information provided, the Housing Department engages with the applicant with a view to sourcing alternative suitable accommodation in accordance with their needs, to provide information to the tenant on the potential benefits of “rightsizing”, and to provide housing advise and support.

There is no legislative provision to support the removal of legally appointed tenants from a dwelling against their will. Fingal County Council would, however, consider the rightsizing of Council housing stock as a key consideration in achieving Government and Fingal County Council housing objectives in terms of efficient use of housing stock and encouragement of vibrant communities through a wide demographic spread in each local area.

Source of Reply
Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Housing & Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 14

REPORT OF THE INTER DEPARTMENTAL GROUP ON NATIONAL COASTAL CHANGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Question: Councillor P. Mulville

"To ask the Chief Executive, further to Question 10 on the December 2023 Council meeting, whether there has been any further engagement between this Council and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage / Office of Public Works following their publication of the Report of the Inter Departmental Group on National Coastal Change Management Strategy, in the context of current and future plans to address coastal change in Fingal?"

Reply:

Meetings are ongoing and regularly between Fingal County Council and the OPW in relation to plans to address Coastal Change in the County and the need for Coastal Monitoring to ensure that the necessary data is available to ensure an appropriate response to these issues.

Source of Reply

Matthew McAleese, Director of Planning & Strategic Infrastructure

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

MEETING OF FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 15

UPDATE ON THE UPTAKE OF HOUSING SUPPORT SCHEMES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

Question: Councillor A. Henchy

"To ask the Chief Executive to provide an update on the uptake of the six housing supports offered by the Department of Housing, in particular, can information be provided on the number of people in Fingal, per electoral area, who have applied for and were successful in applying for Help to buy, First Home scheme, Local Authority Affordable Purchase scheme, Vacant Property Refurbishment grant, Local Authority Home Loans and Tenant in-situ scheme?"

Reply:

Fingal County Council does not have data on the Help to Buy Scheme or the First Home Scheme.

The Local Authority Home Loan (LAHL) is a national scheme and open to applicants from all over the country, as such applications are not broken down by electoral area. The loan must be draw down from the Local Authority in which the home is purchased. Since the introduction of the LAHL in January 2022, the Loans Team within Fingal County Council's Housing & Community Department has received 530 loan applications, of which 143 received Approval in Principle. Some 43 loan applications have proceeded to receive a Final Loan Offer, with 30 applications subsequently drawn down.

Data on the other schemes is shown on the table below.

	Croí Cónaithe Vacant Property Refurbishment Grant		LA Affordable Purchase Scheme		Tenant In-Situ	
LEA	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Received	Applications Approved
Balbriggan	19	9	76	14		53
Blanchardstown - Mulhuddart	6	3				175
Castleknock	10	6				8
Howth - Malahide	34	24				19
Ongar	1	1				161
Rush - Lusk	19	7	376	90		9
Swords	5	3				41
Total	**94**	**53**	**452**	**104**	**736**	**466**

Source of Reply:
Paul Carroll, Interim Director of Housing & Community Development

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 16

POSTAGE COSTS BY THIS COUNCIL, DRAÍOCHT ARTS CENTRE AND SÉAMUS ENNIS CENTRE

Question: Councillor K. Dennison

"To ask the Chief Executive for the spend on postage by (a) this Council, (b) The Draíocht Arts Centre and (c) The Séamus Ennis Centre for 2022 and 2023?"

Reply:

A) **Postage costs for this Council** are as follows:

2023

€153,340 (Provisional figure as the Annual Financial Statements are being finalised)

2022

€198,485

B) **Postage costs for the Draíocht Arts Centres** are as follows:

2023

€13,391.59

2022

€12,594.27

C) **Postage costs for the Séamus Ennis Centre** are as follows

2023

€711.16

2022

€860.72

Source of Reply

Mary Egan, Director of People, Corporate & Digital Services

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 17

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 17a

REPORT OF BLANCHARDSTOWN/MULHUDDART/CASTLEKNOCK SERVICES B AREA COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 1ST FEBRUARY 2024

APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING

Applications for funding under the Council's Community Funding Scheme have been received from the organisations listed below. It is proposed to make funding available to these organisations, in accordance with the conditions of the scheme up to the amount set out hereunder: -

ACTIVITY FUNDING GRANTS APPLICATIONS

Name of Applicant Group	Total Funding Amount Applied for in Respect of this Application	Summary of What Funding is Required For – Breakdown of Items	Has this Group Applied for Funding Previously? Y/N	Total Amount of Funding Group has Received to Date and Broken Down by Year	Total Amount of Funding Proposed by the Fingal Executive and rationale for Approval
Sanctuary Runners GA 002905	€ 2,995.00	Double - sided Feather Flags & base, Ground spikes for Flag Poles, 3x3 Gazebo fully printed	NO	N/A	€ 2,995.00

The Application for Funding, which was received, was AGREED
That this Committee recommends that the County Council APPROVED of the funding in the foregoing report.

Signed: _____

Councillor T. Kitt

Area Chairperson

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 17b

REPORT OF CORPORATE POLICY GROUP MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 6TH FEBRUARY 2024

DRAFT FRAUD & CORRUPTION POLICY

A presentation was given by Ms. Mary Egan, Director, People, Corporate & Digital Services and, following discussion, the Corporate Policy Group **RECOMMENDED** that the Draft Fraud & Corruption Policy be brought to the Organisation, Procedures & Finance (O, P & F) Meeting of 12th February for approval.

AUDIT COMMITTEE STANDING ORDERS

A presentation was given by Ms. Mary Egan, Director, People, Corporate & Digital Services and, following discussion, the Corporate Policy Group **NOTED** the report.

DRAFT CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024 - 2029

A presentation was given by Mr. Ronan O'Reilly, Executive Engineer, Environment, Climate Action & Active Travel and, following discussion, the Corporate Policy Group **RECOMMENDED** that the Draft Climate Action Plan be brought to the Council Meeting of 12th February for approval.

STANDING ORDERS

Ms. Mary Egan, Director, People, Corporate & Digital Services gave a verbal update to the CPG outlining the options for amendments to Standing Orders adopted by Council in December 2023:

1. A further full review by listing as a headed item on the O, P & F agenda with Members then making submissions to amend Standing Orders
2. Members to submit motions for O, P & F agenda to amend individual standing orders.

Following discussion, a vote on a full review of Standing Orders was called, the results of which were:

FOR:	1	ONE
AGAINST:	4	FOUR

FOR:	Cllr. Robert O'Donoghue
AGAINST:	Cllr. Adrian Henchy, Cllr. Tom O'Leary, Cllr. Eoghan O'Brien; Cllr. Darragh Butler.

The Mayor then declared the vote LOST.

Signed: Councillor Adrian Henchy
Mayor

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 17c

REPORT OF HOWTH/MALAHIDE SERVICES B AREA COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 2024

APPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY FUNDING

Applications for funding under the Council's Community Funding Scheme have been received from the organisations listed below. It is proposed to make funding available to these organisations, in accordance with the conditions of the scheme up to the amount set out hereunder: -

ACTIVITY FUNDING GRANTS APPLICATIONS

Name of Applicant Group	Total Funding Amount Applied for in Respect of this Application	Summary of What Funding is Required For – Breakdown of Items	Has this Group Applied for Funding Previously? Y/N	Total Amount of Funding Group has Received to Date and Broken Down by Year	Total Amount of Funding Proposed by the Fingal Executive and rationale for Approval
Baldoyle Men's Club GA 002906	€ 1,617.00	Group Insurance, Board games, Boules & Accessories, Ukuleles and bags 6, Pitch & Putt & Accessories Stationery, Irish Teacher, Invited	NO	N/A	€ 412.00

		speakers - quarterly.			
Baldoyle Family Resource Services GA 002922	€ 1,384.00	Chess Club for Kids 10 Mar-June 2024, International Women's day- Drumming Yoga , IWD EVENT 2024-24 mini massages , IWD EVENT 2024- Talk , IWD EVENT 2024- Red tent talk	YES	2023 - € 480.00	€ 1,150.00
Portmarnock Community Association GA 002953	€ 522.00	Insurance renewal	YES	2022- € 2,027.00	€ 522.00

It was **proposed by** Councillor A. Lavin and **seconded by** Councillor E. O'Brien. That this Committee recommends that the County Council **APPROVE** of the Community funding in the foregoing report.

APPLICATION FOR SPORTS FUNDING

Applications for funding under the Council's Sports Funding Scheme have been received from the organisations listed below. It is proposed to make funding available to these organisations, in accordance with the conditions of the scheme up to the amount set out hereunder: -

ACTIVITY FUNDING GRANTS APPLICATIONS

Name of Applicant Group	Total Funding Amount Applied for in Respect of this Application	Summary of What Funding is Required For – Breakdown of Items	Has this Group Applied for Funding Previously? Y/N	Total Amount of Funding Group has Received to Date and Broken Down by Year	Total Amount of Funding Proposed by the Fingal Executive and rationale for Approval
Malahide Tennis Club	€3000	Purchase of leaf vacuum for tennis courts to ensure good playing surface and leaf blower for the same	No	N/A	€3000
Malahide Swords Canoe Club	€3000	Purchase of kayaks, VHF safety radio, boat pump, depth sounders, airbags and boat covers	Yes 2023 Sport Equipment	€3000	€3000

It was **proposed by** Councillor E. O'Brien and **seconded by** Councillor A. Lavin
That this Committee recommends that the County Council **APPROVE** of the Sports funding in the foregoing report.

Signed: Councillor E. O'Brien
Area Chairperson

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 17d

REPORT OF BALBRIGGAN/RUSH-LUSK/SWORDS SERVICES B AREA COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 8TH FEBRUARY 2024

Applications for funding under the Council's Community Funding Scheme have been received from the organisations listed below. It is proposed to make funding available to these organisations, in accordance with the conditions of the scheme up to the amount set out hereunder: -

ACTIVITY FUNDING GRANTS APPLICATIONS

Name of Applicant Group	**Total Funding Amount Applied for in Respect of this Application**	**Summary of What Funding is Required For – Breakdown of Items**	**Has this Group Applied for Funding Previously? Y/N**	**Total Amount of Funding Group has Received to Date and Broken Down by Year**	**Total Amount of Funding Proposed by the Fingal Executive and rationale for Approval**
The Bleeding Pig Cultural Festival GA 002942	€ 2,950.00	Workshop 1 by Change Clothes Crumlin, Workshop 2 by Change Clothes Crumlin, Lambay Cinema Club, Insurance, Workshop on waste and recycling properly, Wildflower	YES	2023 - € 2,150.68 2022 - € 1,711.00	€ 2,950.00

		seeds, Hire of venue, Printing, Na Cáilíní			
Balbriggan Integration Forum GA 002904	€ 3,000.00	Facilitator and report, Graphic Harvester and design, Venue, Banner and Design	NO	N/A	€ 3,000.00
Ballyboughal Boxing Club GA 002928	€ 3,000.00	First Aid Training, Defibrillator, Plants, Trees, Shrubs	YES	2023 - € 30,000.00 (remedial works grant) 2022 - € 3,000.00 2021 - € 2,000.00	€ 2,252.00
Active Age For All GA 002938	€ 2,285.00	Bus to see Sive play in the Gaiety, Bus to Farmleigh House, Bus to Japanese Gardens Kildare, Renewal of Public Liability Insurance	YES	2022 - € 1,144.00 2020 - € 770.78	€ 1,090.00

APPLICATIONS FOR REMEDIAL WORKS FUNDING

Applications for funding under the Council's Remedial Works Scheme have been received from the organisations listed below. It is proposed to make funding available to these organisations, in accordance with the conditions of the scheme up to the amount set out hereunder: -

REMEDIAL WORKS FUNDING GRANTS APPLICATIONS

Name of Applicant Group	**Total Funding Amount Applied for in Respect**	**Summary of What Funding is Required For – Breakdown of**	**Has this Group Applied for Funding Previously?**	**Total Amount of Funding Group has Received to Date and**	**Total Amount of Funding Proposed by the Fingal**

	of this Application	Items	Y/N	Broken Down by Year	Executive and rationale for Approval
Rivervalley and Rathingle Residents Association GA 002915 Multi-purpose Facility	€ 53,123.00	External ridge capping needs replacing, Hip valley gutters require waterproof, Fit eaves closures to concrete gutters, Modulating Boiler, MEWP and height access, Vertical Flue and roof, flashing kit, Commissioning of the 1no. burners. Reseal lead.	YES	2019 - € 2,000.00	€ 23,254.00
Clan Mhuire GAA GA 002868 Multi-Purpose Facility	€ 9,800.00	Remedial works on Car Park	YES	2022 - € 3,000.00 2021 - € 2,000.00	€ 9,800.00

It was proposed by Councillor P. Mulville and seconded by Councillor J. Humphreys.

That this Committee recommends that the County Council APPROVE of the Community and Remedial Works Funding in the foregoing report.

Signed: Councillor Ian Carey

Area Chairperson

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 18

FINANCIAL MATTERS

No Report

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

Property Services Division,
Economic, Enterprise, Tourism &
Cultural Development Dept,
County Hall,
Swords,
Fingal,
Co. Dublin,

File Ref: STE62 & PA821

31st January 2024

To: **Each Member of Fingal County Council**

Re: **Notice of Proposed Disposal of lands at Stephenstown Industrial Estate to Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing**

Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing seeks to acquire 10 acres of General Employment land at the Stephenstown Industrial Estate, Balbriggan to develop a logistics hub for the pharmaceutical industry. Agreement has been reached that the disposal would include a part exchange of lands in which Fingal County Council will acquire land at Blake's Cross from Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing to facilitate future upgrades to the road network at this location.

It is proposed that lands delineated in red on the Map Reference No. 22_176-CSE-GEN-XX-DR-C-1015 dated September 2023, comprising an area of 10 acres approximate be disposed of subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. That the disposal be for the purpose of the development of a logistics hub for Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing.

2. That the lands at Stephenstown be disposed of in part exchange for lands at Blakes Cross in the ownership of Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing.

3. That the lands be disposed of based on the following valuations in respect of the properties:

    a. Plot to be disposed of by Fingal County Council - €2,150,000 (two million one hundred and fifty thousand euro).
    b. Plot to be acquired by the Council - €1,150,000 (one million one hundred and fifty thousand euro)
    c. A sum of €1,000,000 (one million euro) plus VAT (if applicable), to be paid to Fingal County Council as follows:
        i. A deposit of 20% shall be payable on the execution of the contract for sale.
        ii. 80% upon completion of the disposal – which is conditional on receipt by the Applicant of satisfactory planning permission, as per Item No. 5 below.

4. That Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing shall transfer the freehold title of the property shown on attached Map No.1 comprising of 12.32 acres approximately to the Council, as contained within Folio DN15489.

5. That the Council will transfer to Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing the plot as delineated in red on the Map Reference No. 22_176-CSE-GEN-XX-DR-C-1015 dated September 2023, comprising an area of 10 acres approximately, subject to a 250 year lease with the normal conditions.

Disposal by the Council

6. That the disposal is subject to the receipt by Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing of a satisfactory final grant of permission for an agreed development.

7. That Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing shall endeavour to apply for full planning permission for development on the site of no later than 6 months from the date of a binding contract for sale.

8. That the Council will permit a temporary access to the site until the internal road network has been constructed by the Council. Hannon Pharma Link Warehousing will be required to apply for planning permission for any temporary access for construction purposes through the statutory planning process, along with any road opening licences as may be required for construction works until the Council has constructed the internal road network.

9. That the rent shall be €12.70 per acre, or part thereof, per annum, exclusive of all outgoings and paid annually in advance.

10. That the rent shall be reviewed at the end of every 5th year in line with the change in the Consumer Price Index.

11. That each party shall be responsible for any VAT or stamp duty arising.

12. That the applicant will be responsible for all costs in relation to the planning process.

13. That both parties shall be responsible for their own professional fees.

14. All other terms and conditions shall be set out in the legal documentation.

The land to be disposed of was acquired between 2000 and 2003 from Mr. John Mollohan, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Mr. John Joseph McCormack and Crescent Park Properties Ltd. for industrial purposes.

Notice is hereby given that the proposed disposal will be included on the Agenda for consideration at the meeting of Fingal County Council to be held on Monday 12th February 2024.

John Quinlivan
Director of Services,
Economic, Enterprise, Tourism &
Cultural Development.

This drawing is produced using the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) / Irish Grid Geographic Coordinate System

A1

N

Legend:

Proposed 10 Acre Sites

Site Boundary

NOTES:

1. Drawing is for Valuation Purposes only.
2. Boundary is subject to minor alterations.
3. OS Map is not current and requires updating.

Revision	Description	Initials	Date

Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates

Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates Limited
Consulting Engineers,
3rd Floor The Highline,
Bakers Point, Pottery Road,
Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin,
Ireland. A96 RV29

T: +353 1 246 5000
F: +353 1 283 2450
E: info@csea.ie
W: www.csea.ie

Client: Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Project: Stephenstown North

Dwg. Title: Proposed 10 Acre Site
File Ref: LD 1551

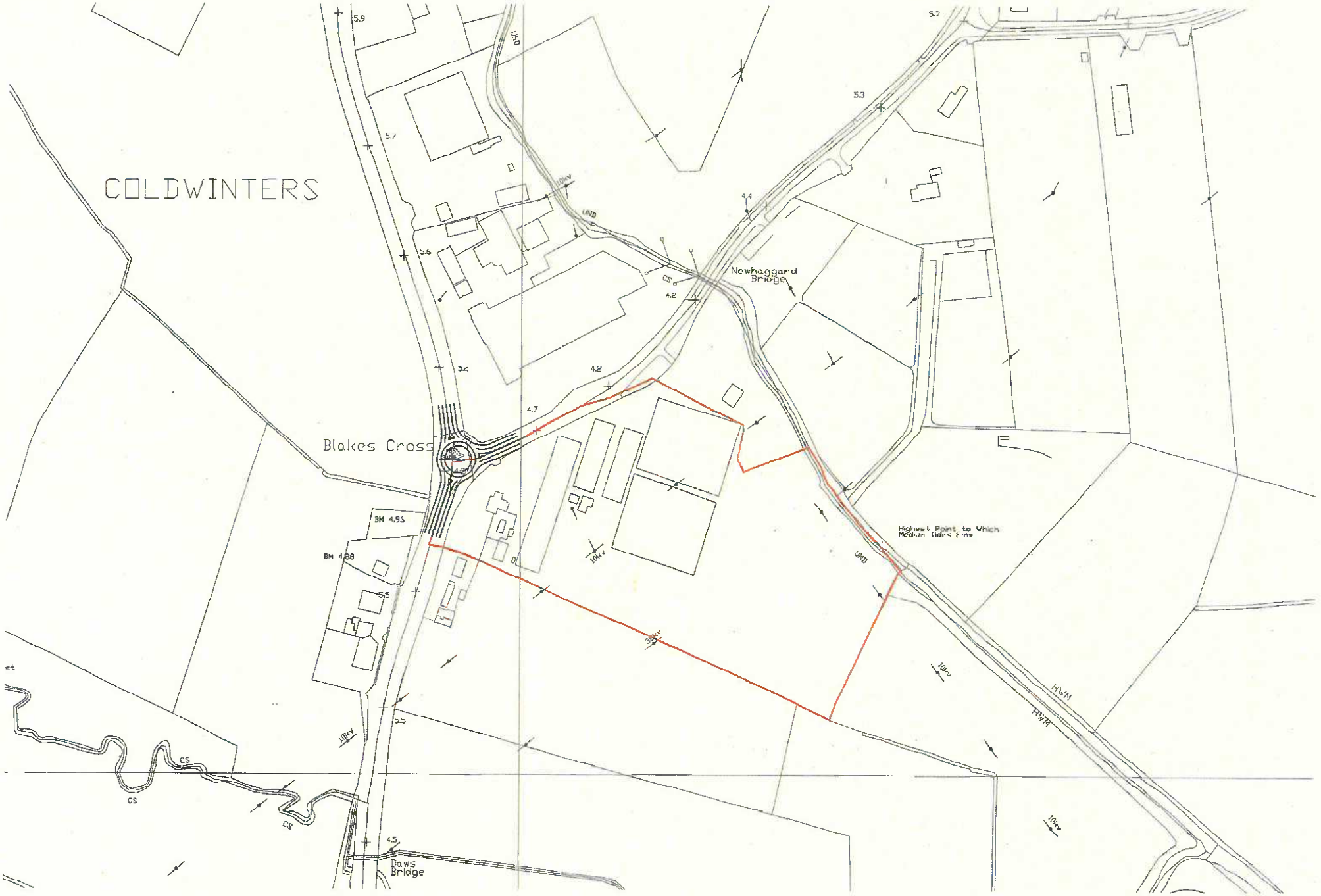
Drawn By: TOB Date: September 2023

Checked by: MC Scale: 1:1000 @ A1

Dwg. Progress: Information

Dwg. No. 22_176-CSE-GEN-XX-DR-C-1015

OSI Licence No. EN 0042421 © OSI/GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND A1 - © CSEA 2021 - Rev 00



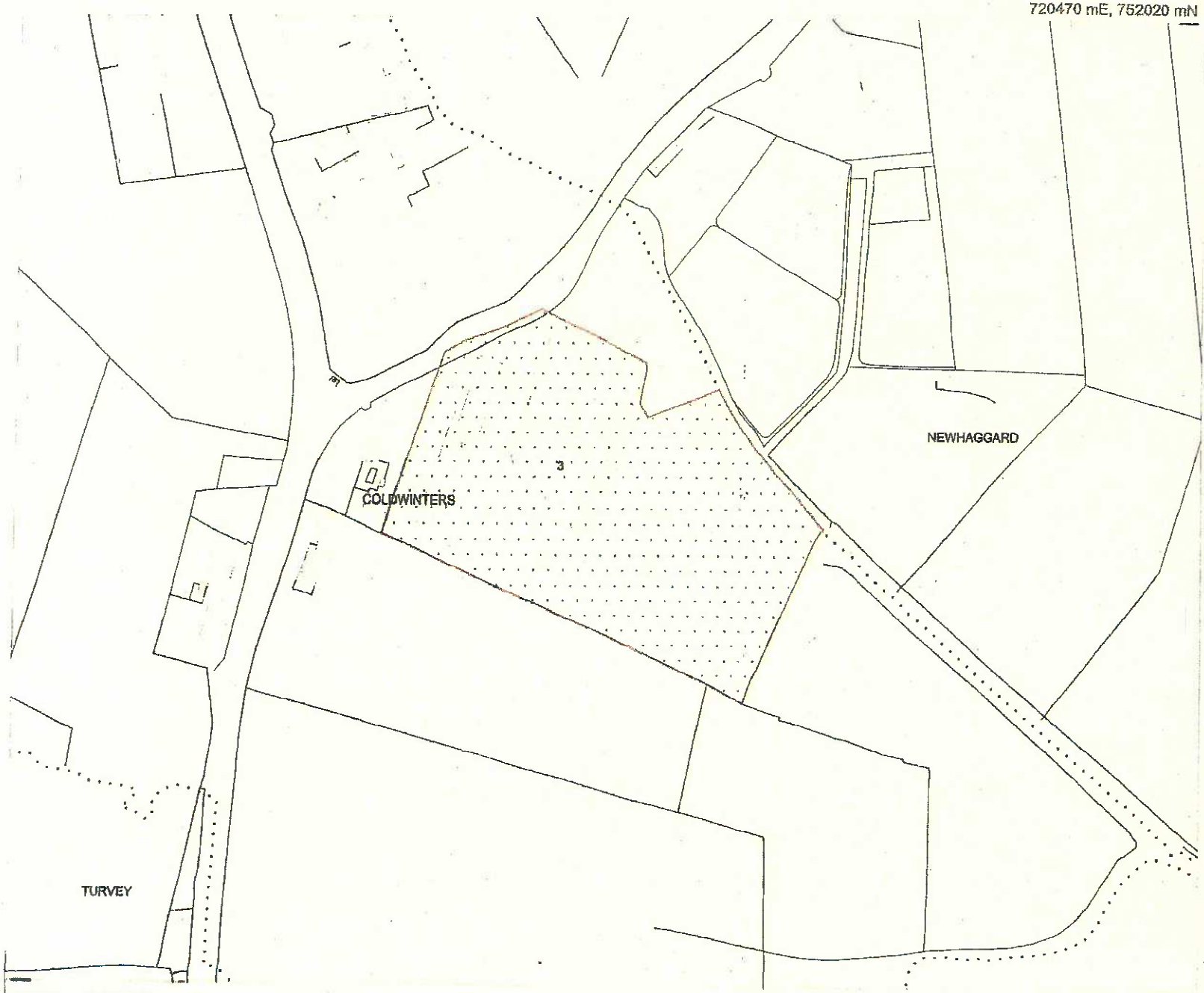
SCALE 1:2500

CYAL50180415
© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland

Folio Number: DN15489

Application Number: P2022LR033811C

720470 mE, 752020 mN



719670 mE, 751370 mN

The Property Registration Authority
An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine

Folio: DN15489

This map should be read in conjunction with the folio.

Registry maps are based on OSI topographic mapping. Where registry maps are printed at a scale that is larger than the OSI published scale, accuracy is limited to that of the original OSI map scale.

For details of the terms of use and limitations as to scale, accuracy and other conditions relating to Land Registry maps, see www.prai.ie.

This map incorporates Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping data under a licence from OSI. Copyright © OSI and Government of Ireland.

(centre-line of parcel(s) edged)

- Freehold
- Leasehold
- SubLeasehold

Burdens (may not all be represented on map)

- Right of Way / Wayleave
- Turbary
- Pipeline
- Well
- Pump
- Septic Tank
- Soak Pit

A full list of burdens and their symbology can be found at: www.landdirect.ie

The registry operates a non-conclusive boundary system. The Registry Map identifies properties not boundaries meaning neither the description of land in a register nor its identification by reference to a registry map is conclusive as to the boundaries or extent. (see Section 85 of the Registration of Title Act, 1964). As inserted by Section 62 of the Registration of Deed and Title Act 2006.

1:2500 Scale

Date Printed: 28/03/2022

Creation Date: 28 March 2022 15:33:59

Application Number: P2022LR033811C

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 20

DECLARATIONS OF ROADS

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO 20a

BARNAGEERAGH COVE, SKERRIES, CO DUBLIN

DECLARATION OF ROADS TO BE PUBLIC ROADS

Statutory Notice has been given in the press of the Council's intention to consider the making of a declaration that the road set out hereunder be public roads. No objections have been received and it is recommended that the road be taken in charge.

Road Schedule

BC Number – BC 1743
Taking In Charge – "Barnageeragh Cove, Skerries, Co. Dublin"
ED – Holmpatrick. TD – Barnageeragh.

Road Name	Length	Description
Lapwing	383m	Road beginning from east gable of House No. 1 Lapwing heading west and south west to cul de sac hammer head adjacent House No. 29 Lapwing.
Tanger	73m	Cul de sac road commences from between House Nos. 28 & 30 Linnett and extends to north west.
Garganey	88.5m	Road link connection between Linnett and Lapwing. Road commences from intersection between House Nos.14 & 16 Linnett and continues north west until it intersects with Lapwing.

Linnett	186m	Intersects with Rosefinch. Road commences from west side of House No. 2 Rosefinch and continues west and approximately south west until it meets estate boundary wall with Barnageeragh Road.
Rosefinch	137.5m	Road begins from east side of House No .16 Fulmar Road, and from junction with Fulmar continue mainly north into cul de sac on west side of House No. 9 Lapwing.
Plover	115m	From junction with Rosefinch above north east corner of House No. 16 Fulmar head north east to rear/south boundary wall of House No. 1 Lapwing.
Guillemot	123m	From north side of and near junction with Barnageeragh Road head north east for approximately 39 meters, turn and head north west for approximately 84 meters to junction and intersection with Heron Road.
Guillemot	138.5	Road sections extending east to west in front of or on south side of House Nos. 1-10 Guillemot.
Fulmar	156	From junction with Guillemot and Heron Road head north west for approximately 85 meters to House No.11 Fulmar, then head south west for approximately 68 meters to House No. 1 Fulmar.
Fulmar	28	Cul de sac road in front of House Nos. 13-16 Fulmar.
Tern	33	Road to west side of House Nos. 3-6 Tern. From junction with Guillemot head south west for 33 meters.
Tern	27	Road to east side of House Nos. 7-9 Tern. From junction with Fulmar head approximately south for 27 meters.
Hamilton Hill	186	From near junction with Barnageeragh Road, estate road extending west to east between and on north side of House Nos. 1-24 Hamilton Hill.

Hamilton Hill	59.5	Road commencing from between gable ends of House Nos. 14-15 Hamilton Hill, head south west for 59.5 meters.
Hamilton Hill	183	Road commencing from House No. 47 Hamilton Hill, head south east for approximately 183 meters to No. 25 Hamilton Hill.
Hamilton Hill	218.5	Point in road extending from No. 26 Hamilton Hill to south west corner of No. 63 Hamilton Hill.
Hamilton Hill	148	Point in road extending from south west corner of No. 63 Hamilton Hill, head north east around to north side/front of No. 51 Hamilton Hill.
No. of Units = 211	Total Length = 2,283.5m	

Road Schedule

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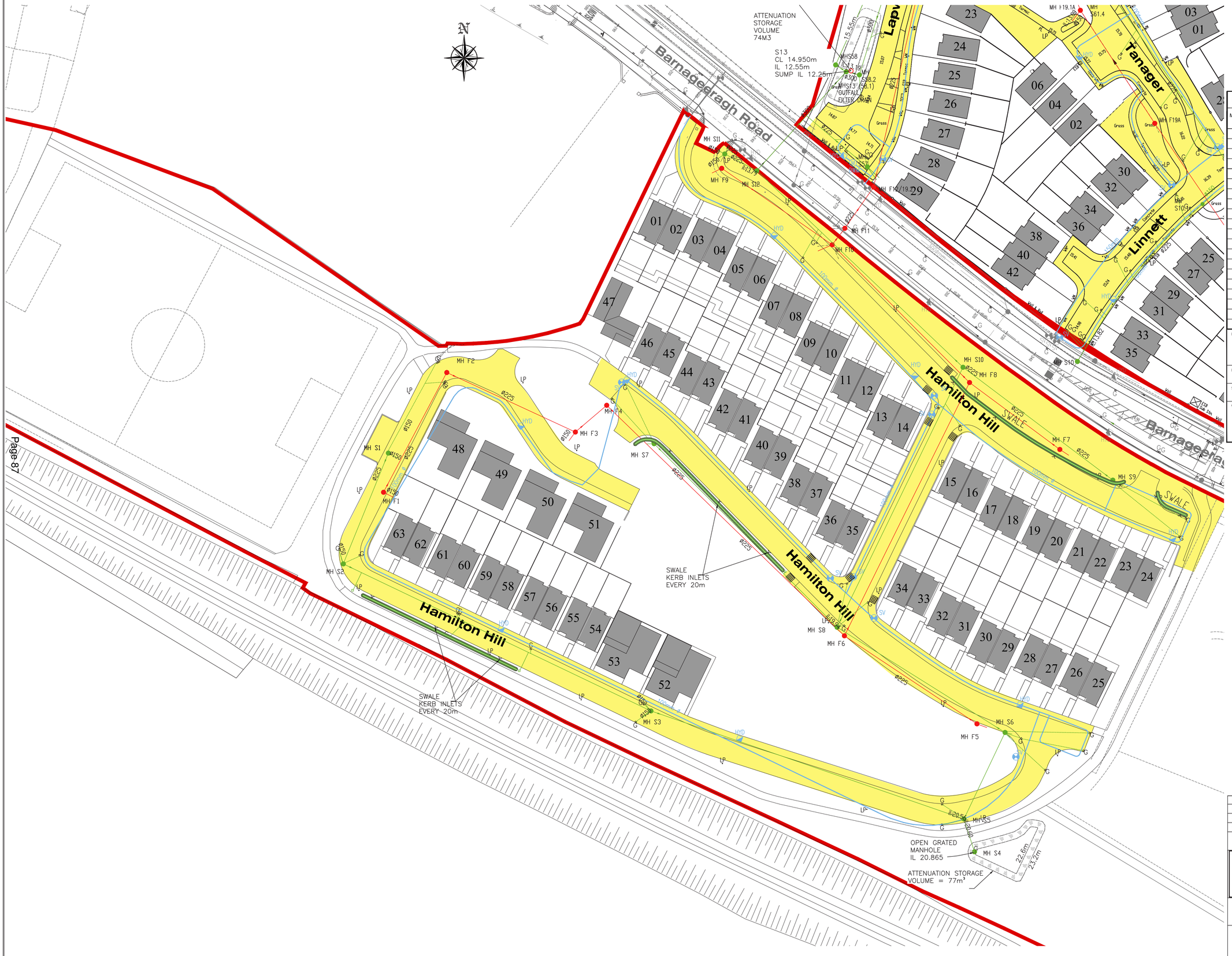

NOTES:

1. DO NOT SCALE. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DRAWINGS.

Surface Water Sewer				Foul Water Sewer			
MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
SECTORS 2 & 3				SECTORS 2 & 3			
S10.1	16.31	14.88	225mmØ	F12/19.2	15.28	12.09	225mmØ
S13	15.80	11.96	900mmØ	F19.1A	15.63	13.00	225mmØ
S57	14.84	13.14	225mmØ	F19A	16.36	13.27	225mmØ
S58	15.29	11.71	900mmØ				
S58.2	15.15	13.41	300mmØ				
S10	15.06	13.60	300mmØ				
HAMILTON HILL				HAMILTON HILL			
S11	16.44	14.39	225mmØ	F9	16.70	15.47	150mmØ
S12	15.96	13.69	300mmØ	F10	17.30	14.31	225mmØ
S10	18.12	16.22	300mmØ	F8	18.16	15.89	225mmØ
S9	17.49	16.51	225mmØ	F7	17.72	16.21	225mmØ
S8	21.85	19.90	300mmØ	F6	21.88	19.44	225mmØ
S6	22.57	20.46	300mmØ	F5	22.54	20.96	225mmØ
S5	23.33	na	300mmØ	F4	21.89	21.04	225mmØ
S3	23.93	21.10	300mmØ	F3	23.32	21.14	225mmØ
S2	23.54	21.59	225mmØ	F2	22.96	21.50	225mmØ
S1	23.20	21.78	225mmØ	F1	23.32	21.93	225mmØ
S7	22.15	21.00	225mmØ	F11	15.63	12.96	225mmØ
S4			225mmØ				

FOUL RISING MAIN
SCOUR VALVE — ScV
AIR VALVE — AV
FOUL SEWER
SURFACE WATER SEWER
WATERMAINS
HYDRANT — HYD
SLUICE VALVE — SV

SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE: December 2023	SURVEYED BY: EF	ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.	
CHECKED BY: D. Gormley	DRAWN BY: EF	SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.	
APPROVED BY: Martin Byrne	BC . 100	LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.	
DRAWING NUMBER: BC 1743 - 303 REV.	SCALE: 1:500 @ A1	WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.	
	OS Ref.		

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Barnageeragh Cove
ED Holmpatrick. TD Barnageeragh

Areas proposed to be taken in charge
Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.
Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.
Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.
HYD Hydrant
Sluice Valve

NOTES:

1. DO NOT SCALE, USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DRAWINGS.

Surface Water Sewer				Foul Water Sewer			
MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
SECTORS 2 & 3				SECTORS 2 & 3			
S10.1	16.31	14.88	225mmØ				
S10	15.06	13.60	300mmØ				
S13	15.80	11.96	900mmØ	F12/19.2	15.28	12.09	225mmØ
S57	14.84	13.14	225mmØ	F19	15.01	11.46	225mmØ
S58	15.29	11.75	900mmØ	F19.1	15.60	11.72	225mmØ
S58.2	15.15	13.41	300mmØ	F19.1A	15.63	13.00	225mmØ
S58.3	15.49	14.34	300mmØ	F19A	16.36	13.27	225mmØ
S58.4	15.40	14.40	300mmØ	F19B	16.05	13.83	225mmØ
S59	15.66	11.52	900mmØ	F20	13.54	11.24	225mmØ
S60	15.28	11.42	900mmØ	F21	16.67	14.94	225mmØ
S61	14.43	11.25	900mmØ	F22	12.77	11.08	225mmØ
S61A	14.44	12.58	225mmØ	F23	15.61	13.91	225mmØ
S61.4	15.67	13.33	225mmØ	F24	13.03	10.60	225mmØ
S61.5	17.18	15.07	225mmØ	F25	12.34	9.34	225mmØ
S62	13.46	9.88	900mmØ	F26	11.58	8.49	225mmØ
S63	12.83	8.67	900mmØ	F26.1	13.81	11.76	225mmØ
S63.1	17.47	16.47	225mmØ	F28.5	18.04	13.71	225mmØ
S63.2	17.08	15.16	225mmØ	F28.6	19.17	14.17	225mmØ
S63.3	15.44	13.54	225mmØ	F28.7	18.85	15.01	225mmØ
S64	12.06	8.01	900mmØ	F18	17.87	16.40	150mmØ
S65	11.07	7.11	900mmØ				
S65.1	13.82	11.73	225mmØ				
S65.2	18.33	16.57	225mmØ				
S66	11.28	6.82	900mmØ				
S74.1	15.29	13.89	225mmØ				
S74.2	18.71	17.50	225mmØ				
S75	18.09	13.71	225mmØ				
S76	19.22	14.21	225mmØ				
S77	18.83	15.07	225mmØ				
S78	17.86	16.56	150mmØ				
HAMILTON HILL				HAMILTON HILL			
S11	16.44	14.39	225mmØ	F9	16.70	15.47	150mmØ
S12	15.96	13.69	300mmØ	F10	17.30	14.31	225mmØ
S10	18.12	16.22	300mmØ	F8	18.16	15.89	225mmØ
				F11	15.63	12.96	225mmØ
THE TERN							
S11	17.13	15.60	225mmØ				
S9	14.99	13.76	225mmØ				
S2	18.93	16.93	225mmØ				
S4	18.78	17.34	225mmØ				

Surface Water Sewer				Foul Water Sewer			
MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
SECTORS 2 & 3				SECTORS 2 & 3			
S65	11.07	7.11	900mmØ	F26	11.58	8.49	225mmØ
S65.1	13.82	11.75	225mmØ	F26.1	13.81	11.76	225mmØ
S65.2	18.41	16.63	225mmØ	F27	11.71	6.99	225mmØ
S66	11.28	6.82	900mmØ	F28	10.88	6.75	225mmØ
S67	11.89	6.46	900mmØ	F28.1	11.82	7.86	225mmØ
S68	10.55	6.75	900mmØ	F28.2	11.80	10.02	225mmØ
S68.1	11.45	7.97	225mmØ	F28.3	14.70	11.80	225mmØ
S69	8.68	3.81	600mmØ	F28.4	15.88	12.50	225mmØ
S69A	10.42	6.04	600mmØ	F28.5	18.04	13.71	225mmØ
S70	7.67	3.63	600mmØ	F29	9.51	6.48	225mmØ
S72	7.25	6.17	225mmØ				
S73	14.67	11.79	225mmØ				
S74	15.94	12.54	225mmØ				
S74.1	15.29	13.89	225mmØ				
S74.2	18.71	17.50	225mmØ				
S75	18.09	13.71	225mmØ				

Surface Water Sewer				Foul Water Sewer			
MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE No.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
SECTORS 2 & 3				SECTORS 2 & 3			
S1	17.44	14.97	225mmØ	F19A	16.36	13.27	225mmØ
S1.1	16.28	15.20	225mmØ	F19B	16.06	13.87	225mmØ
S1.2	16.30	15.30	225mmØ	F22	16.67	14.94	225mmØ
S1.3	16.40	15.42	225mmØ	F28.5	18.04	13.71	225mmØ
S2	16.21	14.87	225mmØ	F28.6	19.17	14.17	225mmØ
S10.1	16.31	14.88	225mmØ	F28.7	18.85	15.01	225mmØ
S61.5	17.18	15.07	225mmØ	F28.8	17.95	15.72	225mmØ
S63.1	17.47	16.47	225mmØ	F28.8A	18.36	15.26	225mmØ
S63.2	17.08	15.16	225mmØ	F18	17.87	16.40	150mmØ
S65.2	18.41	16.63	225mmØ				
S74	15.94	12.54	225mmØ				
S74.2	18.71	17.50	225mmØ				
S75	18.09	13.71	225mmØ				
S76	19.11	14.21	225mmØ				
S77	18.83	15.07	225mmØ				
S77.1	18.34	15.34	225mmØ				
S77.2	17.91	15.78	225mmØ				
S77.3	18.01	16.19	225mmØ				
S78	17.86	16.56	150mmØ				
THE TERN				THE TERN			
S9	14.99	13.76	225mmØ				
S8	15.21	14.21	225mmØ				
S2	18.93	16.93	225mmØ				
S1	16.95	15.50	225mmØ				
S3	16.85	14.05	225mmØ				
S4	18.78	17.34	225mmØ				
S5	18.10	17.14	150mmØ				
S6	17.48	15.31	225mmØ				
S7	22.15	21.00	225mmØ				
S11	17.13	15.60	225mmØ				

FOUL RISING MAIN
SCOUR VALVE — ScV — AIR VALVE — AV
FOUL SEWER
SURFACE WATER SEWER
WATERMAIN
HYDRANT — HYD — SLUICE VALVE — SV

SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE: December 2023	SURVEYED BY: EF
CHECKED BY: D. Gormley	DRAWN BY: EF
APPROVED BY: Martin Byrne	BC . 100
DRAWING NUMBER: BC 1743 - 02 REV.	SCALE: 1:500 @ A0
	OS Ref.

ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.
SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Barnageeragh Cove
ED Holmpatrick. TD Barnageeragh

Areas proposed to be taken in charge

Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.

HYD Hydrant — Sluice Valve

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO 20b

DECLARATION OF ROADS TO BE PUBLIC ROADS

VAUXHALL STREET, BALBRIGGAN, CO DUBLIN

Statutory Notice has been given in the press of the Council's intention to consider the making of a declaration that the road set out hereunder be public roads. No objections have been received and it is recommended that the road be taken in charge.

Road Schedule

BC Number – BC 1740
Taking In Charge – "Vauxhall Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin"
ED – Balbriggan Urban. TD – Balbriggan.

Road Name	Length	Description
Vauxhall Street	78.5m	From the Junction of Dublin Street (at southeast corner of 67 Dublin Street) and Vauxhall Street head west / northwest for 78.5 meters to the north gable wall of 5 Vauxhall Street.
No. of Units = 5	Total Length = 78.5m	

Road Schedule

BC Number – BC 1740
Taking In Charge – "Vauxhall Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin"
ED – Balbriggan Urban. TD – Balbriggan.

Road Name	Length	Description
Vauxhall Street	78.5m	From the Junction of Dublin Street (at southeast corner of 67 Dublin Street) and Vauxhall Street head west / northwest for 78.5 meters to the north gable wall of 5 Vauxhall Street.
No. of Units = 5	Total Length = 78.5m	

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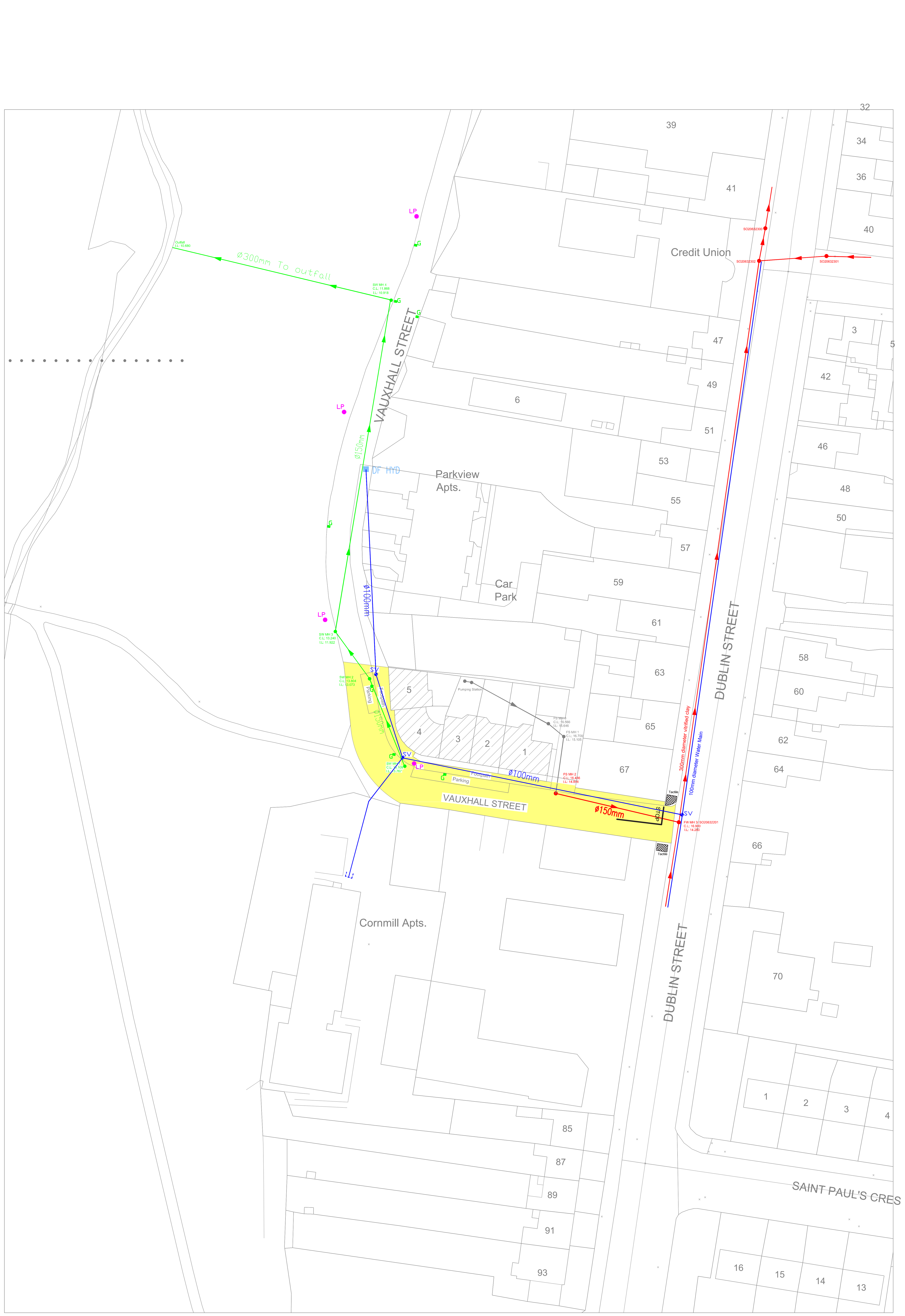

FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER			
MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
FS MH 00	16.566	15.646	150mm	SW MH 01	15.109	13.767	150mm
FS MH 01	16.700	15.105	150mm	SW MH 02	13.804	13.073	150mm
FS MH 02	16.486	14.846	150mm	SW MH 03	13.240	11.922	150mm
FW MH 03 / SO20632201	16.900	14.280	300mm	SW MH 04	11.868	10.918	150mm
SO20632302	16.660	13.470	300mm	Outfall		10.680	300mm
SO20632300	16.570	13.250	300mm				
SO20632301	16.500	14.470	300mm				

NOTES:

1. DO NOT SCALE. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DRAWINGS.

FOUL WATER LINE
SURFACE WATER LINE
WATER MAIN
HYDRANT HYD
SLUICE VALVE SV
LAMP POST LP
G Road Gulley

SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE: 06 December 2023	SURVEYED BY: E. Finnegan	ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.
CHECKED BY: D. Gormley	DRAWN BY: E. Finnegan	SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
APPROVED BY: Martin Byrne	BC . 100	LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
DRAWING NUMBER: BC 1740 REV.	SCALE: 1/500 @ A1	WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
	OS Ref. 2584-11 & 16	

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Vauxhall Street,
ED – Balbriggan Urban. TL – Balbriggan

Areas proposed to be taken in charge

Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.

HYD Hydrant

Sluice Valve

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO 20c

DECLARATION OF ROADS TO BE PUBLIC ROADS

DRYNAM HALL, KINSEALY, CO DUBLIN

Statutory Notice has been given in the press of the Council's intention to consider the making of a declaration that the road set out hereunder be public roads. No objections have been received and it is recommended that the road be taken in charge.

Road Schedule

BC Number – 1744
Taking In Charge – Drynam
DED: Kinsealy, TL: Drinan

Road Name	Length	Description
Drynam Green	176m	From the junction of Feltrim Road turn right onto Drynam Green head South for 176m to junction of Drynam Green and Kettles Lane.
Drynam Way Drynam Grove Drynam View	305m	From the junction of Kettles Lane and Drynam Way head North for 75m to Junction of Drynam Grove, turn Right and head East for 70m, turn right and head North onto Drynam View for 160m to end of road.

Drynam Grove Drynam Green	135m	From Drynam Grove, outside No.14 Head South for 50m, turn left for 35m to outside No.6 Drynam Green turn left and head North to outside No.2 for 50m.
Drynam Rise Drynam Close	140m	From outside No.12 Drynam Rise, head South for 53m to outside No.24 Drynam Close, Turn Right and head East for 34m to outside No.13 Drynam Close, Head North for 53m to junction of Drynam Rise.
Drynam Close Drynam Crescent Drynam Drive	500m	From outside No.10 Drynam Close, head North for 60m to junction of Drynam Crescent, turn right for 57m to outside No.50 Drynam Crescent, head North for 56m and turn left for 60m to outside No.29, turn right and head North for 67m to junction of Drynam Drive, turn right and head East for 175m to outside No.109, turn left and head North for 25m to end of road, (turning Head).
Drynam Rise	27m	From outside No.21 Drynam Rise, head South for 27m to end, (turning head).
Drynam Place Drynam Drive	305m	From the junction of Kettles Lane and Drynam Place, head North for 305m onto Drynam Drive to outside No.34.
Drynam Place Drynam Crescent	200m	From the junction of Drynam Place and Drynam Crescent, Outside No.2 head East for 50m to No.2 Drynam Crescent, turn right for 75m to outside No.30 Drynam Crescent, turn left outside No.1 and head 75m to No.29 Drynam Crescent.
Drynam Drive	20m	From outside No.37 Drynam Drive head North for 20m to Cul-de-sac.

Drynam Drive Drynam Grove	90m	From outside No.105 Drynam Drive head South onto Drynam Grove for 90m to outside No.16 Drynam Grove.
Drynam Grove Drynam Crescent	107m	From outside No.23 Drynam Grove, head South for 52m, turn right onto Drynam Grove for 55m to junction of Drynam Crescent and Drynam Grove.
Drynam Square	168m	From outside No.25 Drynam Square, head West for 60m, turn right and head North for 48m, turn right for 60m to outside No.19 Drynam Square.
Drynam Walk	125m	From outside No.1 Drynam Walk, head North for 75m, turn right outside No.14 for 20m, head North for 30m to end of carriageway,
Total Length:	2,298m	

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO 20c

DRYNAM HALL, KINSEALY, CO DUBLIN

Road Schedule

BC Number – 1744
Taking In Charge – Drynam
DED: Kinsealy, TL: Drinan

Road Name	Length	Description
Drynam Green	176m	From the junction of Feltrim Road turn right onto Drynam Green head South for 176m to junction of Drynam Green and Kettles Lane.
Drynam Way Drynam Grove Drynam View	305m	From the junction of Kettles Lane and Drynam Way head North for 75m to Junction of Drynam Grove, turn Right and head East for 70m, turn right and head North onto Drynam View for 160m to end of road.
Drynam Grove Drynam Green	135m	From Drynam Grove, outside No.14 Head South for 50m, turn left for 35m to outside No.6 Drynam Green turn left and head North to outside No.2 for 50m.
Drynam Rise Drynam Close	140m	From outside No.12 Drynam Rise, head South for 53m to outside No.24 Drynam Close, Turn Right and head East for 34m to outside No.13 Drynam Close, Head North for 53m to junction of Drynam Rise.

Drynam Close Drynam Crescent Drynam Drive	500m	From outside No.10 Drynam Close, head North for 60m to junction of Drynam Crescent, turn right for 57m to outside No.50 Drynam Crescent, head North for 56m and turn left for 60m to outside No.29, turn right and head North for 67m to junction of Drynam Drive, turn right and head East for 175m to outside No.109, turn left and head North for 25m to end of road, (turning Head).
Drynam Rise	27m	From outside No.21 Drynam Rise, head South for 27m to end, (turning head).
Drynam Place Drynam Drive	305m	From the junction of Kettles Lane and Drynam Place, head North for 305m onto Drynam Drive to outside No.34.
Drynam Place Drynam Crescent	200m	From the junction of Drynam Place and Drynam Crescent, Outside No.2 head East for 50m to No.2 Drynam Crescent, turn right for 75m to outside No.30 Drynam Crescent, turn left outside No.1 and head 75m to No.29 Drynam Crescent.
Drynam Drive	20m	From outside No.37 Drynam Drive head North for 20m to Cul-de-sac.
Drynam Drive Drynam Grove	90m	From outside No.105 Drynam Drive head South onto Drynam Grove for 90m to outside No.16 Drynam Grove.
Drynam Grove Drynam Crescent	107m	From outside No.23 Drynam Grove, head South for 52m, turn right onto Drynam Grove for 55m to junction of Drynam Crescent and Drynam Grove.

Drynam Square	168m	From outside No.25 Drynam Square, head West for 60m, turn right and head North for 48m, turn right for 60m to outside No.19 Drynam Square.
Drynam Walk	125m	From outside No.1 Drynam Walk, head North for 75m, turn right outside No.14 for 20m, head North for 30m to end of carriageway,
Total Length:	2,298m	

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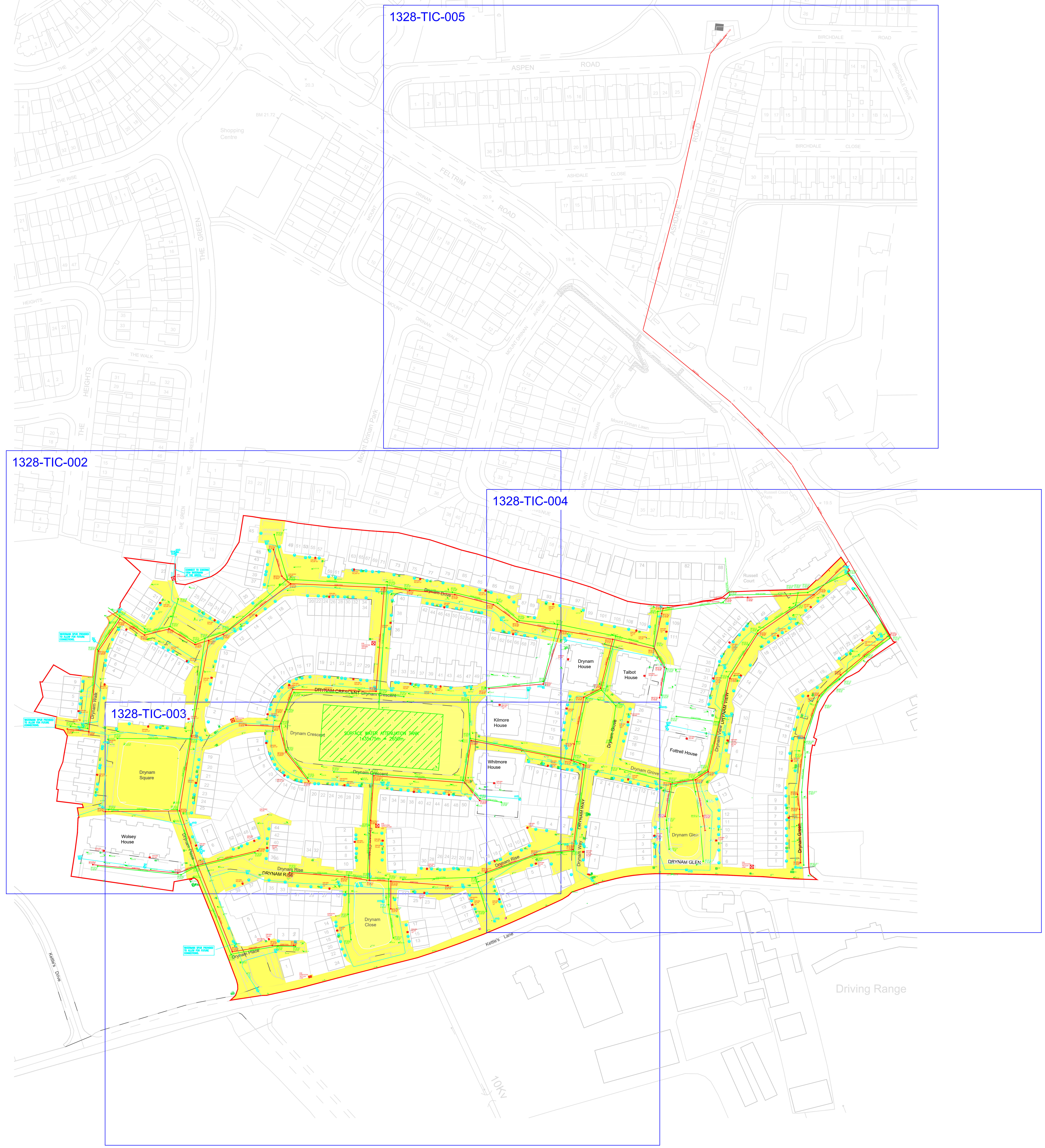
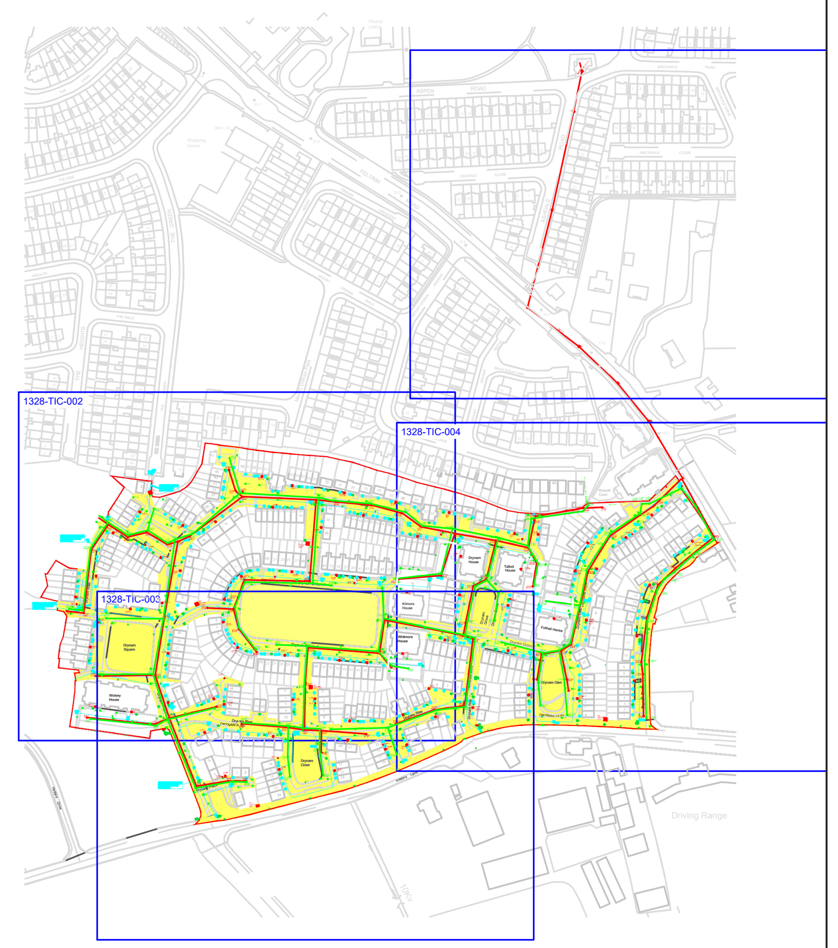


FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER				FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER			
MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
Exist. Pump St.	15.98	12.32		HYD-Brake				F9.5 MH	20.66	19.67		S12.1 MH	23.44	21.83	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				225mm
F1 MH	16.74	12.23		S1 MH	20.48	19.43		F9.5A MH	20.66	19.25		S12 MH	23.69	20.29	
B.D.		13.29	300mm				600mm				225mm				
F2 MH	16.58	13.68		S1.2A MH	20.47	18.77		F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S13.1 MH	24.06	22.14	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				225mm
F3 MH	17.29	14.04		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67		F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S13 MH	23.32	20.70	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				
F4 MH	18.63	14.64		S1.2.2 MH	20.39	18.86		F9.3 A MH	20.95	18.91		S14.2 MH	25.23	23.51	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				225mm
F6 MH	17.94	15.22		S1.2.3 MH	21.00	18.87		F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S14.1 MH	23.98	22.61	
			300mm				600mm				300mm				225mm
F7 MH	18.87	14.56		S1.2.4 MH	21.29	19.00		F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			300mm								300mm				
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.13.1 MH	21.65	19.13		F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S5.4.1 MH	22.73	20.26	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S1.13 MH	21.45	18.93		F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S5.4 MH	22.59	19.9	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S1.12 MH	21.10	19.09		F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S5.5 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.3A MH	20.95	18.91		S1.11A MH	21.07	19.32		F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S6.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S1.11 MH	20.97	19.4		F14 MH	COVERED			S5.7 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				300mm
F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S1.10A MH	20.84	19.36		F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S5.7.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.5 MH	21.66	19.67		S1.10 MH	20.78	19.81		F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S5.7.2 MH	23.67	22.36	
											225mm				225mm
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.10.2 MH	20.64	19.4		F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S5.7.3 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.42		S1.10.1 MH	20.67	19.62		F17 MH	21.40	19.00		S5,8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F10.1 MH	20.49	18.52		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67		F18 MH	21.62	17.54		S5.9 MH	24.41	22.3	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				225mm
F10.2 MH	20.81	18.62		S1.2 MH	20.31	18.95		F18A MH	21.79	17.65		S5.91 MH	24.54	22.5	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				
F10.3 MH	21.33	19.26		S1.3 MH	20.45	18.93		F19 MH	21.53	17.63		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				375mm
F10.4 MH	21.25	19.18		S1.5 MH	20.83	19.09		F19.1 MH	21.32	17.84		S11B MH	22.07	20.8	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				
F10.5 MH	21.25	19.52		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35		F20 MH	21.40	18.07		S12A MH	21.93	19.82	
							300mm				225mm				375mm
				S1.7 MH	21.32	19.52		F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S10 MH	21.70	18.82	
							300mm				225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52		F21.1 MH	21.70	18.33		S14A MH	24.59	22.91	
			225mm				300mm				225mm				225mm
F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76		F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				
F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S1.7.2.1 MH	21.35	20.06		F23 MH	23.74	19.72		S9.1.1 MH	21.94	20.03	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F13 MH	COVERED			S1.6.1 MH	21.21	19.55		F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S9.1 MH	21.86	19.07	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				300mm
F14 MH	21.06	16.82		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35		F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S9.2 MH	22.42	20.65	
			225mm								225mm				300mm
F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52		F26 MH	25.54	22.92		S9.3 MH	22.99	20.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S1.7.1.1 MH	21.40			F27 MH	25.69	23.17		S9.4 MH	23.67	20.91	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F15.1 MH	21.29	18.86		S1.7.1..2 MH	21.49	19.99		F28 MH	25.52	23.36		S9.5 MH	23.91	21.00	
			225mm												225mm
F15.2 MH	21.37	18.90		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76		F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S9.6 MH	24.00	21.18	
							225mm				225mm				
F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S1.7.3 MH	21.22	19.87		F22 MH	22.16	19.21		S5,1 MH	20.98	19.48	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				525mm
F16.1 MH	20.99	18.79		S1.7.4 MH	21.37	19.79		F22.1 MH	22.01	19.57		S5.2 MH	21.19	19.59	
			225mm								225mm				525mm
F16,2 MH	21.20	18.92		S4 MH	21.33	18.24		F22.2 MH	22.10	19.80		S5.3 MH	21.49	19.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				525mm
F16.2A MH	21.58	19.21		S33.2 MH	21.25	19.63		F22.3 MH	22.27	19.85		S30.7 MH	21.53	19.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				300mm
F16.3 MH	21.45	19.30		S33.1 MH	21.38	19.75		F22.4 MH	22.66	20.43		S30.6 MH	22.54	20.21	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F16.3.1. MH	21.52	19.36		S32.1 MH	21.36	20.00		F22.6 MH	23.77	21.57		S30.4 MH	23.17	20.42	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F16.3.2. MH	22.51	19.93		S32.2 MH	21.03	19.87		F22.5 MH	23.49	21.44		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				225mm								225mm
F16.3.4. MH	23.23	20.17		S5.1 MH	20.98	19.48		F24.1 MH	24.03	21.78		S30.2 MH	23.82	xxx	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				
F16.3.2.5 MH	23.26	21.05		S5 MH	21.10	18.54		F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S5.8.1 MH	25.18	23.18	
							525mm								225mm
F16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S6 MH	21.40	18.80		F25.2 MH	25.26			S5.8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				
F16.6.2 MH	23.29	20.15		S6A MH	21.64	18.69		F25.1 MH	24.03	22.32		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F16.6.1 MH	23.78	20.84		S7 MH	21.72	18.82		F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S30.1 MH	23.46	22.00	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S9 MH	21.34	18.72		F25A MH	24.70	22.12		S5.5 MH	22.77	20.36	
			225mm				1200mm								225mm
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S9A MH	21.34	18.72		F21.11A MH	21.87	18.92		S5.5.1 MH	22.83	20.83	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F16.8.1. MH	25.24	23.10		S10 MH	21.34	18.72		F21.11 MH	21.75	18.61		S5.5.2 MH	23.00	21.09	
							1200mm				225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S10.1 MH	22.13	18.94		F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S6 MH	21.40	18.80	
			225mm				1200mm								225mm
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11A MH	22.05	19.15		F20.4.1 MH	23.97	20.87		S6.1A MH	21.93	19.99	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11 MH	22.20	19.49		F20.4 MH	23.78	20.48		S6.2 MH	22.56	20.34	
							750mm								
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11.2 MH	22.08	19.96									
							600mm								
F 16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S11.3 MH	22.28	22.07									
			225mm				375mm								
F16.5.1	22.85	20.03		S11.4 MH	22.59	20.73									
							375mm								
F16.8.1 MH	25.24	23.10		S11.5 MH	23.49	21.89									
			225mm				375mm								
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S11.6 MH	23.66	22.00									
			225mm												
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S11A MH	22.06	19.15									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S12 MH	23.69	20.29									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.3 MH	23.45	21.78		S13 MH	23.32	20.70									
							450mm								
				S14 MH	23.67	22.36									
							450mm								
				S15 MH	25.66	23.31									
							225mm								
				S15.1 MH	25.63	23.49									
							225mm								
				S15.2 MH	25.50	23.63									

FOUL WATER LINE
SURFACE WATER LINE
WATER MAIN
HYDRANT HYD SLUICE VALVE SV
LP xx
LAMP POST



SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE:	DEC 23	SURVEYED BY:		ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.
CHECKED BY:	C. Gallagher	DRAWN BY:	F MCNeary	SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
APPROVED BY:	C. Gallagher	BC .	BC No.1744	LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
DRAWING NUMBER: REV.	1328-TIC-001	SCALE:	NTS @ A1	WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
		OS Ref.	2991	

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Drynam Hall, Kinsealy
DED: Kinsealy TL: Drinan

Areas proposed to be taken in charge

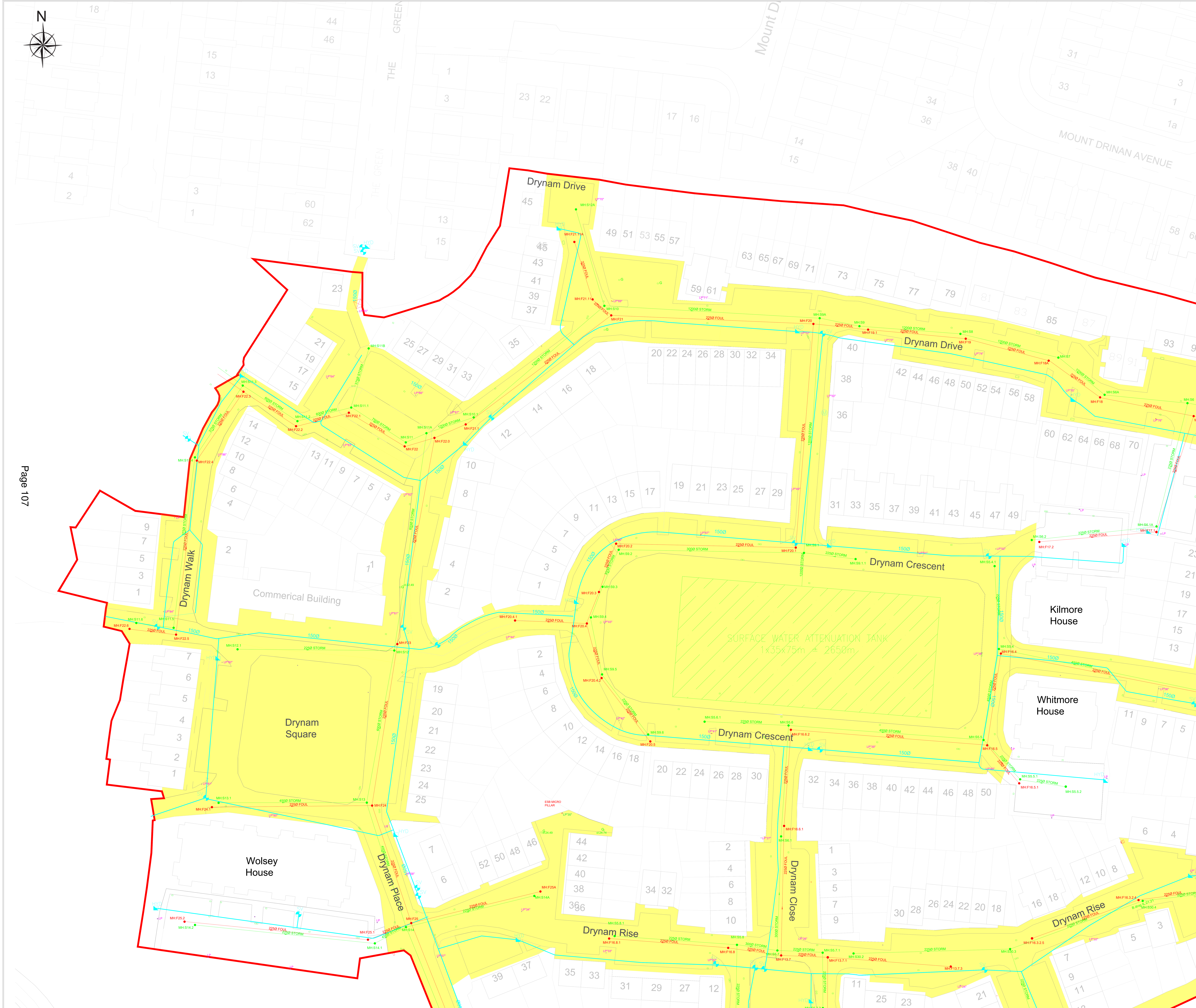
Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.

HYD
Hydrant

Sluice Valve



FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER				FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER			
MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
Exist. Pump St.	15.98	12.32		HYD.Brake				F9.5 MH	20.66	19.67		S12.1 MH	23.44	21.63	
			300mm												
F1 MH	16.74	12.23		S1 MH	20.46	19.43		F9.5A MH	20.66	19.25		S12 MH	23.69	20.29	
B.D.		13.29													
F2 MH	16.58	13.68		S1.2A MH	20.47	18.77		F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S13.1 MH	24.06	22.14	
F3 MH	17.29	14.04		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67		F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S13 MH	23.32	20.70	
F4 MH	18.63	14.64		S1.2.2 MH	20.33	18.90		F9.3A MH	20.95	18.91		S14.2 MH	25.23	23.51	
F6 MH	17.94	15.22		S1.2.3 MH	21.00	18.87		F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S14.1 MH	23.88	22.61	
F7 MH	18.87	14.56		S1.2.4 MH	21.20	19.00		F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
F8 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.13.1 MH	21.03	19.13		F8 MH	20.63	16.02		S5.4.1 MH	22.73	20.26	
F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S1.13 MH	21.45	19.50		F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S5.4 MH	22.59	19.6	
F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S1.12 MH	21.10	19.09		F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S5.6 MH	23.67	22.36	
F9.3A MH	20.95	18.91		S1.11A MH	21.07	19.32		F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S6.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
[illegible]															
F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S1.11 MH	20.97	19.4		F14 MH	COVERED			S5.7 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				300mm
F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S1.10A MH	20.84	19.36		F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S5.7.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.5 MH	21.66	19.67		S1.10 MH	20.78	19.81		F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S5.7.2 MH	23.67	22.36	
											225mm				225mm
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.10.2 MH	20.64	19.4		F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S5.7.3 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.42		S1.10.1 MH	20.67	19.62		F17 MH	21.40	19.00		S5.8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F10.1 MH	20.49	18.52		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67		F18 MH	21.62	17.54		S5.9 MH	24.41	22.3	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				225mm
F10.2 MH	20.81	18.62		S1.2 MH	20.31	18.95		F18A MH	21.79	17.65		S5.91 MH	24.54	22.5	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				
F10.3 MH	21.33	19.26		S1.3 MH	20.45	18.93		F19 MH	21.53	17.63		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				375mm
F10.4 MH	21.25	19.18		S1.5 MH	20.83	19.09		F19.1 MH	21.32	17.84		S11B MH	22.07	20.8	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				
F10.5 MH	21.25	19.52		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35		F20 MH	21.40	18.07		S12A MH	21.93	19.82	
							300mm				225mm				375mm
				S1.7 MH	21.32	19.52		F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S10 MH	21.70	18.82	
							300mm				225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52		F21.1 MH	21.70	18.33		S14A MH	24.59	22.91	
			225mm				300mm				225mm				225mm
F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76		F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				
F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S1.7.2.1 MH	21.35	20.06		F23 MH	23.74	19.72		S9.1.1 MH	21.94	20.03	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F13 MH	COVERED			S1.6.1 MH	21.21	19.55		F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S9.1 MH	21.86	19.07	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				300mm
F14 MH	21.06	16.82		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35		F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S9.2 MH	22.42	20.65	
			225mm								225mm				300mm
F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52		F26 MH	25.54	22.92		S9.3 MH	22.99	20.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S1.7.1.1 MH	21.40			F27 MH	25.69	23.17		S9.4 MH	23.67	20.91	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F15.1 MH	21.29	18.86		S1.7.1..2 MH	21.49	19.99		F28 MH	25.52	23.36		S9.5 MH	23.91	21.00	
			225mm												225mm
F15.2 MH	21.37	18.90		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76		F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S9.6 MH	24.00	21.18	
							225mm				225mm				
F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S1.7.3 MH	21.22	19.87		F22 MH	22.16	19.21		S5.1 MH	20.98	19.48	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				525mm
F16.1 MH	20.99	18.79		S1.7.4 MH	21.37	19.79		F22.1 MH	22.01	19.57		S5.2 MH	21.19	19.59	
			225mm								225mm				525mm
F16.2 MH	21.20	18.92		S4 MH	21.33	18.24		F22.2 MH	22.10	19.80		S5.3 MH	21.49	19.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				525mm
F16.2A MH	21.58	19.21		S33.2 MH	21.25	19.63		F22.3 MH	22.27	19.85		S30.7 MH	21.53	19.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				300mm
F16.3 MH	21.45	19.30		S33.1 MH	21.38	19.75		F22.4 MH	22.66	20.43		S30.6 MH	22.54	20.21	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F16.3.1. MH	21.52	19.36		S32.1 MH	21.36	20.00		F22.6 MH	23.77	21.57		S30.4 MH	23.17	20.42	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F16.3.2. MH	22.51	19.93		S32.2 MH	21.03	19.87		F22.5 MH	23.49	21.44		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				225mm								225mm
F16.3.4. MH	23.23	20.17		S5.1 MH	20.98	19.48		F24.1 MH	24.03	21.78		S30.2 MH	23.82	xxx	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				
F16.3.2.5 MH	23.26	21.05		S5 MH	21.10	18.54		F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S5.8.1 MH	25.18	23.18	
							525mm								225mm
F16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S6 MH	21.40	18.80		F25.2 MH	25.26			S5.8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				
F16.6.2 MH	23.29	20.15		S6A MH	21.64	18.69		F25.1 MH	24.03	22.32		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F16.6.1 MH	23.78	20.84		S7 MH	21.72	18.82		F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S30.1 MH	23.46	22.00	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S9 MH	21.34	18.72		F25A MH	24.70	22.12		S5.5 MH	22.77	20.36	
			225mm				1200mm								225mm
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S9A MH	21.34	18.72		F21.11A MH	21.87	18.92		S5.5.1 MH	22.83	20.83	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F16.8.1. MH	25.24	23.10		S10 MH	21.34	18.72		F21.11 MH	21.75	18.61		S5.5.2 MH	23.00	21.09	
							1200mm				225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S10.1 MH	22.13	18.94		F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S6 MH	21.40	18.80	
			225mm				1200mm								225mm
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11A MH	22.05	19.15		F20.4.1 MH	23.97	20.87		S6.1A MH	21.93	19.99	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11 MH	22.20	19.49		F20.4 MH	23.78	20.48		S6.2 MH	22.56	20.34	
							750mm								
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11.2 MH	22.08	19.96									
							600mm								
F 16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S11.3 MH	22.28	22.07									
			225mm				375mm								
F16.5.1	22.85	20.03		S11.4 MH	22.59	20.73									
							375mm								
F16.8.1 MH	25.24	23.10		S11.5 MH	23.49	21.89									
			225mm				375mm								
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S11.6 MH	23.66	22.00									
			225mm												
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S11A MH	22.06	19.15									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S12 MH	23.69	20.29									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.3 MH	23.45	21.78		S13 MH	23.32	20.70									
							450mm								
				S14 MH	23.67	22.36									
							450mm								
				S15 MH	25.66	23.31									
							225mm								
				S15.1 MH	25.63	23.49									
							225mm								
				S15.2 MH	25.50	23.63									

FOUL WATER LINE
SURFACE WATER LINE
WATER MAIN
HYDRANT HYD SLUICE VALVE SV
LAMP POST LP xx

SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE:	Dec 2023	SURVEYED BY:	
CHECKED BY:	C. Gallagher	DRAWN BY:	F MCNeary
APPROVED BY:	C. Gallagher	BC .	BC No.1744
DRAWING NUMBER: 1328-TIC-002	REV.	SCALE:	1:1000 @ A1
		OS Ref.	2991

ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.
SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

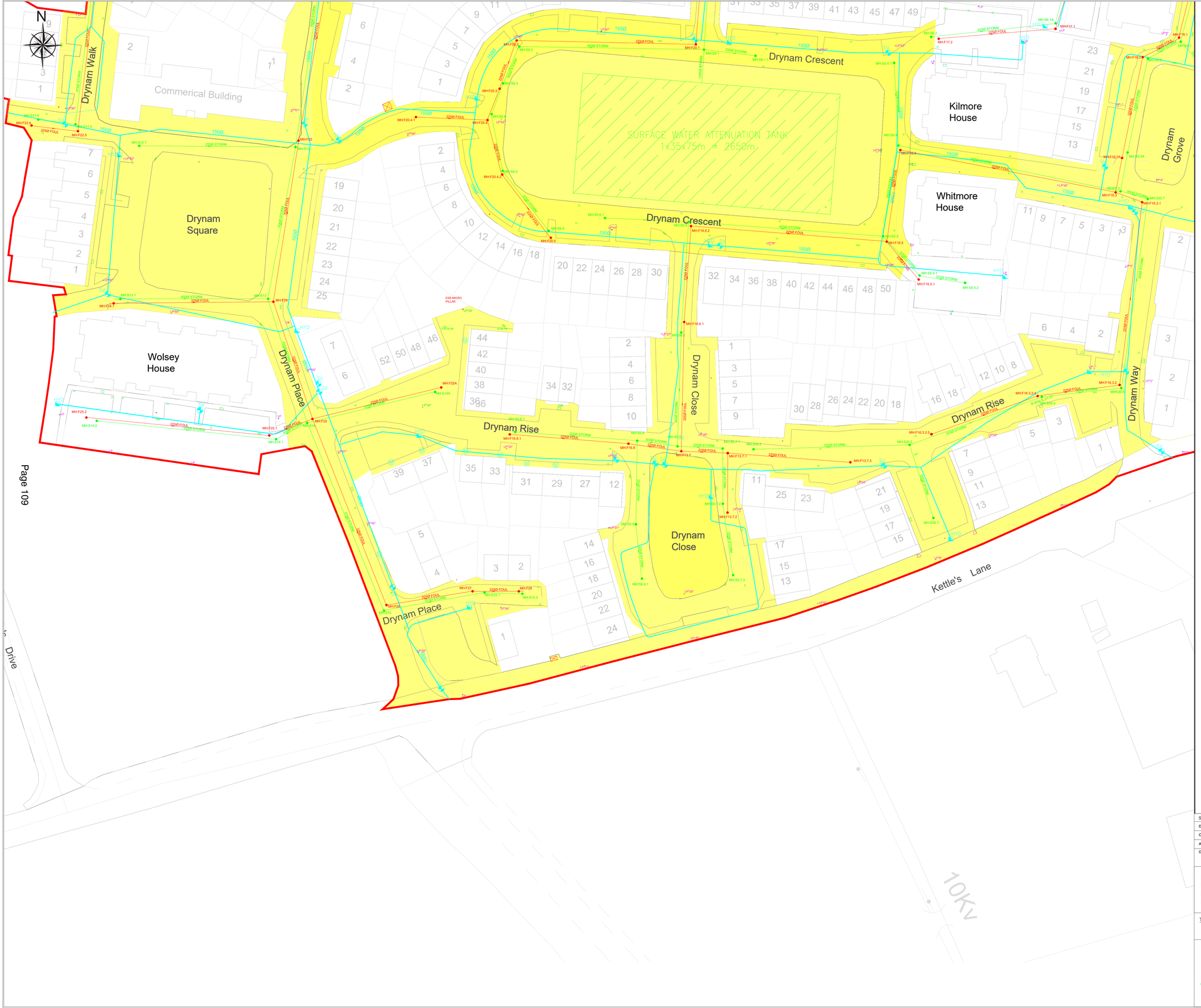
Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Drynam Hall, Kinsealy
DED: Kinsealy TL: Drinan

Areas proposed to be taken in charge
Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.
Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.
Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.
HYD Hydrant
Sluice Valve



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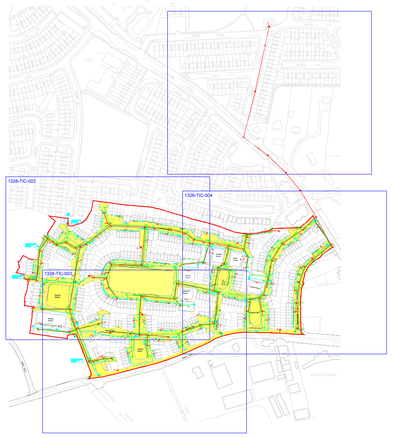
FOUL SEWER					SURFACE WATER SEWER					FOUL SEWER					SURFACE WATER SEWER				
MANHOLE NO.	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	PIPE GRADIENT	PIPE LENGTH	MANHOLE NO.	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	PIPE GRADIENT	PIPE LENGTH	MANHOLE NO.	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	PIPE GRADIENT	PIPE LENGTH	MANHOLE NO.	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	PIPE GRADIENT	PIPE LENGTH
MH:F22.6	51.00	225mm			MH:S11.6	51.00	225mm			MH:F16.1	51.00	225mm			MH:S16.1	51.00	225mm		
MH:F22.5	50.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S11.5	50.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.1	50.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.2	50.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F22.4	50.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S11.4	50.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.2	50.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.3	50.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F22.3	50.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S11.3	50.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.3	50.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.4	50.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F22.2	50.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S11.2	50.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.4	50.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.5	50.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F22.1	50.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S11.1	50.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.5	50.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.6	50.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F22	49.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S11	49.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.6	49.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.7	49.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.9	49.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.9	49.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.7	49.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.8	49.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.8	49.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.8	49.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.8	49.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.9	49.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.7	49.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.7	49.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.9	49.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.10	49.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.6	49.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.6	49.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.10	49.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.11	49.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.5	48.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.5	48.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.11	48.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.12	48.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.4	48.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.4	48.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.12	48.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.13	48.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.3	48.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.3	48.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.13	48.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.14	48.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.2	48.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.2	48.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.14	48.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.15	48.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21.1	48.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10.1	48.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.15	48.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.16	48.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F21	47.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S10	47.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.16	47.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.17	47.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.9	47.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.9	47.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.17	47.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.18	47.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.8	47.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.8	47.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.18	47.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.19	47.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.7	47.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.7	47.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.19	47.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.20	47.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.6	47.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.6	47.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.20	47.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.21	47.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.5	46.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.5	46.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.21	46.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.22	46.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.4	46.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.4	46.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.22	46.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.23	46.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.3	46.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.3	46.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.23	46.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.24	46.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.2	46.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.2	46.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.24	46.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.25	46.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20.1	46.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9.1	46.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.25	46.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.26	46.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F20	45.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S9	45.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.26	45.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.27	45.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.9	45.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.9	45.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.27	45.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.28	45.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.8	45.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.8	45.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.28	45.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.29	45.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.7	45.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.7	45.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.29	45.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.30	45.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.6	45.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.6	45.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.30	45.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.31	45.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.5	44.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.5	44.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.31	44.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.32	44.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.4	44.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.4	44.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.32	44.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.33	44.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.3	44.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.3	44.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.33	44.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.34	44.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.2	44.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.2	44.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.34	44.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.35	44.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19.1	44.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8.1	44.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.35	44.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.36	44.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F19	43.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S8	43.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.36	43.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.37	43.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.9	43.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.9	43.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.37	43.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.38	43.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.8	43.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.8	43.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.38	43.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.39	43.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.7	43.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.7	43.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.39	43.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.40	43.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.6	43.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.6	43.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.40	43.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.41	43.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.5	42.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.5	42.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.41	42.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.42	42.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.4	42.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.4	42.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.42	42.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.43	42.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.3	42.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.3	42.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.43	42.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.44	42.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.2	42.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.2	42.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.44	42.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.45	42.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18.1	42.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7.1	42.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.45	42.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.46	42.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F18	41.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S7	41.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.46	41.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.47	41.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.9	41.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.9	41.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.47	41.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.48	41.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.8	41.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.8	41.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.48	41.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.49	41.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.7	41.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.7	41.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.49	41.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.50	41.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.6	41.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.6	41.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.50	41.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.51	41.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.5	40.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.5	40.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.51	40.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.52	40.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.4	40.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.4	40.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.52	40.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.53	40.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.3	40.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.3	40.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.53	40.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.54	40.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.2	40.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.2	40.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.54	40.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.55	40.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17.1	40.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6.1	40.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.55	40.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.56	40.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F17	39.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S6	39.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.56	39.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.57	39.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.9	39.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.9	39.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.57	39.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.58	39.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.8	39.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.8	39.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.58	39.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.59	39.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.7	39.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.7	39.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.59	39.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.60	39.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.6	39.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.6	39.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.60	39.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.61	39.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.5	38.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.5	38.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.61	38.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.62	38.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.4	38.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.4	38.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.62	38.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.63	38.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.3	38.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.3	38.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.63	38.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.64	38.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.2	38.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.2	38.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.64	38.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.65	38.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16.1	38.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5.1	38.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.65	38.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.66	38.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F16	37.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S5	37.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.66	37.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.67	37.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.9	37.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.9	37.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.67	37.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.68	37.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.8	37.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.8	37.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.68	37.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.69	37.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.7	37.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.7	37.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.69	37.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.70	37.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.6	37.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.6	37.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.70	37.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.71	37.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.5	36.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.5	36.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.71	36.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.72	36.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.4	36.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.4	36.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.72	36.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.73	36.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.3	36.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.3	36.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.73	36.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.74	36.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.2	36.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.2	36.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.74	36.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.75	36.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15.1	36.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4.1	36.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.75	36.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.76	36.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F15	35.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S4	35.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.76	35.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.77	35.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.9	35.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.9	35.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.77	35.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.78	35.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.8	35.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.8	35.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.78	35.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.79	35.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.7	35.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.7	35.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.79	35.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.80	35.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.6	35.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.6	35.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.80	35.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.81	35.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.5	34.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.5	34.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.81	34.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.82	34.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.4	34.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.4	34.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.82	34.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.83	34.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.3	34.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.3	34.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.83	34.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.84	34.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.2	34.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.2	34.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.84	34.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.85	34.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14.1	34.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3.1	34.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.85	34.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.86	34.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F14	33.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S3	33.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.86	33.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.87	33.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.9	33.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.9	33.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.87	33.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.88	33.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.8	33.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.8	33.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.88	33.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.89	33.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.7	33.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.7	33.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.89	33.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.90	33.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.6	33.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.6	33.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.90	33.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.91	33.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.5	32.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.5	32.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.91	32.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.92	32.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.4	32.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.4	32.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.92	32.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.93	32.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.3	32.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.3	32.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.93	32.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.94	32.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.2	32.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.2	32.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.94	32.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.95	32.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13.1	32.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2.1	32.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.95	32.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.96	32.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F13	31.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S2	31.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.96	31.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.97	31.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.9	31.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.9	31.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.97	31.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.98	31.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.8	31.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.8	31.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.98	31.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.99	31.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.7	31.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.7	31.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.99	31.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.100	31.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.6	31.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.6	31.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.100	31.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.101	31.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.5	30.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.5	30.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.101	30.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.102	30.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.4	30.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.4	30.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.102	30.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.103	30.70	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.3	30.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.3	30.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.103	30.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.104	30.50	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.2	30.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.2	30.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.104	30.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.105	30.30	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12.1	30.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1.1	30.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.105	30.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.106	30.10	225mm	1:200	40.0m
MH:F12	29.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S1	29.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:F17.106	29.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m	MH:S16.107	29.90	225mm	1:200	40.0m

FOUL WATER LINE
SURFACE WATER LINE
WATER MAIN
HYDRANT SLUICE VALVE
LAMP POST



SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE: Dec-23	SURVEYED BY:		ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm DIA UNLESS STATED.
CHECKED BY: C. Gallagher	DRAWN BY:	F MCNeary	SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
APPROVED BY: C. Gallagher	BC .	BC No.1744	LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
DRAWING NUMBER: REV. 1328-TIC-003	SCALE:	1:1000 @ A1	WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
	OS Ref.	2991	

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Drynam Hall, Kinsealy
DED: Kinsealy TL : Drinan

Areas proposed to be taken in charge.

Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.

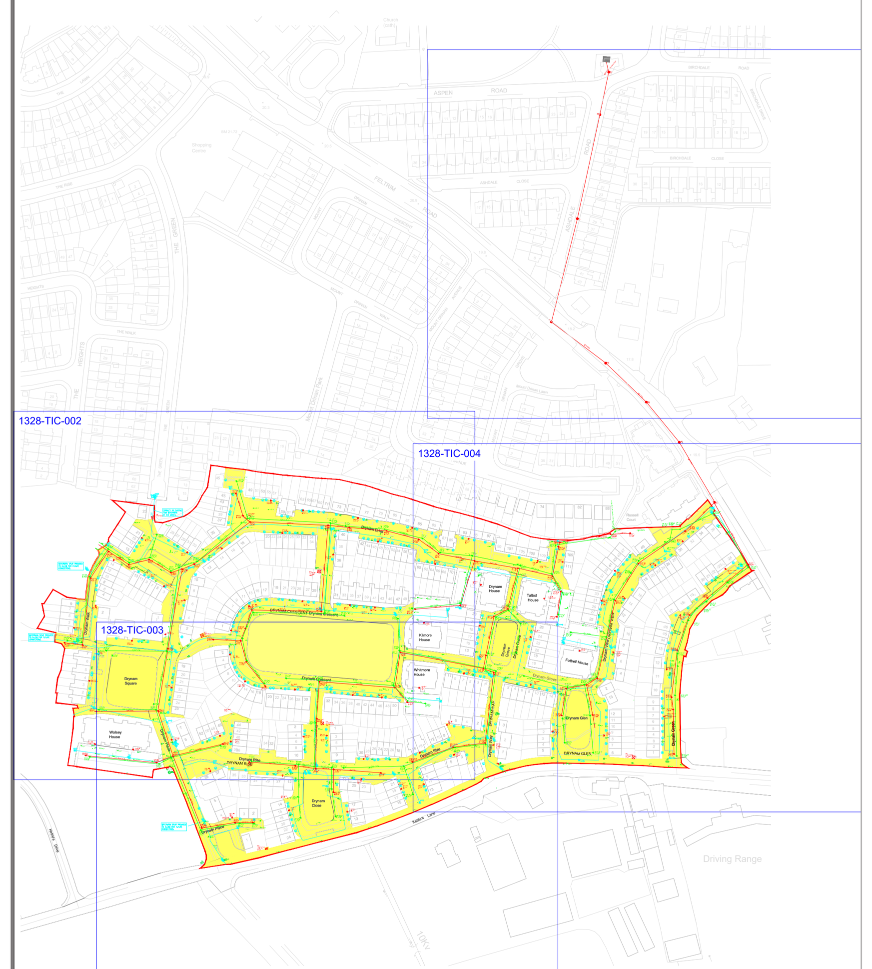
Hydrant

Sluice Valve

FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER			
MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
Exist. Pump St.	15.98	12.32		HYD-Brake			
			300mm				600mm
F1 MH	16.74	12.23		S1 MH	20.48	19.43	
B.D.		13.29	300mm				600mm
F2 MH	16.58	13.68		S1.2A MH	20.47	18.77	
			300mm				600mm
F3 MH	17.29	14.04		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67	
			300mm				600mm
F4 MH	18.63	14.64		S1.2.2 MH	20.39	18.86	
			300mm				600mm
F6 MH	17.94	15.22		S1.2.3 MH	21.00	18.87	
			300mm				600mm
F7 MH	18.87	14.56		S1.2.4 MH	21.29	19.00	
			300mm				
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.13.1 MH	21.65	19.13	
			225mm				
F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S1.13 MH	21.45	18.93	
			225mm				
F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S1.12 MH	21.10	19.09	
			225mm				
F9.3A MH	20.95	18.91		S1.11A MH	21.07	19.32	
			225mm				
F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S1.11 MH	20.97	19.4	
			225mm				
F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S1.10A MH	20.84	19.36	
			225mm				
F9.5 MH	21.66	19.67		S1.10 MH	20.78	19.81	
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.10.2 MH	20.64	19.4	
			225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.42		S1.10.1 MH	20.67	19.62	
			225mm				
F10.1 MH	20.49	18.52		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67	
			225mm				375mm
F10.2 MH	20.81	18.62		S1.2 MH	20.31	18.95	
			225mm				375mm
F10.3 MH	21.33	19.26		S1.3 MH	20.45	18.93	
			225mm				375mm
F10.4 MH	21.25	19.18		S1.5 MH	20.83	19.09	
			225mm				375mm
F10.5 MH	21.25	19.52		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35	
							300mm
				S1.7 MH	21.32	19.52	
							300mm
F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52	
			225mm				300mm
F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76	
			225mm				225mm
F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S1.7.2.1 MH	21.35	20.06	
			225mm				
F13 MH	COVERED			S1.6.1 MH	21.21	19.55	
			225mm				225mm
F14 MH	21.06	16.82		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35	
			225mm				
F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52	
			225mm				225mm
F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S1.7.1.1 MH	21.40		
			225mm				225mm
F15.1 MH	21.29	18.86		S1.7.1..2 MH	21.49	19.99	
			225mm				
F15.2 MH	21.37	18.90		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76	
							225mm
F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S1.7.3 MH	21.22	19.87	
			225mm				225mm
F16.1 MH	20.99	18.79		S1.7.4 MH	21.37	19.79	
			225mm				
F16,2 MH	21.20	18.92		S4 MH	21.33	18.24	
			225mm				225mm
F16.2A MH	21.58	19.21		S33.2 MH	21.25	19.63	
			225mm				225mm
F16.3 MH	21.45	19.30		S33.1 MH	21.38	19.75	
			225mm				
F16.3.1. MH	21.52	19.36		S32.1 MH	21.36	20.00	
			225mm				225mm
F16.3.2. MH	22.51	19.93		S32.2 MH	21.03	19.87	
			225mm				225mm
F16.3.4. MH	23.23	20.17		S5.1 MH	20.98	19.48	
			225mm				225mm
F16.3.2.5 MH	23.26	21.05		S5 MH	21.10	18.54	
							525mm
F16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S6 MH	21.40	18.80	
			225mm				1200mm
F16.6.2 MH	23.29	20.15		S6A MH	21.64	18.69	
			225mm				1200mm
F16.6.1 MH	23.78	20.84		S7 MH	21.72	18.82	
			225mm				1200mm
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S9 MH	21.34	18.72	
			225mm				1200mm
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S9A MH	21.34	18.72	
			225mm				1200mm
F16.8.1. MH	25.24	23.10		S10 MH	21.34	18.72	
							1200mm
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S10.1 MH	22.13	18.94	
			225mm				1200mm
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11A MH	22.05	19.15	
			225mm				1200mm
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11 MH	22.20	19.49	
							750mm
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73	
			225mm				600mm
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11.2 MH	22.08	19.96	
							600mm
F 16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S11.3 MH	22.28	22.07	
			225mm				375mm
F16.5.1	22.85	20.03		S11.4 MH	22.59	20.73	
							375mm
F16.8.1 MH	25.24	23.10		S11.5 MH	23.49	21.89	
			225mm				375mm
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S11.6 MH	23.66	22.00	
			225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S11A MH	22.06	19.15	
			225mm				600mm
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S12 MH	23.69	20.29	
			225mm				600mm
F13.7.3 MH	23.45	21.78		S13 MH	23.32	20.70	
							450mm
				S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
							450mm
				S15 MH	25.66	23.31	
							225mm
				S15.1 MH	25.63	23.49	
							225mm
				S15.2 MH	25.50	23.63	

FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER			
MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
F9.5 MH	20.66	19.67		S12.1 MH	23.44	21.83	
			225mm				225mm
F9.5A MH	20.66	19.25		S12 MH	23.69	20.29	
			225mm				
F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S13.1 MH	24.06	22.14	
			225mm				225mm
F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S13 MH	23.32	20.70	
			225mm				
F9.3 A MH	20.95	18.91		S14.2 MH	25.23	23.51	
			225mm				225mm
F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S14.1 MH	23.98	22.61	
			300mm				225mm
F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			300mm				
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S5.4.1 MH	22.73	20.26	
			225mm				225mm
F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S5.4 MH	22.59	19.9	
			225mm				225mm
F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S5.5 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm
F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S6.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm
F14 MH	COVERED			S5.7 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				300mm
F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S5.7.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm
F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S5.7.2 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm
F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S5.7.3 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				
F17 MH	21.40	19.00		S5,8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm				225mm
F18 MH	21.62	17.54		S5.9 MH	24.41	22.3	
			225mm				225mm
F18A MH	21.79	17.65		S5.91 MH	24.54	22.5	
			225mm				
F19 MH	21.53	17.63		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73	
			225mm				375mm
F19.1 MH	21.32	17.84		S11B MH	22.07	20.8	
			225mm				
F20 MH	21.40	18.07		S12A MH	21.93	19.82	
			225mm				375mm
F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S10 MH	21.70	18.82	
			225mm				
F21.1 MH	21.70	18.33		S14A MH	24.59	22.91	
			225mm				225mm
F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				
F23 MH	23.74	19.72		S9.1.1 MH	21.94	20.03	
			225mm				225mm
F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S9.1 MH	21.86	19.07	
			225mm				300mm
F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S9.2 MH	22.42	20.65	
			225mm				300mm
F26 MH	25.54	22.92		S9.3 MH	22.99	20.81	
			225mm				225mm
F27 MH	25.69	23.17		S9.4 MH	23.67	20.91	
			225mm				225mm
F28 MH	25.52	23.36		S9.5 MH	23.91	21.00	
							225mm
F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S9.6 MH	24.00	21.18	
			225mm				
F22 MH	22.16	19.21		S5,1 MH	20.98	19.48	
			225mm				525mm
F22.1 MH	22.01	19.57		S5.2 MH	21.19	19.59	
			225mm				525mm
F22.2 MH	22.10	19.80		S5.3 MH	21.49	19.81	
			225mm				525mm
F22.3 MH	22.27	19.85		S30.7 MH	21.53	19.81	
			225mm				300mm
F22.4 MH	22.66	20.43		S30.6 MH	22.54	20.21	
			225mm				225mm
F22.6 MH	23.77	21.57		S30.4 MH	23.17	20.42	
			225mm				225mm
F22.5 MH	23.49	21.44		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
							225mm
F24.1 MH	24.03	21.78		S30.2 MH	23.82	xxx	
			225mm				
F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S5.8.1 MH	25.18	23.18	
							225mm
F25.2 MH	25.26			S5.8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm				
F25.1 MH	24.03	22.32		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				225mm
F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S30.1 MH	23.46	22.00	
			225mm				
F25A MH	24.70	22.12		S5.5 MH	22.77	20.36	
							225mm
F21.11A MH	21.87	18.92		S5.5.1 MH	22.83	20.83	
			225mm				225mm
F21.11 MH	21.75	18.61		S5.5.2 MH	23.00	21.09	
			225mm				
F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S6 MH	21.40	18.80	
							225mm
F20.4.1 MH	23.97	20.87		S6.1A MH	21.93	19.99	
			225mm				225mm
F20.4 MH	23.78	20.48		S6.2 MH	22.56	20.34	

FOUL WATER LINE
SURFACE WATER LINE
WATER MAIN
HYDRANT HYD SLUICE VALVE SV
LP xx
LAMP POST



SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE: June 2022	SURVEYED BY:		ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.
CHECKED BY: C. Gallagher	DRAWN BY:	F MCNeary	SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
APPROVED BY: C. Gallagher	BC .	BC No.1744	LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
DRAWING NUMBER: REV. 1328-TIC-004	SCALE:	1:1000 @ A1	WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
	OS Ref.	2991	

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Drynam Hall, Kinsealy

DED: Kinsealy TL: Drinan

Areas proposed to be taken in charge

Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.

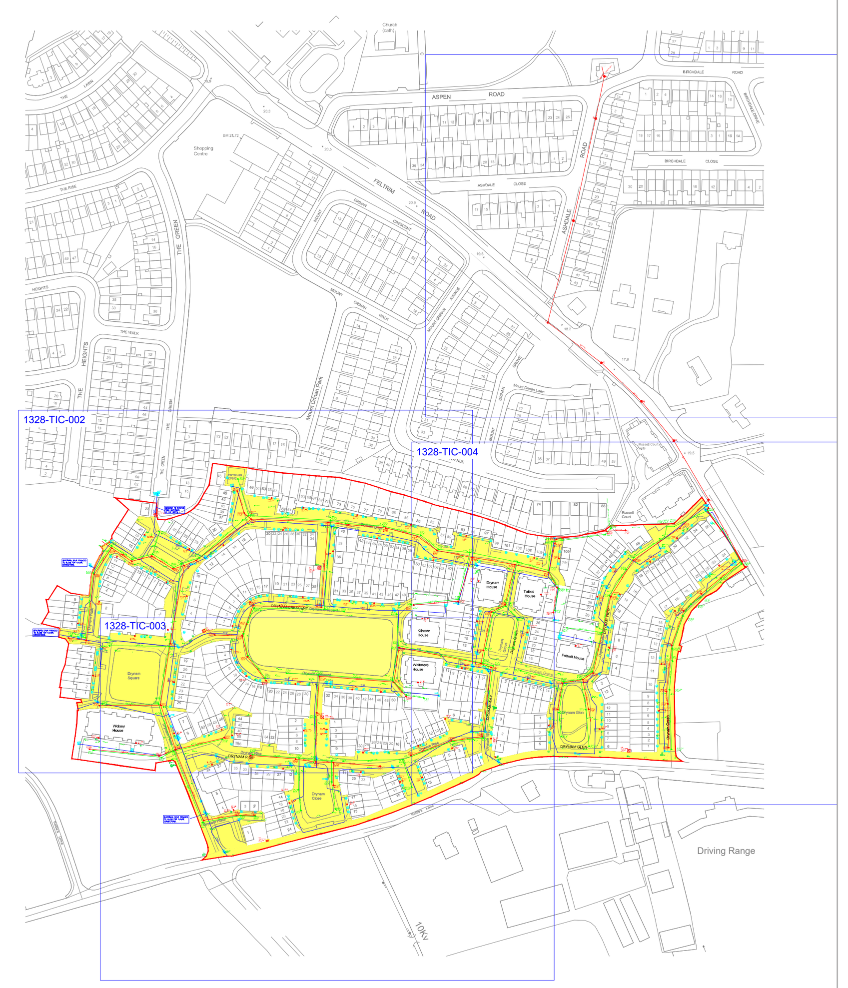
HYD Hydrant

Sluice Valve

Page 113

FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER				FOUL SEWER				SURFACE WATER SEWER			
MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER	MANHOLE NO.	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	PIPE DIAMETER
Exist. Pump St.	15.98	12.32		HYD-Brake				F9.5 MH	20.66	19.67		S12.1 MH	23.44	21.83	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				225mm
F1 MH	16.74	12.23		S1 MH	20.48	19.43		F9.5A MH	20.66	19.25		S12 MH	23.69	20.29	
B.D.		13.29	300mm				600mm				225mm				
F2 MH	16.58	13.68		S1.2A MH	20.47	18.77		F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S13.1 MH	24.06	22.14	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				225mm
F3 MH	17.29	14.04		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67		F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S13 MH	23.32	20.70	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				
F4 MH	18.63	14.64		S1.2.2 MH	20.39	18.86		F9.3 A MH	20.95	18.91		S14.2 MH	25.23	23.51	
			300mm				600mm				225mm				225mm
F6 MH	17.94	15.22		S1.2.3 MH	21.00	18.87		F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S14.1 MH	23.98	22.61	
			300mm				600mm				300mm				225mm
F7 MH	18.87	14.56		S1.2.4 MH	21.29	19.00		F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			300mm								300mm				
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.13.1 MH	21.65	19.13		F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S5.4.1 MH	22.73	20.26	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.1 MH	21.66	18.55		S1.13 MH	21.45	18.93		F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S5.4 MH	22.59	19.9	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.2 MH	21.27	18.86		S1.12 MH	21.10	19.09		F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S5.5 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.3A MH	20.95	18.91		S1.11A MH	21.07	19.32		F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S6.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.3 MH	20.83	18.99		S1.11 MH	20.97	19.4		F14 MH	COVERED			S5.7 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				300mm
F9.4 MH	20.60	19.24		S1.10A MH	20.84	19.36		F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S5.7.1 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F9.5 MH	21.66	19.67		S1.10 MH	20.78	19.81		F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S5.7.2 MH	23.67	22.36	
											225mm				225mm
F9 MH	20.63	16.02		S1.10.2 MH	20.64	19.4		F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S5.7.3 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm								225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.42		S1.10.1 MH	20.67	19.62		F17 MH	21.40	19.00		S5,8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F10.1 MH	20.49	18.52		S1.2.1 MH	20.37	18.67		F18 MH	21.62	17.54		S5.9 MH	24.41	22.3	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				225mm
F10.2 MH	20.81	18.62		S1.2 MH	20.31	18.95		F18A MH	21.79	17.65		S5.91 MH	24.54	22.5	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				
F10.3 MH	21.33	19.26		S1.3 MH	20.45	18.93		F19 MH	21.53	17.63		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				375mm
F10.4 MH	21.25	19.18		S1.5 MH	20.83	19.09		F19.1 MH	21.32	17.84		S11B MH	22.07	20.8	
			225mm				375mm				225mm				
F10.5 MH	21.25	19.52		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35		F20 MH	21.40	18.07		S12A MH	21.93	19.82	
							300mm				225mm				375mm
				S1.7 MH	21.32	19.52		F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S10 MH	21.70	18.82	
							300mm				225mm				
F10 MH	20.48	16.24		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52		F21.1 MH	21.70	18.33		S14A MH	24.59	22.91	
			225mm				300mm				225mm				225mm
F11 MH	20.47	16.68		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76		F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S14 MH	23.67	22.36	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				
F12 MH	20.68	16.78		S1.7.2.1 MH	21.35	20.06		F23 MH	23.74	19.72		S9.1.1 MH	21.94	20.03	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F13 MH	COVERED			S1.6.1 MH	21.21	19.55		F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S9.1 MH	21.86	19.07	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				300mm
F14 MH	21.06	16.82		S1.6 MH	21.08	19.35		F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S9.2 MH	22.42	20.65	
			225mm								225mm				300mm
F14.1 MH	21.09	16.90		S1.7.1 MH	21.22	19.52		F26 MH	25.54	22.92		S9.3 MH	22.99	20.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F15 MH	21.31	17.02		S1.7.1.1 MH	21.40			F27 MH	25.69	23.17		S9.4 MH	23.67	20.91	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F15.1 MH	21.29	18.86		S1.7.1..2 MH	21.49	19.99		F28 MH	25.52	23.36		S9.5 MH	23.91	21.00	
			225mm												225mm
F15.2 MH	21.37	18.90		S1.7.2 MH	21.15	19.76		F22.0 MH	22.11	19.01		S9.6 MH	24.00	21.18	
							225mm				225mm				
F16 MH	21.21	17.07		S1.7.3 MH	21.22	19.87		F22 MH	22.16	19.21		S5,1 MH	20.98	19.48	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				525mm
F16.1 MH	20.99	18.79		S1.7.4 MH	21.37	19.79		F22.1 MH	22.01	19.57		S5.2 MH	21.19	19.59	
			225mm								225mm				525mm
F16,2 MH	21.20	18.92		S4 MH	21.33	18.24		F22.2 MH	22.10	19.80		S5.3 MH	21.49	19.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				525mm
F16.2A MH	21.58	19.21		S33.2 MH	21.25	19.63		F22.3 MH	22.27	19.85		S30.7 MH	21.53	19.81	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				300mm
F16.3 MH	21.45	19.30		S33.1 MH	21.38	19.75		F22.4 MH	22.66	20.43		S30.6 MH	22.54	20.21	
			225mm								225mm				225mm
F16.3.1. MH	21.52	19.36		S32.1 MH	21.36	20.00		F22.6 MH	23.77	21.57		S30.4 MH	23.17	20.42	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				225mm
F16.3.2. MH	22.51	19.93		S32.2 MH	21.03	19.87		F22.5 MH	23.49	21.44		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				225mm								225mm
F16.3.4. MH	23.23	20.17		S5.1 MH	20.98	19.48		F24.1 MH	24.03	21.78		S30.2 MH	23.82	xxx	
			225mm				225mm				225mm				
F16.3.2.5 MH	23.26	21.05		S5 MH	21.10	18.54		F24 MH	23.32	20.29		S5.8.1 MH	25.18	23.18	
							525mm								225mm
F16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S6 MH	21.40	18.80		F25.2 MH	25.26			S5.8 MH	24.29	22.11	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				
F16.6.2 MH	23.29	20.15		S6A MH	21.64	18.69		F25.1 MH	24.03	22.32		S30.3 MH	23.25	21.53	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F16.6.1 MH	23.78	20.84		S7 MH	21.72	18.82		F25 MH	23.67	21.82		S30.1 MH	23.46	22.00	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S9 MH	21.34	18.72		F25A MH	24.70	22.12		S5.5 MH	22.77	20.36	
			225mm				1200mm								225mm
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S9A MH	21.34	18.72		F21.11A MH	21.87	18.92		S5.5.1 MH	22.83	20.83	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F16.8.1. MH	25.24	23.10		S10 MH	21.34	18.72		F21.11 MH	21.75	18.61		S5.5.2 MH	23.00	21.09	
							1200mm				225mm				
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S10.1 MH	22.13	18.94		F21 MH	21.70	18.33		S6 MH	21.40	18.80	
			225mm				1200mm								225mm
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11A MH	22.05	19.15		F20.4.1 MH	23.97	20.87		S6.1A MH	21.93	19.99	
			225mm				1200mm				225mm				225mm
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11 MH	22.20	19.49		F20.4 MH	23.78	20.48		S6.2 MH	22.56	20.34	
							750mm								
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S11.1 MH	22.03	19.73									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.2 MH	24.07	21.74		S11.2 MH	22.08	19.96									
							600mm								
F 16.5 MH	22.78	19.67		S11.3 MH	22.28	22.07									
			225mm				375mm								
F16.5.1	22.85	20.03		S11.4 MH	22.59	20.73									
							375mm								
F16.8.1 MH	25.24	23.10		S11.5 MH	23.49	21.89									
			225mm				375mm								
F16.8 MH	24.27	21.70		S11.6 MH	23.66	22.00									
			225mm												
F13.7 MH	24.11	21.35		S11A MH	22.06	19.15									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.1 MH	23.91	21.44		S12 MH	23.69	20.29									
			225mm				600mm								
F13.7.3 MH	23.45	21.78		S13 MH	23.32	20.70									
							450mm								
				S14 MH	23.67	22.36									
							450mm								
				S15 MH	25.66	23.31									
							225mm								
				S15.1 MH	25.63	23.49									
							225mm								
				S15.2 MH	25.50	23.63									

FOUL WATER LINE
SURFACE WATER LINE
WATER MAIN
HYDRANT HYD SLUICE VALVE SV
LAMP POST LP xx



SENIOR ENGINEER: COLIN GALLAGHER

DATE:	May 2023	SURVEYED BY:	
CHECKED BY:	S.Harding	DRAWN BY:	F MCNeary
APPROVED BY:	C. Gallagher	BC .	BC No.1744
DRAWING NUMBER: REV.	1328-TIC-005	SCALE:	1:1000 @ A1
		OS Ref.	2991

ALL FOUL AND SURFACE WATER SEWERS ARE 225mm.DIA UNLESS STATED.
SCALED DIMENSIONS T TO BE USED.
LENGTH OF ROADS ARE AS ON THE ATTACHED ROAD SCHEDULE.
WATER MAINS 100mm DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Inspectorate Division

TAKING IN CHARGE

Drynam
DED: Kinsealy TL: Drinan

Areas proposed to be taken in charge

Foul Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Surface Water System proposed to be taken in charge.

Watermains proposed to be taken in charge.
HYD
Hydrant
Sluice Valve

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 21

LADP/011/23 - Proposed development of 18 no. dwellings and associated site works at Rathmore Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin. Notice of Intention to undertake development by a Local Authority (Fingal County Council) under Section 179A Of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)

Presentation to be circulated to the Members on Friday 9th February 2024

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

CE Report

Report pursuant to Part XI of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) and Part 8 of the Local Government Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)

Part XI/006/23 Proposed Playground Development at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock, Dublin 15.

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Contents

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Description of the Proposed Development

3.0 Evaluation of the Proposed Development

4.0 List of the Persons & Bodies who made Submissions or Observations

5.0 Summary of the Observations

6.0 Recommendation to Members

Appendix 1. Planning Report

Appendix 2. List of Submissions & Observations

1.0 Introduction

Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) outlines the requirements in respect of certain classes of Local Authority development. These regulations apply to the proposed public playground at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock, Dublin 15.

Following a Play Audit undertaken by Fingal County Council a gap was identified in the play provision within the Laurel Lodge area.

The Council proposes to provide a Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP) sized playground of 400m2 activity area which complies with Fingal's play policy standards for open spaces categorised as Local Park size (2ha-20ha). The largest open space in the locality is the 5ha open space at Laurel Lodge.

2.0 Description of the Proposed Development

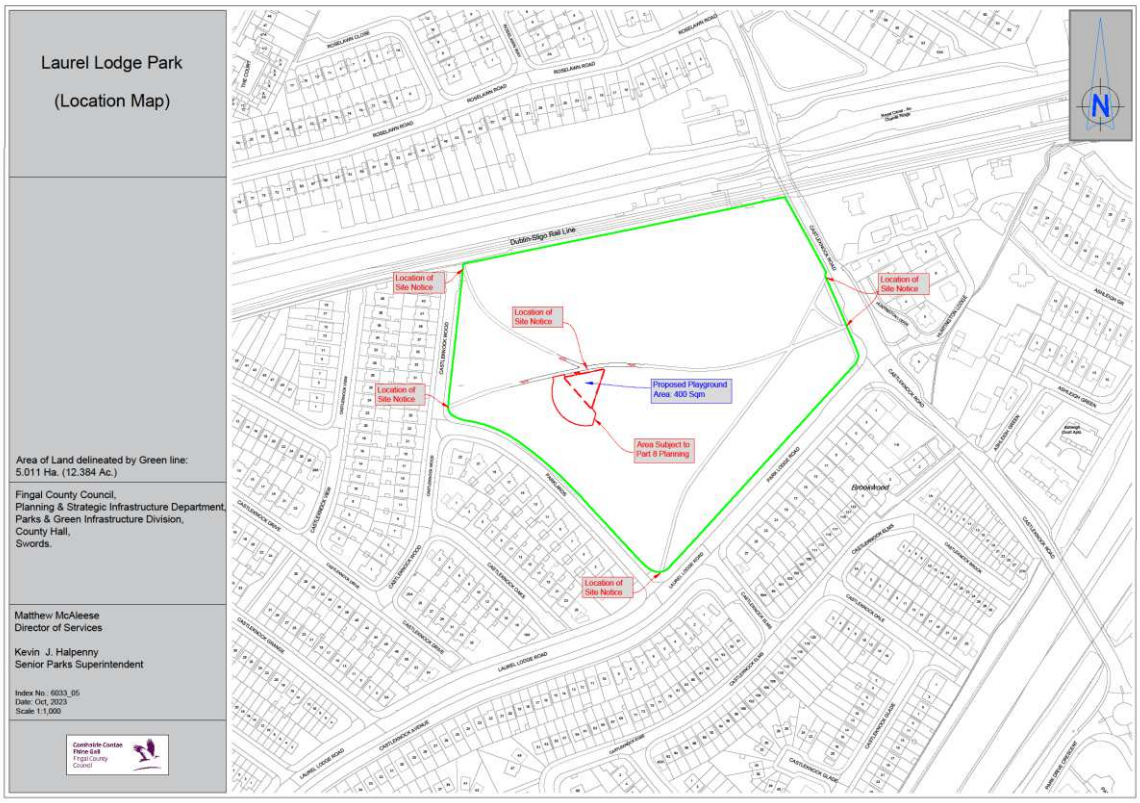
A Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) playground totalling approximately 400m2, constructed in line with the principles of universal design, to include:

i. 5 no. play items including multi play & natural play items.
ii. Play area finished with permeable safety surfacing.
iii. A new 1.2m high bow topped metal rail fencing & gates enclosing the play area.
iv. 1no. new drinking water fountain.
v. Landscaping to include low mounding (to a maximum height of 1.5m) and tree planting to the south-west of the proposed playground.
vi. 10 no. bicycle parking spaces (including cargo bike parking) using Sheffield type bicycle stands, located adjacent to the proposed playground.
vii. All other ancillary site works.

The total site area including landscaping comprises of 1,060m2. As the proposed playground is within the LEAP category it is suitable for children up to the age of 12 years old.

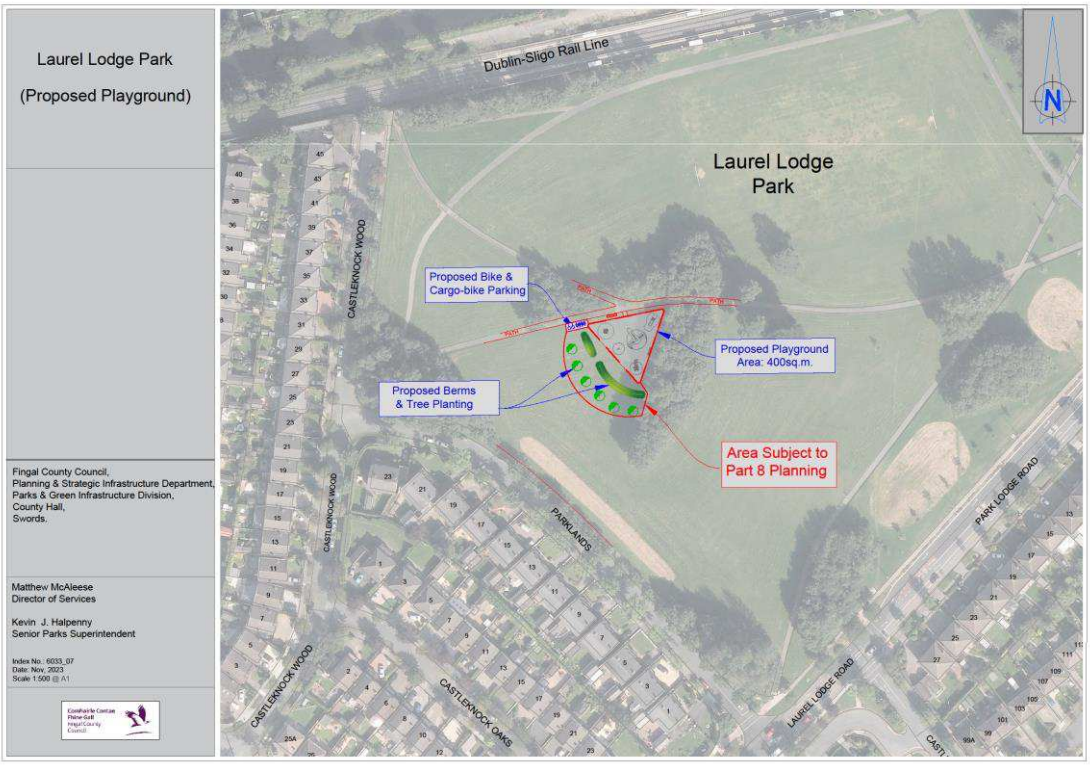
Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Planning Drawings

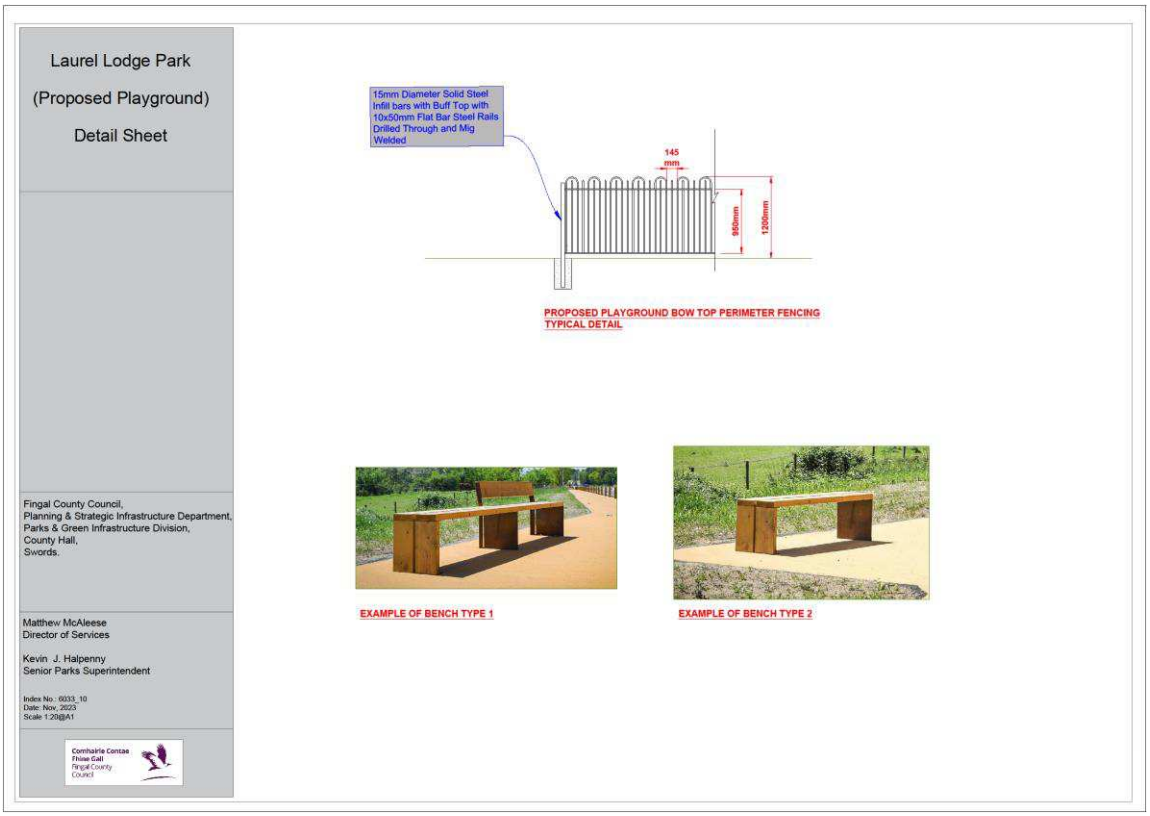


Site Location Map

Existing Layout Map



Proposed Site Layout



Detail Sheet: Fencing & Seating

Indicative Image 1.

Indicative Image 2.

Indicative Image 3.

Indicative Image 4.

Indicative Image 5.

Indicative Image 6.

Indicative Image 7.

Indicative Image 8.

3.0 Evaluation of the Proposed Development

It is considered that the proposed playground development project is consistent with the land use zoning objectives pertaining to the lands set out in the Fingal Development Plan, 2023-2029. The proposal is also considered to accord with the relevant and applicable objectives of the Fingal Development Plan, 2023-2029, subject to the recommendations contained in the planning report.

For further detail see Appendix 1. Planning Report

4.0 List of the Persons & Bodies who made Submissions or Observations

See Appendix 2.

5.0 Summary of the Observations

1. Prescribed Bodies

The following prescribed bodies were notified of the proposed development and invited to make a submission:

- Uisce Eireann

No submissions were received from any external prescribed consultees.

2. Submissions Received from Individuals and Organisations

Following the initial recording of all submissions, each one was read to allocate the issues raised into appropriate themes as listed below:

List of Themes

1. General support for the proposed development

2. Transport including car parking management

3. Anti-social behaviour

4. Universal Accessibility: Sensory design & materials

5. Type of play equipment incl. age range & informal play

6. Location in Laurel Lodge and within the open space

7. Lighting & CCTV

8. Litter & Bin Installation

9. Seating & benching

10. Additional Equipment incl. Sports /Exercise equipment

11. Consultation process

12. Environmental Impact: Noise, Air Pollution, Visitor Numbers & Visual

13. Opposed to the Playground

14. Cycling facilities & buggy parking

Theme 1. General support for the Proposed Development (114)

FIN-C637-01, FIN-C637-02, FIN-C637-03, FIN-C637-04, FIN-C637-05, FIN-C637-06, FIN-C637-07, FIN-C637-08, FIN-C637-09, FIN-C637-10, FIN-C637-11, FIN-C637-12, FIN-C637-13, FIN-C637-14, FIN-C637-15, FIN-C637-16, FIN-C637-17, FIN-C637-18, FIN-C637-19, FIN-C637-20, FIN-C637-21, FIN-C637-22, FIN-C637-23, FIN-C637-24, FIN-C637-25, FIN-C637-28, FIN-C637-29, FIN-C637-30, FIN-C637-31, FIN-C637-32, FIN-C637-34, FIN-C637-36, FIN-C637-37, FIN-C637-38, FIN-C637-39, FIN-C637-40, FIN-C637-41, FIN-C637-42, FIN-C637-44, FIN-C637-45, FIN-C637-46, FIN-C637-47, FIN-C637-48, FIN-C637-50, FIN-C637-51, FIN-C637-53, FIN-C637-54, FIN-C637-55, FIN-C637-56, FIN-C637-58, FIN-C637-60, FIN-C637-61, FIN-C637-62, FIN-C637-63, FIN-C637-65, FIN-C637-66, FIN-C637-67, FIN-C637-69, FIN-C637-70, FIN-C637-72, FIN-C637-73, FIN-C637-74, FIN-C637-75, FIN-C637-76, FIN-C637-77, FIN-C637-78, FIN-C637-79, FIN-C637-80, FIN-C637-81, FIN-C637-82, FIN-C637-84, FIN-C637-85, FIN-C637-87, FIN-C637-88, FIN-C637-89, FIN-C637-90, FIN-C637-91, FIN-C637-92, FIN-C637-93, FIN-C637-94, FIN-C637-95, FIN-C637-96, FIN-C637-98, FIN-C637-99, FIN-C637-100, FIN-C637-102, FIN-C637-103, FIN-C637-104, FIN-C637-105, FIN-C637-106, FIN-C637-107, FIN-C637-108, FIN-C637-109, FIN-C637-110, FIN-C637-111, FIN-C637-112, FIN-C637-113, FIN-C637-115, FIN-C637-117, FIN-C637-120, FIN-C637-121, FIN-C637-122, FIN-C637-123, FIN-C637-125, FIN-C637-126, FIN-C637-127, FIN-C637-128, FIN-C637-129, FIN-C637-130, FIN-C637-131, FIN-C637-132, FIN-C637-133, FIN-C637-134, FIN-C637-135.

Summary of Observations:

The main support relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Really positive addition to the green.
- I would be able to walk to this amazing facility with the kids instead of getting in the car.
- Delighted, overdue, strongly in favour.
- Really excited. Really improve our family quality of life being able to walk to a playground.
- Commend Fingal. Highly support this development. Construct as soon as possible.
- Ideal location.
- Wholehearted support. Vital resource. Physical & mental health benefits.
- Strongly support this plan. There are very few amenities in the area for children, surprising given size of population.
- Plan is sympathetic to the parkland and provides a safe play area. Delighted to see water refill and bike parking. Thank you Fingal.
- Very much welcome the long overdue addition of a playground in the locality and within walking distance of hundreds of children in the area. The green is completely underutilised.

Response:

- The comments are noted.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 2: Transport including car parking management (19)

FIN-C637-26, FIN-C637-27, FIN-C637-31, FIN-C637-35, FIN-C637-43, FIN-C637-49, FIN-C637-52, FIN-C637-57, FIN-C637-64, FIN-C637-68, FIN-C637-86, FIN-C637-97, FIN-C637-116, FIN-C637-118, FIN-C637-119, FIN-C637-121, FIN-C637-124, FIN-C637-132

Summary of Observations:

- Please ensure planning for car parks as side streets very busy with cars parked for train station.
- Monitor parking, restrict to local residents.
- Traffic calming measures to Parklands and Castleknock Drive as used as a rat run to train station.
- Car parking management by FCC needed to alleviate residents concerns.
- Currently have a problem with cars being parked up to 10 hours a day by people using the train.
- Parents will drive from Carpenterstown, Delwood, Luttrelstown and Castleknock to the Laurel Lodge playground...There is a very real health & safety aspect with cars parking on parklands that would prevent emergency services being able to get through the road easily.
- Increased car parking on Parklands. Parents brining their kids to use the playground, cars will be coming and going all through the day and even later in summer months.
- Traffic & parking issues due to train station.
- Parking around the green already problematic as persons are using surrounding roads as daily car parks.
- Car parking a main concern that can be dealt with by parking management and enforcement solutions.
- Traffic issue for years, people parking in front of houses.
- Plagued by railway station parking.

Response:

- Fingal County Council acknowledges that commuter parking on roads adjoining the train station is an issue for many residents in the area. The matter will be

referred to the Operations Dept. regarding possible parking management solutions. As the playground is a Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) with a proposed activity area of 400m2 it is intended for residents living within 1km walking distance.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 3: Anti-Social Behaviour (11)

FIN-C637-27, FIN-C637-35, FIN-C637,43, FIN-C637-49, FIN-C637-52, FIN-C637-59, FIN-C637-64, FIN-C637-68, FIN-C637-116, FIN-C637-119, FIN-C637-124.

Summary of Observations:

- Other areas with leisure facilities have been tortured by anti-social behaviour.
- This location already attracts anti-social behaviour due to sheltered location from roadside visibility.
- Will become anti-social attraction.
- Potential fencing of playground & mounding may corral criminal types after hours.
- Potential to attract anti-social behaviour as it is in proximity to main road and railway station.

Response:

- The selected location of the playground provides passive observation/supervision from surrounding roads and residential areas. If the playground were located in a more 'sheltered', hidden or secluded area then the opportunity for anti-social behaviour could increase.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 4: Universal Accessibility: sensory design & materials (12)

FIN-C637-01, FIN-C637-28, FIN-C637-72, FIN-C637-75, FIN-C637-81, FIN-C637-121, FIN-C637-125, FIN-C637-126, FIN-C637-128, FIN-C637-132, FIN-C637-133, FIN-C637-134.

Summary of Observations:

- Apparatus for special needs or disabled children.
- Consideration of children with physical disabilities.
- Sensory and inclusive play equipment.
- Communications Board – 'Finding's Charlie's Voice', inclusive roundabout, low steps to play equipment. Immunosuppressant compatible surfacing.
- Wheelchair accessible swing.
- Map of playground with brail, double width slide, wheelchair roundabout, bucket swing, wheelchair accessible trampoline.

Response:

- At the playground detailed design stage the appointed design & build supplier will incorporate universal design principles and a number of the types of requested play items including bonded surfacing.

Recommendations:

- The detailed design shall corporate universal design principles including suitable specified play items & surfacing materials.

Theme 5: Type of Play Equipment incl. age range & informal play (28)

FIN-C637-01, FIN-C637-08, FIN-C637-09, FIN-C637-09, FIN-C637-10, FIN-C637-11, FIN-C637-12, FIN-C637-14, FIN-C637-17, FIN-C637-21, FIN-C637-28, FIN-C637-50, FIN-C637-62, FIN-C637-72, FIN-C637-73, FIN-C637-75, FIN-C637-78, FIN-C637-81, FIN-C637-92, FIN-C637-94, FIN-C637-103, FIN-C637-115, FIN-C637-117, FIN-C637-125, FIN-C637-126, FIN-C637-131, FIN-C637-133, FIN-C637-134.

Summary of Observations:

- Swings for younger children.
- Include swings without a 'cage' for very young children.
- Climbing frames for older children.
- Playhouse and smaller attractions wanted.
- Equipment & landscaping for imaginative play.
- Equipment for a broad age range needed.
- Love to see different toddler games and sensory play equipment.

- Play facilities for young and older children.
- Swinging ropes (chains) and lots of high and low bars for people of all ages. Love to see a climbing rope tower.
- Give careful consideration to the play items that last beyond the age of 5 years old.
- More informal play elements.
- Ideally the playground should accommodate children from a young age (12 months) up to bigger children with suitable equipment for each age range.
- Include larger play pieces (climbing frames with slides, large swings, playhouses etc.).
- Play equipment for a wide range under 12 years old with universal design.

Response:

- The comments are noted regarding equipment for a variety of age ranges and types of play. The proposed playground will accommodate play features for young and older children including 12 year olds, as per the Fingal play policy including a slide.

Recommendations:

- Multi-play and natural play items to be incorporated as per the project description for young and older children up to and including 12 year olds.

Theme 6: Location in Laurel Lodge and within the open space(7)

FIN-C637-49, FIN-C637-114, FIN-C637-116, FIN-C637-119, FIN-C637-124, FIN-C637-101, FIN-C637-125

Summary of Observations:

- Alternative sites for playground, prefer the public playground be sited somewhere other than Laurel Lodge Park. However if within Laurel Lodge then alternative locations should be considered that it would not impinge negatively on the aspect e.g. north west or north east corner of the diagonal path across the park to reduce the visual impact as masked by mature planting in place.
- Move playground further west on the open space for visual amenity and reduce impact on adjoining residents.
- Should be located on other side of park with cameras and lighting.
- Re-locate to other side of open space.

- Site selection, locate on railway side of open space...I am a grandparent and my grandchildren will also use the playground and enjoy it so I am not against the playground absolutely, I just would much prefer it not to be directly in front of and so close to our home and instead for it to be somewhere on the other side of the green where there is ample space.
- It is too close to currently busy road. Better to place it in centre of green. Football teams and local school already use this green.

Response:

- The selected location on the open space complies with the requirements of the Fingal play policy 'Space for Play' for LEAPs including:
    - Beside a pedestrian route
    - Well drained, reasonably flat site
    - More than 25m from the nearest dwelling
    - Passive observation
    - There is adequate space to allow children to play chase type games.

- Some of the suggested areas would result in the playground being hidden from view and therefore provide potential opportunities for anti-social behaviour.

- The selected site allows the continuation of informal 'kickabout' games on other areas of the open space.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 7: Lighting & CCTV (9)

FIN-C637-27, FIN-C637-33, FIN-C637-49, FIN-C637-56, FIN-C637-61, FIN-C637-87, FIN-C637-116, FIN-C637-119, FIN-C637-124.

Summary of Observations:

- Lighting/camera and Garda visits useful to reduce risk of anti-social behaviour.
- Add pedestrian lighting to the central path of the green to extend playground hours in winter.
- I would like to see good lighting in the area to make it safe for everybody.
- Install lights along pathway to new playground.

- Lighting & cameras (not in the playground for child protection) to deter anti-social behaviour.
- Installation of lighting by FCC on one of the pathways in Laurel Lodge green will mean the playground will be in use for longer into the evening. This would contradict the Appropriate Assessment report under '*Disturbance to key species'* that states '*There will be no change to operational phase lighting as a result of the proposed project'.* We understand that the planning proposal does not include lighting in its current form but we believe that the news about the addition of lighting to the green has to be considered aswell as the playground as this will also be impactful on the residents directly affected.

Response:

- The comments are noted regarding the installation of lighting and CCTV both in support and concerned of potential impacts. There is no lighting proposed as part of the playground project, as this can encourage playground visitors after dark.
- Any other proposed lighting on the open space is a matter for the Operations Dept. in consultation with the public lighting section and are external to this project.
- If, during the operation of the playground, requests for the installation of CCTV are received due anti-social behaviour and/or damage to play items, then the need for CCTV will be reviewed by the Council.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 8: Litter & Bin Installation (10)

FIN-C637-03, FIN-C637-68, FIN-C637-98, FIN-C637-100, FIN-C637-102, FIN-C637-113, FIN-C637-121, FIN-C637-125, FIN-C637-131, FIN-C637-132.

Summary of Observations:

- Would like to see a bin installed, ideally a solar compactable one.
- The litter issues are going to increase and whose job is it going to be to collect it up.
- Laurel Lodge Environmental Group is a local group whose volunteer members go litter picking on Laurel Lodge Green on a weekly basis. We would like to suggest a litter bin be included on or near the site of the proposed playground.

- Proposed addition – a bin so that littering can be kept to an absolute minimum.

Response:

- The installation of a litter bin is acceptable in principle, with a bin type and location to be agreed with the Operations Dept.

Recommendations:

- Install a litter bin near the playground in agreement with the Operations Dept.

Theme 9: Seating & Benching (10)

FIN-C637-03, FIN-C637-11, FIN-C637-60, FIN-C637-62, FIN-C637-92, FIN-C637-115, FIN-C637-121, FIN-C637-125, FIN-C637-132, FIN-C637-133

Summary of Observations:

- Benches for parents.
- Park benches nearby for parents.
- Picnic tables and benches.
- Additional seating is a good idea.

Response:

- Seating will be provided within the playground, note the Detail Sheet drawing in the Part 8 pack included an example of the type of bench seating.

Recommendations:

- Bench seating will be provided within the playground, the location will be agreed with the Design & Build supplier to ensure sufficient distance from individual play items.

Theme 10: Additional Equipment and Sports /Exercise Equipment (7)

FIN-C637-19, FIN-C637-78, FIN-C637-84, FIN-C637-95, FIN-C637-104, FIN-C637-111, FIN-C637-114.

Summary of Observations:

- I would like to suggest the plan is expanded to include a basketball net and/or court.
- One set of goalposts as part of this playground development similar to the goalposts erected some years ago on Sycamore Green (near tennis courts). Fit Astro Turf in goalmouth to reduce wear on the ground.
- Add Astro pitch or tennis court with this development.
- Add a basketball net for teenagers.
- Can you add into the development exercise machines around the green for older residents?
- I think the playground should be bigger

Response:

- The requests for sports facilities and a larger playground are noted. The proposed playground is 400m2 and therefore the incorporation of sport related features e.g. a basketball net may require the omission of other play items or conflict with other users such as younger children.
- The provision of a MUGA type recreational facility is not under consideration within this proposal but may be appropriate elsewhere on the open space subject to the required planning permission.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 11: Consultation Process (2)

FIN-C637-64, FIN-C637-119

Summary of Observations:

- I would have thought that a better and fairer consultation process would be to indicate at the beginning of the process some different options on the green as possible locations, then canvass views on what residents and potential users think of those options…We note that someone commented that they canvassed views from residents on parklands some time ago about the proposed location. Just to clarify, our views were never sought by anyone before this process went public.
- It's a pity that the councillors who proposed this playground did not consult with the residents who will be impacted by the building of this structure.

Response:

- The Part 8 planning process includes a statutory public consultation process. Any other consultation process undertaken to date are either non-statutory or were carried out independently of the Council.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 12: Environmental Impact: Noise, Air Pollution, Visitor Numbers & Visual (5)

FIN-C637-52, FIN-C163-59, FIN-C637-101, FIN-C637-119, FIN-C637-125

Summary of Observations:

- The proposed site of the Public Playground on the Park will radically alter and remove the aspect of the park from our house…
- Regarding the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report stating: *'The operational phase of the project will be very similar to the current noise and disturbance levels of Laurel lodge Green park'.* We strongly dispute the above statements, from the perspective of residents on Parklands and Castleknock Woods who will bear the direct impact of the development. I appreciate this particular report is drafted in respect of the effects of the development on natural habitats but the point remains that visitors and noise levels will increase significantly on that part of the green…..It will cause significant increase in noise levels, activity and general commotion for residents on parklands with opening and closing of car doors, families getting in and out of their cars,…. Metal slide and various structures is jarring against a backdrop of trees and vegetation.
- Children will be exposed to air pollution.

Response:

- The playground's location and woodland theme ensures it blends into the receiving landscape. The Indicative Images included in the Part 8 pack do not suggest any significant visual impact. The addition of landscaping between the proposed playground and existing residential area provides another quantum of screening.
- The Appropriate Assessment Screening Report relates to potential impact on EU designated nature sites. The potential noise levels are not considered to be any significance given the urban location in proximity to road and railway

infrastructure. The proposed LEAP playground is to serve residents living within 1km therefore no additional catchment area is proposed for this Local Park.
- The location of the playground will not expose children to increase levels of air pollution.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 13: Opposed to the Proposed Playground (13)

FIN-C637-35, FIN-C637-43, FIN-C637-49, FIN-C637-52, FIN-C637-57, FIN-C637-64, FIN-C637-68, FIN-C637-114, FIN-C637-116, FIN-C637-119, FIN-C637-124.

Summary of Observations:

- Last thing we need is a playground as majority of residents now in senior years.
- It's a shame to ruin the green.
- Totally opposed. No need there are 2no. playgrounds in the Phoenix Park.
- Risk of poor supervision levels by parents.
- Concern regarding possible future expansion based on requests for additional play items.
- Firstly, the proposed site currently highlighted for the playground was NOT any of the areas outlined in the leaflet distributed by Fingal to local residents.
- Secondly, the group that representing themselves as 'Laurel Lodge needs a playground committee' present the log suggesting that signatures gathered were from residents of Laurel Lodge, this is not factually correct, signatures were gathered from Roselawn through to Clonsilla Road and Coolmine on one side and down to Circle on the other.

Response:

- The submitted comments are noted. There are no plans to expand the proposed playground.
- Activities such as petitions or leaflets by others did not form part of the Part 8 process.

Recommendations:

- No changes are recommended.

Theme 14: Cycling facilities & Buggy Parking (4)

FIN-C637-34, FIN-C637-60, FIN-C637-62, FIN-C637-125

Summary of Observations:

- It would be great to have a large amount of bike stands as opposed to the bare minimum required to encourage more people to leave the cars at home, with key adjacent footpaths widened to facilitate shared routes.
- Provide sheltered bike parking.
- An area for buggies to be parked in safety.
- A sheltered place for bike parking and buggies should be included.

Response:

- The inclusion of bicycle parking is to serve the proposed playground only (not the train station), should increased provision be required by playground users, this can be reviewed post installation during the operational phase.
- A bicycle shelter will not be included for visual impact & possible anti-social behaviour opportunities. These features are more appropriate at transport hubs and similar.
- The widening of footpaths to shared routes with bicycles is outside the scope of the playground project. The item will be referred to the Operations Dept and Smarter Travel Dept of Fingal County Council.
- A buggy parking area for the playground is acceptable in principle, the layout of this will be specified at detailed design stage.

Recommendations:

- A designated buggy parking area will be included in the detailed design of the playground.

Review following public consultation

Documents for the development proposal was placed on public display from 9th November 2023 to 7th December 2023 including the erection of site notices, published newspaper notice, copies at Civic Offices Blanchardstown & County Hall Swords and available online via the Fingal Consultation Portal.

A total of 136 no. submissions were received within the consultation period. The submissions received were considered and reviewed with respect to the proper planning

and sustainable development of the area. No additional issues arose to alter the opinion of the Planning and Strategic Infrastructure Department that the proposed development is consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Conclusion
The proposed development has been further reviewed and assessed by the P&SI Department (with supporting reports from internal sections included as Appendix 1 of this Report). Subject to the recommendations indicated below, the proposed development is considered to be in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

6.0 Recommendation to Members

It is considered that the proposed Playground Development at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock is consistent with the land use zoning objectives as set out in the Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029. The proposal is also considered to comply with the Fingal play policy 'Space for Play'. Subject to the recommendations outlined in the Planning Report (Appendix 1) it is recommended that the Council members approve the Proposed Playground Development for Laurel Lodge, Castleknock as proposed.

Appendix 1 – Planner's Report incl. Consultee Reports

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

PLANNING & STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEPARTMENT PRELIMINARY PLANNING REPORT

Register Reference:	Part XI/006/23
Proposed Development:	Playground on public open space at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road.
Location:	Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road, Castleknock, Dublin 15.
Proposing Department:	Parks and Green Infrastructure Division
Application Type:	Part XI

Site Location

The subject site is within the existing public open space at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock. The subject development is located in the centre of the park. The park is bounded by the Royal Canal to the north, Castleknock Road to the east, Park Lodge to the southeast, Parklands road to the southwest, and Castleknock Wood to the west. There is existing residential development to the east, south, and west of the site, forming part of Castleknock generally and the Laurel Lodge estate.

Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of the construction of a playground facility in the existing Laurel Lodge Park, Castleknock. The playground has an approximate area of 400 sq.m. 5 no. play items are proposed including multi play and natural play items.

At the outset, it is noted that the description of the proposed development varies across the documentation. This should be revised so that the Project Overview Description, CEMP, Flood Risk Assessment, AA Screening and EIA Screening Report are consistent in the description of the proposed development.

Fingal County Development Plan 2023 – 2029 considerations

Zoning Objective

The site is zoned 'OS – Open Space' under the Development Plan, with an objective to *"Preserve and provide for open space and recreational amenities"*

The vision applying to this zoning objective is to *"Provide recreational and amenity resources for urban and rural populations subject to strict development controls. Only community facilities and other recreational uses will be considered and encouraged by the Planning Authority"*

Objective CIOSO7 – Community Infrastructure and Local Amenity

Ensure that proposals do not have a detrimental effect on local amenity by way of traffic, parking, noise or loss of privacy of adjacent residents.

Policy CIOSP6 – Facilities for Children, Teens and Young Adults
Provide appropriate recreational, community, social and educational facilities for children, teens and young adults.

Policy CIOSP7 – Variety of Community Facilities
Ensure the timely provision of community services, recreational facilities (including playgrounds) and resources, including schools, community, religious, burial and health facilities, required for the creation of sustainable communities.

4.5.2.6 Playgrounds and play facilities.
Within the Fingal area, play facilities are located in Regional, Local and Neighbourhood Parks and within residential open space. Providing excellent play facilities for all the children of Fingal and visitors to the County, is a priority. Fingal County Council currently manages a network of play spaces on Council managed land ranging from playgrounds of various sizes in local and regional parks, to MUGA's and skate parks. The Council has approved Fingal's first Play Policy, Space for Play – A Play Policy for Fingal, which aims to provide a framework for the provision of safe, accessible, inclusive, natural and engaging play spaces for all children and adolescents up to the age of seventeen. The Play Policy provides the basis on which the current and future play provision throughout the County will be developed to the highest quality in line with international best practice. In residential and mixed-use developments, it will be a requirement of the Council to provide play facilities as part of the landscape plan for the site. The requirements for same are detailed in Table 4.2 and Chapter 14 Development Management Standards.

Policy CIOSP13 – Open Space/Parks
Continue the development of a hierarchy of multifunctional active and passive recreational open spaces and facilities to serve all age cohorts.

Policy CIOSP14 – Sports, Recreation and Play Amenities
Support sports, recreational and play amenities in the County for all ages and abilities; encourage sporting and recreational organisations to achieve their aims and goals and support platforms for new and alternative sports to develop.

Objective CIOSO44 – Playgrounds
Facilitate the provision of appropriately scaled children's playground facilities within new and existing residential development in line with the Council's Play Policy.

Objective CIOSO52 – Trees
Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees.

Objective GINHO7 – Provision of Open Space
Provide a range of accessible new parks, open spaces and recreational facilities accommodating a wide variety of uses (both passive and active), use intensities and interests.

Objective GINHO8 – Routes
Provide attractive and safe routes linking parks and open spaces and other related features such as cultural sites and heritage assets as an integral part of green infrastructure provision, where appropriate and feasible.

Objective GINHO19 – Green Networks
Create an integrated and coherent green infrastructure for the County by requiring the retention of substantial networks of green space in urban, urban fringe and adjacent countryside areas to serve the needs of communities now and in the future including the need to adapt to and mitigate climate change

Objective GINHO23 – Policies
Support and implement The Forest of Fingal-A Tree Strategy for Fingal, Keeping it Green – An Open Space Strategy for Fingal and Space for Play – A Play Policy for Fingal during the lifetime of the Development Plan.

Policy GINHP22 – Tree Planting
Provide for appropriate protection of trees and hedgerows, recognising their value to our natural heritage, biodiversity and climate action and encourage tree planting in appropriate locations.

Objective DMSO77 – Community Facilities
Any application for community facilities such as leisure facilities, sports grounds, playing fields, play areas, community halls, organisational meeting facilities, medical facilities, childcare facilities, new school provision and other community orientated developments, shall have regard to the following:

- *Overall need in terms of necessity, deficiency, and opportunity to enhance or develop local or County facilities.*
- *Practicalities of site in terms of site location relating to uses, impact on local amenities, desirability, and accessibility.*
- *Conformity with the requirements of appropriate legislative guidelines.*
- *Conformity with land use zoning objectives*

Planning History
None on subject site.

Departmental Reports
Water Services, received 5 September 2023: No objection.

Parks and Green Infrastructure, received 25 September 2023: No objection.

Transportation, received 11 September 2023: No objections subject to recommendations.

Assessment
The proposed scheme has been considered in light of the following issues:

- Drawings prepared
- Principle of the development
- Impact on the amenities of the area
- Parks and Green Infrastructure
- Water and drainage
- Transportation

Drawings and documents prepared
Article 83(1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, detail the drawings and particulars required to be made available for Part 8/Part 11 projects.

These include a site plan, drawn to a scale of not less than 1:500, showing the boundary of the site, on which it is proposed to carry out the proposed development and the buildings or other structures, and roads or other features, in the vicinity of the site. A drawing titled 'Laurel Lodge Park (Proposed Playground)' has been prepared, to a scale of 1:1000. A similar drawing, to a scale of not less than 1:500 needs to be prepared illustrating the proposed works. In addition, the site red line boundary should be modified to include all areas where works are proposed, including landscaping works.

As per Article 83 (1)(c)(ii) of the Regulations, additional drawings as necessary to describe the scheme at a scale of not less than 1:100, should be provided e.g. indicative play equipment, cycle parking etc.

It is recommended that the 'Project Overview Report' includes the full description of the project which is detailed in other documents prepared.

Principle of development
The site is zoned 'OS – Open Space', where the uses of open space and recreational/sports facility are permitted in principle. The principle of the development is therefore acceptable, subject to assessment and compliance with Development Plan policy.

Impact on the amenities of the area
The proposed development is not considered to give rise to unduly negative impacts on the visual amenities of the area but would rather enhance the amenity value of the park and consequently the amenities of the area and thereby would benefit residents in this community. The addition of a playground at this location is consistent with CIOSP13, CIOSP14, and CIOSO44 which seek to provide recreation spaces and playgrounds at appropriate locations.

The proposed playground is located in a sheltered area of the existing park, with existing trees bounding two sides of the triangular site. It is proposed to provide landscaping works in the area surrounding the third side of the triangular site, consisting of berms and additional tree planting. This will help in the screening of the playground from nearby residential properties and provide additional opportunities for informal play.

The proposed development will not impact unduly in a negative way on the residential amenities of existing residential development through overlooking or noise given its relatively minor nature and the distance of c. 75 metres from the nearest residential development.

A Construction and Environmental Management Plan has been submitted to address potential impacts during the construction stage with mitigation measures set out in the document.

Parks and Green Infrastructure

The report from the Parks department states that there are no objections to the proposed development. Therefore, it is considered that there are no particular issues in respect of parks and green infrastructure arising from the proposed playground.

Water and Drainage
A site-specific flood risk assessment (i.e. FRA) has been prepared. The report concludes that the overall site is wholly located within the low risk area which is Flood Zone C (<0.1% AEP), in accordance with the Office of Pubic Works' (i.e. OPW's) guideline, 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management'. The park development project in general is considered as 'water compatible'.

The report received from Water Services indicates that the assessment is acceptable.

Transportation
The report from transportation states that the development is located in a 50 km/h speed zone. There is good connectivity through a network of paths through the park and many of the paths lead to controlled crossing points on the road network. The report states that as part of the cycle provision, 2 cargo bike parking spaces should be provided. In relation to construction traffic, the construction access point would be from Parklands/Castleknock

Wood, and would utilise the existing shared footpath. If this footpath is to be upgraded to carry vehicles then consideration should be given to providing a 3 or 4 metre wide shared footpath.

Appropriate Assessment
An Appropriate Assessment (Screening) Report has been submitted with the subject planning application. This report states that:

> *Given the nature of the proposed development, the site context and characteristics, and distance from European site[s], it is predicted that the proposed development will not lead to any potential significant in-combination effects when considered with any other potential effects arising from any other plans or projects.*
>
> *The proposed development is not foreseen to have any likelihood of significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore ant potential for significant effect[s] to any European site as a result of the proposed scheme can be ruled out. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, a Stage Two AA (NIS) is not required.*

This assessment was reached without considering or taking into account mitigation measures or measures intended to avoid or reduce any impact on European sites.

The conclusions are considered reasonable taking into account that there will not be any likely significant effects arising from the proposed development on any Natura sites, particularly taking into account the nature of the proposed development and nature and location of the subject site.

However, it is noted that the Screening Report refers to a development in County Limerick on Page 12. This issue should be resolved as part of the final submission.

Environmental Impact Assessment
An EIA Screening report has been prepared for the proposed development. The report concludes that:

> *The proposed Laurel Lodge Park Playground, Castleknock, Dublin 15 does not correspond to any project type that is subject to EIA requirements. It is not a sub-threshold development and no further preliminary examination or further stages of EIA screening are required to be followed for it. It does not need to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and no Environmental Impact Assessment report is required for it.*
>
> *This conclusion is based on an objective review of the characteristics of the proposed development against the requirements of the relevant legislation and has had due regard to the relevant guidance.*

The proposal is not of a scale which would fall within the fifth schedule of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) requiring an EIA. It is also noted that of the environmental receptors detailed in the seventh schedule of the same regulations, that significant environmental effects are unlikely to arise from the proposed development and that there are no characteristics of the proposed development which would require an EIA to be undertaken.

Conclusion
The proposed development would be in accordance with the zoning objective applicable to these lands in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029, and policies as they relate to open space, green infrastructure, and play provision. The development would enhance the amenities of the area through improving the range of facilities

in the area. The proposed development is generally considered to accord with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Recommendations
There are a number of technical additions/changes to the documentation that should be made before the scheme goes on display as follows:

1. The following drawings should be provided:

    a. A site location map to a scale of 1:1000 with the red line enclosing all proposed works.

    b. a site plan of a scale not less than 1:500 with the red line enclosing all proposed works.

    c. drawings as necessary to describe the scheme at a scale of not less than 1:100, including the principal dimensions of all structures/features proposed.

2. The development description provided in the documentation should be revised to include the full range of works associated with the proposed development, with consistency between all documents.

3. If any footpath is to be upgraded to carry vehicles, consideration should be given to providing a 3 or 4 metre wide footpath.

4. As part of the cycle parking quantum the provision for 2 cargo bike parking spaces should be provided.

5. It is noted that the Screening Report refers to a development in Raheen, County Limerick on Page 12. This issue should be resolved as part of the final submission.

Sean Walsh
Senior Executive Planner

Colm McCoy
Senior Planner

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Copies of Reports from Internal Sections of the Planning & Strategic Infrastructure Department

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of the Water Services Department

Register Reference: PARTXI/006/23
Registration Date:
Development: Proposed playground on public open space at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road
Location: Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road, Blanchardstown
Applicant: Mark Finnegan, Parks dept
Application Type: Part XI (Dev by LAs)

Report

Foul Sewer: ***ACCEPTABLE***
Water Supply: ***ACCEPTABLE***
Surface Water: ***ACCEPTABLE***
Flood risk: ***ACCEPTABLE***

Officer: **DS** **Endorsed: DD**

Date: **31-08-2022** **05/09/2023**

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of the Transportation Planning Section

Register Reference:	PARTXI/006/23
Registration Date:	
Development:	Proposed playground on public open space at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road
Location:	Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road, Blanchardstown
Applicant:	Mark Finnegan, Parks dept
Application Type:	Part XI (Dev by LAs)

General
The proposed development is located in a 30/50km/hr speed limit. The proposed development is located off Castleknock Road laurel Lodge.

Connectivity and Permeability
There is good connectivity through a network of paths through the park and many of the paths lead to controlled crossing points on the road network surrounding the park.

Vehicle Parking
There is no parking for vehicles associated with the development of a local paly ground within an existing local park and vehicle parking is not required and is not being provided which is acceptable.

Publicly Accessible Bicycle Parking
High quality short-stay bicycle parking shall be provided within the public realm of our urban areas. Bicycle parking facilities needs to accommodate the increasing diversity of bicycles, such as tricycles, cargo bikes and adapted bikes should also be provided.

10 no. cycle parking Sheffield Stands are being provided adjacent the playground which allow both the frame and wheels to be securely attached located off the access from the main shared pathway to the development.

- As part of the cycle parking quantum the provision for 2 cargo bike parking spaces should be provided.

Construction Traffic
The additional traffic generated during construction would not be expected to have any long term or significant impact on the road network. and construction traffic should be managed to minimise the impact during peak hours and nearby schools.

Construction Management Plan
An outline construction management plan has been included in the CEMP. A final Construction management Plan should be submitted to the Planning Authority by the main contractor once a contractor has been awarded the contract. All details regarding safety issues including the appropriate signage and traffic management plans (as required) shall form part of the plan including site compounds, hoarding and access arrangements.
The Proposed Construction access point would be from Parklands/Castleknock Wood and would utilise the existing shared footpath.
If this footpath is to be upgraded to carry vehicles then consideration should be given to providing a 3.0m or 4.0m wide shared footpath.

Signed: Niamh O Connor	Endorsed: _____
Date: 11/09/2023	Date: _____

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of Parks and Green Infrastructure Division

Register Reference: **PARTXI/006/23**
Registration Date:
Development: **Proposed playground on public open space at Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road**

Location: **Laurel Lodge, Castleknock Road, Blanchardstown**
Applicant: Mark Finnegan, Parks dept
Application Type: **Part XI (Dev by LAs)**

Report

The Parks and Green Infrastructure Division has no objections to the above development.

Officer: Gemma Carr Endorsed: _____
Date: 25/09/23 Date: _____

Appendix 2 – List of Submissions & Observations

URN	Author	Type
FIN-C637-1	Rachel Byrne	Individual
FIN-C637-2	Pamela Desmond	Individual
FIN-C637-3	Renée Zandvliet	Individual
FIN-C637-4	Lucy Brophy	Individual
FIN-C637-5	Carol Fitzgerald	Individual
FIN-C637-6	Clare Byrne	Individual
FIN-C637-7	Stephen Brett	Individual
FIN-C637-8	Alan Fogarty	Individual
FIN-C637-9	Padraig McDonnell	Individual
FIN-C637-10	Ruth Morton	Individual
FIN-C637-11	Alan ONeill	Individual
FIN-C637-12	Leila Quinn	Individual
FIN-C637-13	Aoife Durr	Individual
FIN-C637-14	Aideen Gallagher	Individual
FIN-C637-15	Mairead O Donoghue	Individual
FIN-C637-16	Thomas Barrett	Individual
FIN-C637-17	Sandra Cullen	Individual
FIN-C637-18	Michelle Walsh	Individual
FIN-C637-19	Annabelle Vaz	Individual
FIN-C637-20	lisa churchward	Individual
FIN-C637-21	pauine soulez lariviere	Individual
FIN-C637-22	Catherine Taylor	Individual
FIN-C637-23	David O'Reilly	Individual
FIN-C637-24	Thibault Lefevre	Individual
FIN-C637-25	Ronan Hickey	Individual

FIN-C637-26	Mary O'Reilly	Individual
FIN-C637-27	S D	Individual
FIN-C637-28	E Ní Chon Dubh	Individual
FIN-C637-29	Laura Moyles	Individual
FIN-C637-30	M McC	Individual
FIN-C637-31	Michael Maher	Individual
FIN-C637-32	Eimear McEntee	Individual
FIN-C637-33	Adam Delaney	Individual
FIN-C637-34	Alan Byrne	Individual
FIN-C637-35	Thomas Shields	Individual
FIN-C637-36	Sarah Heffernan	Individual
FIN-C637-37	Claudia Smith	Individual
FIN-C637-38	Susan Carney	Individual
FIN-C637-39	Conor Heffernan	Individual
FIN-C637-40	J Brady	Individual
FIN-C637-41	David Ward	Individual
FIN-C637-42	Melissa Guy	Individual
FIN-C637-43	James Kelly	Individual
FIN-C637-44	Deirdre Poole	Individual
FIN-C637-45	Emma Conlan	Individual
FIN-C637-46	Kathryn Waller	Individual
FIN-C637-47	Brian O'Neill	Individual
FIN-C637-48	J. Nolan	Individual
FIN-C637-49	Eileen McKenna	Individual
FIN-C637-50	Rob Cullen	Individual
FIN-C637-51	Audrey McCormack McCormack	Individual
FIN-C637-52	J D	Individual
FIN-C637-53	Sheena Barrett	Individual

FIN-C637-54	Colin Redmond	Individual
FIN-C637-55	Stephen Short	Individual
FIN-C637-56	fearghas mac lochlainn	Individual
FIN-C637-57	James McEvoy	Individual
FIN-C637-58	Sarah-Jane Kearns	Individual
FIN-C637-59	Frank Lennon	Individual
FIN-C637-60	Gerald O'Halloran	Individual
FIN-C637-61	hugh brosnan	Individual
FIN-C637-62	Aileen Doyle	Individual
FIN-C637-63	Judith Byrne	Individual
FIN-C637-64	Martin Woods	Individual
FIN-C637-65	Eoin McCann	Individual
FIN-C637-66	Karla Sheerin-Griffin	Individual
FIN-C637-67	Edward Hogan	Individual
FIN-C637-68	Oliver Rogers	Individual
FIN-C637-69	Paul Murphy	Individual
FIN-C637-70	Siobhan Murphy	Individual
FIN-C637-72	Ronan Howley	Individual
FIN-C637-73	Joe Hennessy	Individual
FIN-C637-74	Andrew Foley	Individual
FIN-C637-75	Helen Kelly	Individual
FIN-C637-76	Kim Foley	Individual
FIN-C637-77	Jane Cullen	Individual
FIN-C637-78	Mick Mulhern	Individual
FIN-C637-79	Aisling Delaney	Individual
FIN-C637-80	Gerry Walsh	Individual
FIN-C637-81	A H	Individual
FIN-C637-82	Anya Carter	Individual

FIN-C637-83	Aoife Conlon	Individual
FIN-C637-84	Anne Mullen	Individual
FIN-C637-85	Daireen Gill	Individual
FIN-C637-86	S H	Individual
FIN-C637-87	Mary Prior	Individual
FIN-C637-88	Catherine Allen	Individual
FIN-C637-89	Sarah Malone	Individual
FIN-C637-90	Marc Tanguy	Individual
FIN-C637-91	david churchward	Individual
FIN-C637-92	Catherine Bourke	Individual
FIN-C637-93	Aideen Harte	Individual
FIN-C637-94	Fergal Delaney	Individual
FIN-C637-95	Frank Curley	Individual
FIN-C637-96	Patrick Keane	Individual
FIN-C637-97	Maurice McKenna	Individual
FIN-C637-98	Laurel Lodge Environmental Group	Organisation
FIN-C637-99	Richie McEntee	Individual
FIN-C637-100	Chris Leonard	Individual
FIN-C637-101	Michael O'Keeffe	Individual
FIN-C637-102	Mary Donnelly	Individual
FIN-C637-103	Willie Duggan	Individual
FIN-C637-104	Lorcan O ‘Malley	Individual
FIN-C637-105	Kathy Farrelly	Individual
FIN-C637-106	Karen Mcgarrell	Individual
FIN-C637-107	Jean Barrett	Individual
FIN-C637-108	Sheena Barrett	Individual
FIN-C637-109	Sean Mcgarrell	Individual
FIN-C637-110	Shirley Blake	Individual

FIN-C637-111	Claire McLoughlin	Individual
FIN-C637-112	Shane McGrath	Individual
FIN-C637-113	Knut Graf-Andresen	Individual
FIN-C637-114	Nadia Smith	Individual
FIN-C637-115	Amina Adanan	Individual
FIN-C637-116	P O Dea	Individual
FIN-C637-117	Michael Phelan	Individual
FIN-C637-118	I Frances H	Individual
FIN-C637-119	patricia kelly	Individual
FIN-C637-120	Kevin Harte	Individual
FIN-C637-121	Cllr Pamela Conroy	Individual
FIN-C637-122	Cllr Ted Leddy	Individual
FIN-C637-123	Conor O'Malley	Individual
FIN-C637-124	Paul Hannon	Individual
FIN-C637-125	Cllr John Walsh	Individual
FIN-C637-126	Roisin McCann	Individual
FIN-C637-127	Playground for Laurel Lodge Parents Group	Individual
FIN-C637-128	Micheál Ó Conaire	Individual
FIN-C637-129	Emma Hayes McCann	Individual
FIN-C637-130	Maria Seagrave	Individual
FIN-C637-131	Damien Carbery	Individual
FIN-C637-132	Emer Currie	Individual
FIN-C637-133	Yasmin O	Individual
FIN-C637-134	Leah Sexton	Individual
FIN-C637-135	Shane Whyte	Individual
FIN-C637-136	Michael & Anne Manners	Individual

Other Public Representative Submissions received via email:
23/11/23 Taoiseach's Constituency Office on behalf of Martin Woods

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

CE Report

Report pursuant to Part XI of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) and Part 8 of the Local Government Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)

Part XI/005/23 Corduff Park Improvement Works, Blackcourt Rd, Dublin 15.

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

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Appendix 1. Planning Report

Appendix 2. List of Submissions & Observations

1.0 Introduction

Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) outlines the requirements in respect of certain classes of Local Authority development. These regulations apply to the proposed Corduff Park Improvement Works, Blackcourt Rd., Dublin 15.

The Council proposes to provide an upgrade to the existing All-Weather pitch, a new playground, new car park, re-locate existing sports club container, improvements to the grass pitch and ancillary works. The park is 7.1ha in size and is categorised as a Local Park.

2.0 Description of the Proposed Development

Corduff Park Improvement Works:

i. Extension to and resurfacing of the existing All-weather Pitch to measure 100m x 64m including replacement of 6 no. 18m high flood lighting and 3.5m high weld mesh fencing and ancillary equipment.

ii. Development of a new visitor car park consisting of 34 no. car parking bays with 3no. universal accessible parking spaces, 8 no. bicycle stands and 6 no. cargo bike spaces, 4no. motorcycle parking spaces and 4 no. EV ready parking bays.

iii. Re-location of the existing 12m long container for sports equipment storage to southern side of all-weather pitch with new covered bicycle parking area consisting of 16 no. bicycle stands.

iv. The removal of low stub walls enclosing the existing all-weather pitch & adjoining storage area with re-location of the existing solid bar metal railing to the main park entrance on Blackcourt Road.

v. Provision of a new Public Playground measuring 500m2 & consisting of 10 no. play items and 10 no. bicycle stands and 4 no. cargo bike spaces.

vi. Improvements to the existing Grass Sports Pitch including re-seeding and installation of 3 no. additional items of outdoor exercise equipment. vii. Development of improved Shared Path Network up to 3m wide including a new gated pedestrian entrance along the western boundary with Edgewood Lawns, new bicycle parking area with 5 no. bicycle stands and new internal footpath layout.

vii. Park entrance improvements including signage and ancillary works.

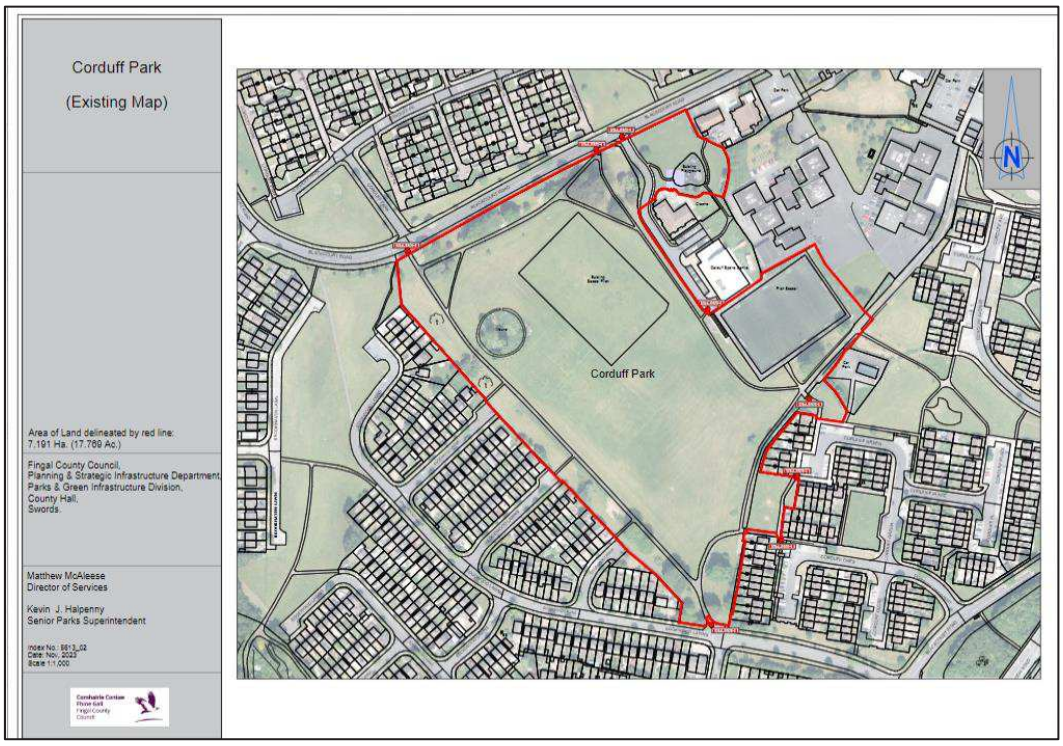
viii. Renovation of the existing Community Garden to include new footpaths, landscaping and raised beds.

ix. Landscaping works to include tree works, new tree planting and grassland meadows.

x. All ancillary services and ground works to accommodate the works.

Planning Drawings

Site Location Map



Existing Layout Map

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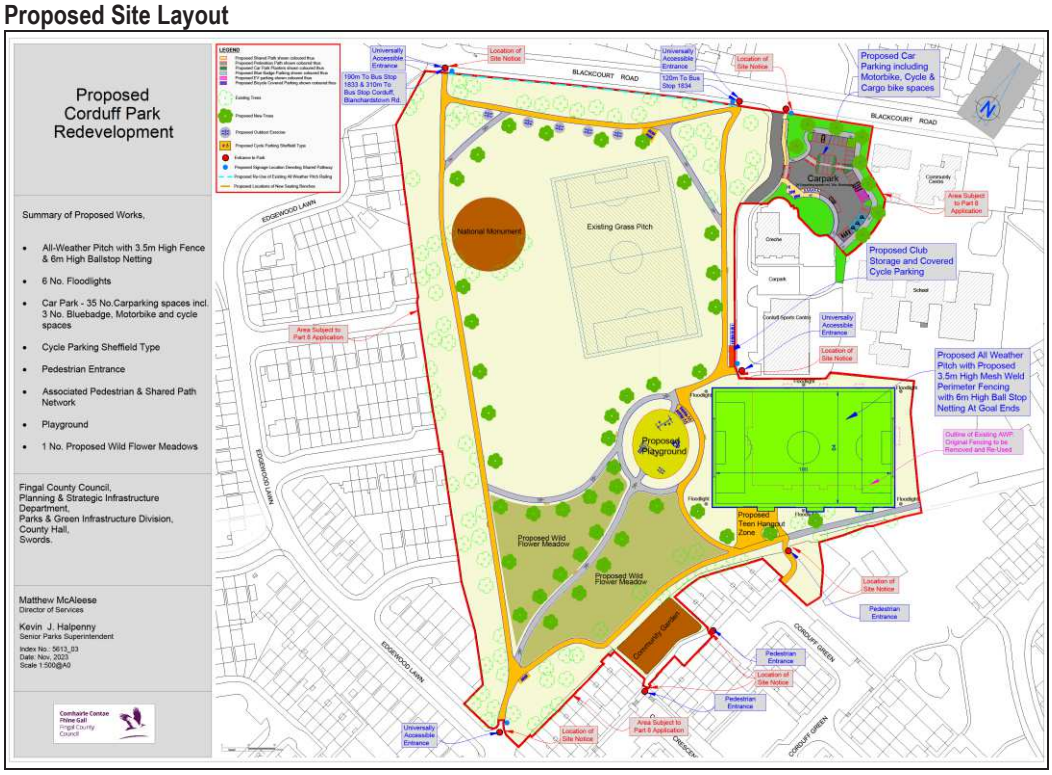
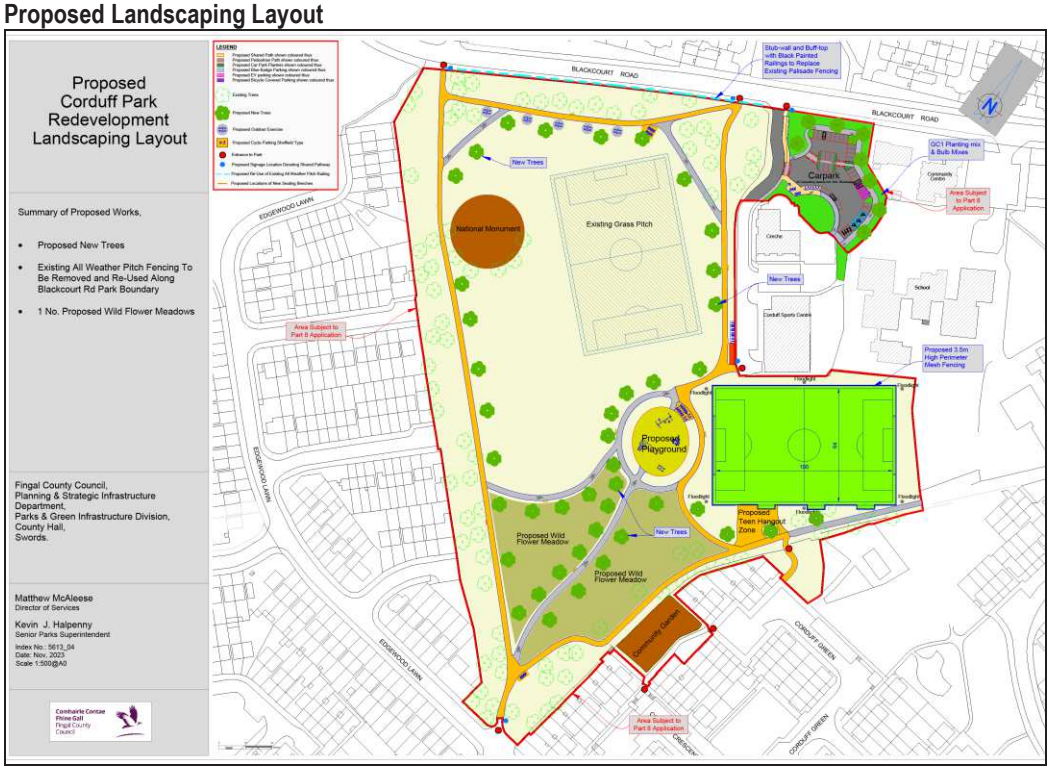
Fingal County Council

Proposed Site Layout

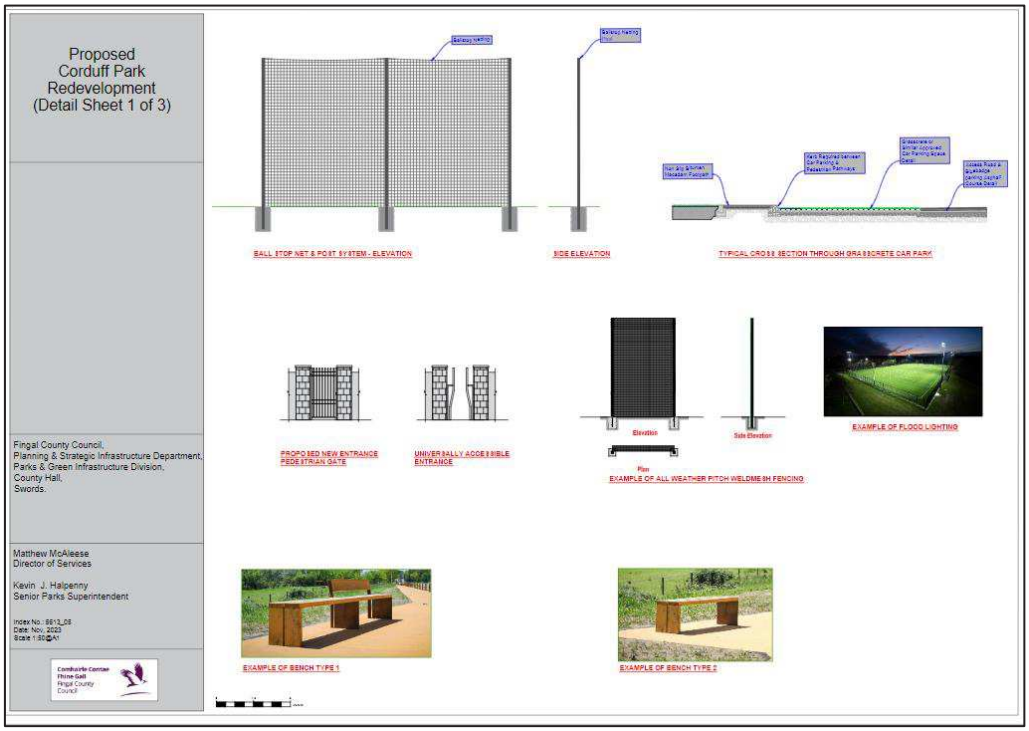


Revised Proposed Site Layout

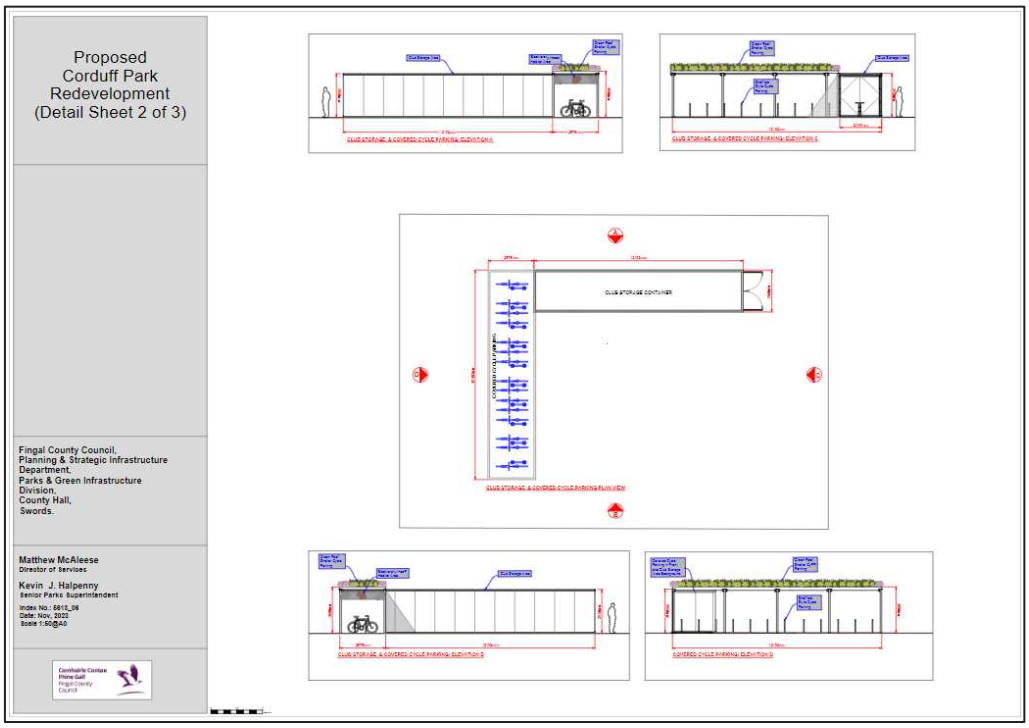
Proposed Landscaping Layout



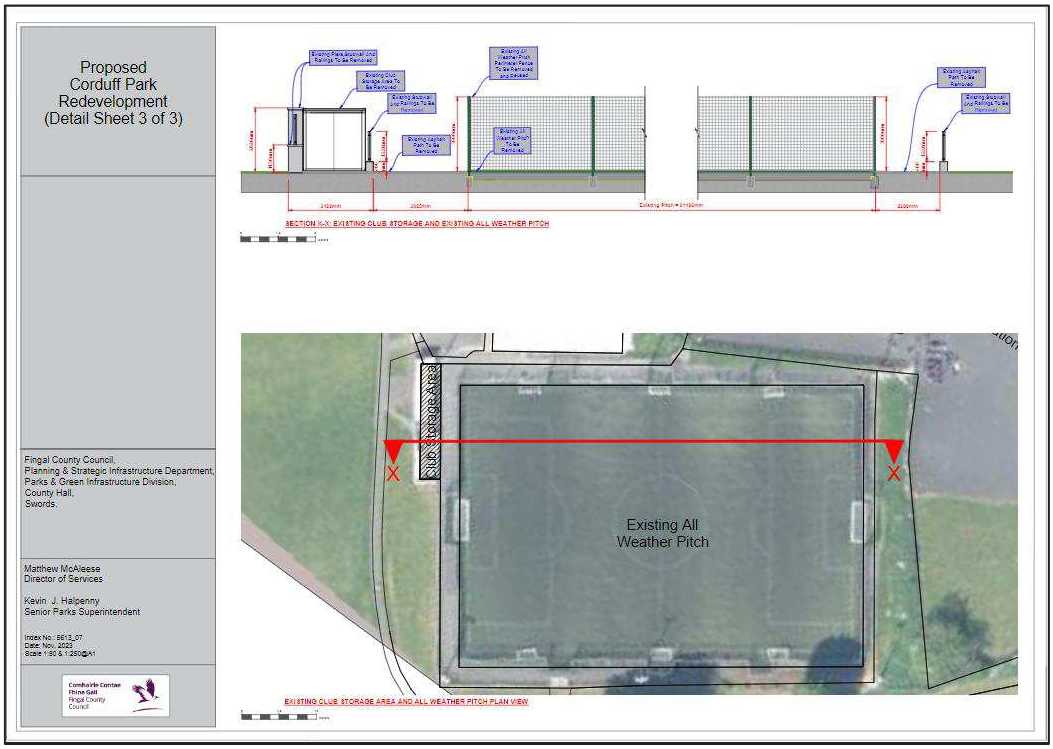
Revised Proposed Landscaping Layout



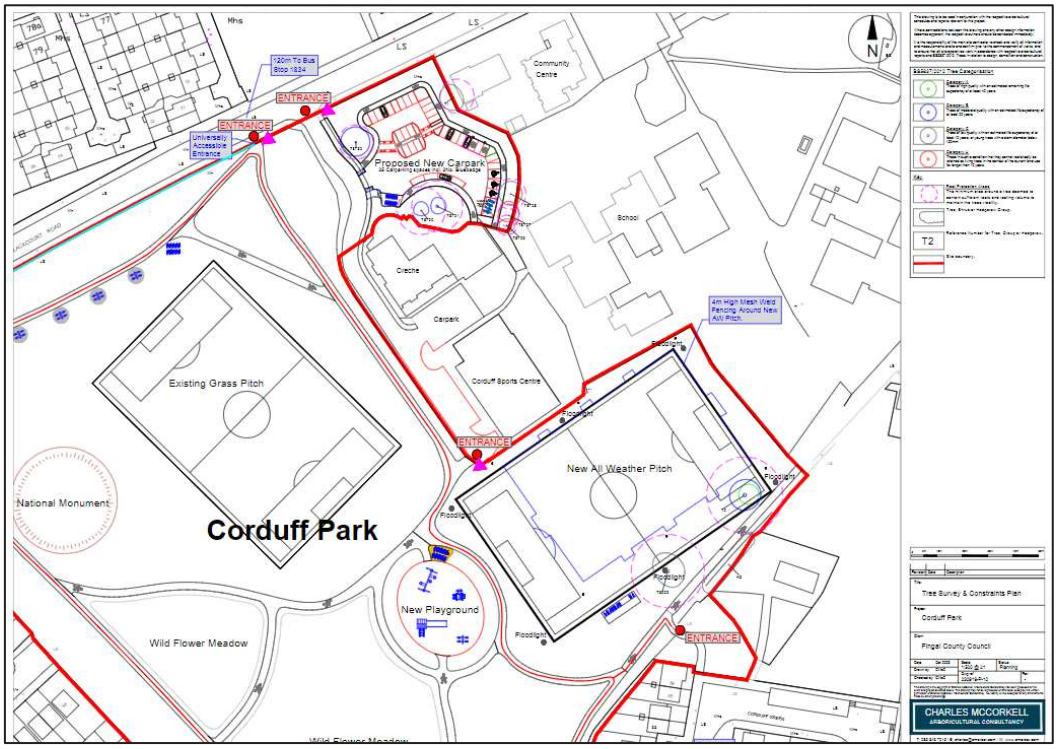
Proposed Detail Sheet 1 of 3



Proposed Detail Sheet 2 of 3



Proposed Detail Sheet 3 of 3



Tree Survey & Constraints Plan

Indicative Image 1.

Indicative Image 2.

Indicative Image 3.

Indicative Image 4.

Indicative Image 5.

Indicative Image 6.

Indicative Image 7.

Indicative Image 8.

3.0 Evaluation of the Proposed Development

It is considered that the proposed playground development project is consistent with the land use zoning objectives pertaining to the lands set out in the Fingal Development Plan, 2023-2029. The proposal is also considered to accord with the relevant and applicable objectives of the Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029, subject to the recommendations contained in the planning report.

For further detail see Appendix 1. Planning Report

4.0 List of the Persons & Bodies who made Submissions or Observations
See Appendix 2.

5.0 Summary of the Observations

1. Prescribed Bodies
The following prescribed bodies were notified of the proposed development and invited to make a submission:

- Uisce Eireann
- Dept of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (National Monuments Service)
- Heritage Council
- Arts Council
- An Tasice
- Failte Ireland

One submission was received from an external prescribed consultee – Dept. of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (National Monuments Service) FIN-C638-177.

Summary of Observation:

1. The applicant is required to employ a qualified archaeologist to review and assess the final design for the proposed works.
2. The archaeologist will take appropriate steps to protect the ringfort (RMP DU013-015) and the site of the 16th-17th century house (RMP DU013-025) during the course of the proposed works.
3. The archaeologist will monitor under licence all groundworks associated with the development.
4. Should any archaeological material be found during the course of monitoring, the archaeologist may have work on the site stopped, pending a decision as to how best to deal with the archaeology. The developer shall be prepared to be advised by this Department with regard to any necessary mitigating action (e.g. preservation in situ, or excavation) and should facilitate the archaeologist in recording any material found.
5. The Planning Authority and this Department shall be furnished with a report describing the results of the monitoring.

Reason; To ensure the continued preservation (either in situ or by record) of places, caves, sites, features or other objects of archaeological interest.

Response:

- The comments are noted and the archaeology recommendations shall be implemented as requested.

2. Submissions Received from Individuals and Organisations

Following the initial recording of all submissions, each one was read to allocate the issues raised into appropriate themes as listed below:

List of Themes
1. Facilitate Current Use of Park for Football Games
2. Omit Proposed Re-Opening of Pedestrian Access
3. Location of Club Container
4. Proposed Playground, Accessibility & Maintenance
5. Provision of a Permanent Clubhouse
6. Community Engagement & Consultation
7. Car Park
8. Dog Facilities
9. Park Furniture, Ancillary Structures, Signage & Illegal Dumping
10. Lighting Paths & Entrances
11. Opposed to Proposed Development
12. General Support for Proposed Development
13. Heritage Features
14. Landscaping, Boundary Treatments & Biodiversity Features
15: Pitch Access Arrangements & Timing of Works

Theme 1. Facilitate Current Use of Park for Football Games (233)

FIN-C638-3, FIN-C638-16, FIN-C638-20, FIN-C638-21, FIN-C638-23, FIN-C638-24, FIN-C638-25, FIN-C638-26, FIN-C638-27, FIN-C638-28, FIN-C638-29, FIN-C638-30, FIN-C638-32, FIN-C638-33, FIN-C638-34, FIN-C638-35, FIN-C638-36, FIN-C638-37, FIN-C638-38, FIN-C638-39, FIN-C638-41, FIN-C638-42, FIN-C638-43, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-46, FIN-C638-47, FIN-C638-48, FIN-C638-49, FIN-C638-50, FIN-C638-51, FIN-C638-52, FIN-C638-53, FIN-C638-54, FIN-C638-55, FIN-C638-56, FIN-C638-57, FIN-C638-58, FIN-C638-59, FIN-C638-60, FIN-C638-61, FIN-C638-62, FIN-C638-63, FIN-C638-64, FIN-C638-65, FIN-C638-66, FIN-C638-67, FIN-C638-68, FIN-C638-69, FIN-C638-70, FIN-C638-71, FIN-C638-72, FIN-C638-77, FIN-C638-78, FIN-C638-79, FIN-C638-80, FIN-C638-81, FIN-C638-82, FIN-C638-83, FIN-C638-84, FIN-C638-85, FIN-C638-86, FIN-C638-87, FIN-C638-88, FIN-C638-89, FIN-C638-90, FIN-C638-91, FIN-C638-92, FIN-C638-93, FIN-C638-94, FIN-C638-95, FIN-C638-96, FIN-C638-97, FIN-C638-98, FIN-C638-99, FIN-C638-100, FIN-C638-101, FIN-C638-102, FIN-C638-103, FIN-C638-104, FIN-C638-105, FIN-C638-106, FIN-C638-107, FIN-C638-108, FIN-C638-109, FIN-C638-110, FIN-C638-111, FIN-C638-112, FIN-C638-113, FIN-C638-114, FIN-C638-115, FIN-C638-116, FIN-C638-117, FIN-C638-118, FIN-C638-119, FIN-C638-120, FIN-C638-121, FIN-C638-122, FIN-C638-123, FIN-C638-124, FIN-C638-125, FIN-C638-126, FIN-C638-127, FIN-C638-128, FIN-C638-129, FIN-C638-130, FIN-C638-131, FIN-C638-132, FIN-C638-133, FIN-C638-134, FIN-C638-135, FIN-C638-136, FIN-C638-137, FIN-C638-138, FIN-C638-139, FIN-C638-140, FIN-C638-141, FIN-C638-142, C638-143, FIN-C638-144, FIN-C638-145, FIN-C638-146, FIN-C638-147, FIN-C638-148, FIN-C638-149, FIN-C638-150, FIN-C638-151, FIN-C638-152, FIN-C638-153, FIN-C638-154, FIN-C638-155, FIN-C638-156, FIN-C638-157, FIN-C638-158, FIN-C638-159, FIN-C638-160, FIN-C638-161, FIN-C638-162, FIN-C638-163, FIN-C638-164, FIN-C638-165, FIN-C638-166, FIN-C638-167, FIN-C638-168, FIN-C638-169, FIN-C638-170, FIN-C638-171, FIN-C638-172, FIN-C638-173, FIN-C638-174, FIN-C638-175, C638-176, FIN-C638-177, FIN-C638-178, FIN-C638-179, FIN-C638-180, FIN-C638-181, FIN-C638-116, FIN-C638-117, FIN-C638-118, FIN-C638-119, FIN-C638-120, FIN-C638-121, FIN-C638-182, FIN-C638-183, FIN-C638-184, FIN-C638-186, FIN-C638-187, FIN-C638-188, FIN-C638-189, FIN-C638-190, FIN-C638-191, FIN-C638-192, FIN-C638-193, FIN-C638-194, FIN-C638-195, FIN-C638-196, FIN-C638-197, FIN-C638-198, FIN-C638-199, FIN-C638-200, FIN-C638-201, FIN-C638-202, FIN-C638-203, FIN-C638-204, FIN-C638-206, FIN-C638-207, FIN-C638-209, FIN-C638-210, FIN-C638-211, FIN-C638-213, FIN-C638-214, FIN-C638-215, FIN-C638-224, FIN-C638-225, FIN-C638-226, FIN-C638-236, FIN-C638-237, FIN-C638-238, FIN-C638-239, FIN-C638-240, FIN-C638-241, FIN-C638-242, C638-243, FIN-C638-244, FIN-C638-245, FIN-C638-246, FIN-C638-247, FIN-C638-248, FIN-C638-251, FIN-C638-252, FIN-C638-253, FIN-C638-254, FIN-C638-255, FIN-C638-256, FIN-C638-257, FIN-C638-258, FIN-C638-259, FIN-C638-260, FIN-C638-261, FIN-C638-262, FIN-C638-263, FIN-C638-264, FIN-C638-265, FIN-C638-267, FIN-C638-268, FIN-C638-269, FIN-C638-270, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-272, FIN-C638-273, FIN-C638-274, FIN-C638-275, C638-276, FIN-C638-277, FIN-C638-278, FIN-C638-279, FIN-C638-280, FIN-C638-281.

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Our main concern is with the new plans we will lose the use of a pitch in Corduff Park.
- There is no reason why there shouldn't be a second pitch or even a third pitch for that matter.
- Removal of this pitch would be detrimental to the club and youth of the area.
- The removal of the 2nd pitch is crazy, Corduff need that pitch.
- Corduff FC is the heart of this community, they need more pitches for the kids not less!
- Loss of pitch 2 would mean a lot of children being told that they are without the space to train and play matches.
- The loss of pitch 2 would result in a significant reduction in club activities.
- Adding meadows and planting to the park shouldn't be at the detriment and loss of a vital community organisation.
- Fingal County Council could be contravening its own Development Plan and regional and national planning guidelines with respect to the provision of sport facilities and open space in the community.

Response

- The submitted comments are noted regarding the current use of an amenity grass area by Corduff FC. The plan has been revised and specifically the path network has been adjusted to ensure that the current level and arrangement of amenity grass areas in the park is maintained in the improved park development. It should be noted that the proposed development will greatly improve the provision of all-weather sporting facilities within Corduff Park through the provision of a new and larger all-weather pitch. It is considered that the provision of this upgraded park is consistent with the Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029, regional and national planning guidelines with respect to the delivery of sport facilities and open space in the community.

Recommendations

- The Proposed Layout drawing be revised to facilitate the current use of the amenity grass area.

Theme 2: Omit Proposed Re-Opening of Pedestrian Access (54)

FIN-C638-1, FIN-C638-2, FIN-C638-3, FIN-C638-4, FIN-C638-5, FIN-C638-6, FIN-C638-7, FIN-C638-8, FIN-C638-9, FIN-C638-10, FIN-C638-12, FIN-C638-13, FIN-C638-14, FIN-C638-15, FIN-C638-17, FIN-C638-18, FIN-C638-19, FIN-C638-22, FIN-C638-31, FIN-C638-39, FIN-C638-43, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-59, FIN-C638-65, FIN-C638-78, FIN-C638-85, FIN-C638-124, FIN-C638-185, FIN-C638-205, FIN-C638-206, FIN-C638-208, FIN-C638-212, FIN-C638-216, FIN-C638-218, FIN-C638-219, FIN-C638-220, FIN-C638-221, FIN-C638-222, FIN-C638-223, FIN-C638-227, FIN-C638-228, FIN-C638-229, FIN-C638-230, FIN-C638-231, FIN-C638-232, FIN-C638-233, FIN-C638-234, FIN-C638-235, FIN-C638-237, FIN-C638-267, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274, FIN-C638-279, FIN-C638-281.

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Strongly disagree with the proposed new gated entrance in Edgewood Lawns.
- Against the proposal of a pedestrian gate into Corduff Park.
- Residents are strongly against the proposal of opening up the quiet cul de sac to the public park.
- If the entrance is opened, this will become a hang out spot for anti-social behaviour.
- If this proposal goes ahead it will de-value our property because of anti-social behaviour and parking problems on our road when the football matches are played.
- Permeability is a core principle of the Development Plan however the principal and operation of permeability cannot be a 'one size fits all' approach and the re-opening of this entrance must be taken in the context of the quite significant past history.
- There could be a new opening that would connect Edgewood Lawns with the park, just inside the existing entrance at Blackcourt Road.
- On this cul de sac are mainly elderly people and the thoughts of the access have everyone feeling anxious.
- Would only increase volume of traffic into the cul de sac when the soccer matches being played in the Park.
- I look forward to seeing the full Park completed but I am strongly against opening another entrance into Edgewood Lawn.

Response

- The comments are noted, in particular the concerns of residents and the absence of support for the proposal.

Recommendations

The proposed pedestrian entrance is omitted from the revised Proposed Layout drawing.

Theme 3: Location of Club Container (8)

FIN-C638-44, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-47, FIN-C638-50, FIN-C638-102, FIN-C638-251 FIN-C638-268, FIN-C638-271

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- The relocation of the football club's (only meant to be temporary container) clubhouse is in a completely unnecessary location. It is the furthest point from the grass pitches and the opposite end of the sports centre and busy footfall areas that will allow for safety too.
- Object to the re-location of the club shop to an unsuitable location.
- We recommend that any changes to its position in the park takes into consideration the safety in being close to other buildings and that this is a similar concern for toilet facilities and the bike stands.
- I support Corduff FC's submission towards the removal of pitch 2 and the relocation of the club office.

Response

- The submitted comments are noted on the proposed location of the club's container. The re-location of the existing container is required to facilitate the extension of the all-weather pitch.

Recommendations

The proposed re-location of the existing container on the revised Proposed Layout drawing is in proximity to its existing location and the grass pitches.

Theme 4: Proposed Playground, Accessibility & Maintenance (11)

FIN-C638-11, FIN-C638-14, FIN-C638-43, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-65, FIN-C638-176, FIN-C638-151, FIN-C638-255, FIN-C638-268, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- The new playground layout seems to lack consideration for children with special needs. Lack of play machines for kids with special needs, no wheelchair adaptable swing etc.
- If the playground is made of wood like the last one is there a chance of it being vandalised and burnt like the last one. What security measures are there going to be, will it be enclosed and locked by a park ranger.
- While I am delighted to see a playground in the plans, I'd like to know who will be maintaining this and what security will be on it after hours.
- We would welcome some additional play equipment that encourages key developmental skills such as balance and coordination to be available.
- The playground will be brilliant I love to take my grandkids to the park and they would love a playground.

Response

- At detailed design stage universal design principles will be incorporated into the playground design. An emphasis will be placed on the use of durable materials.
- The playground will be maintained by the Operations Department and will be covered by CCTV.
- At present there is no fencing proposed. This can be reviewed post construction of the playground, based on records of vandalism to play equipment.

Recommendations

- The detailed design shall corporate universal design principles including suitable durable play items & materials.

Theme 5: Provision of a Permanent Clubhouse (8)

FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-47, FIN-C638-65, FIN-C638-75, FIN-C638-101, FIN-C638-251, FIN-C638-279, FIN-C638-280

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Ideally the club house would need a more permanent fixture, closer to the pitches.
- Build them a clubhouse.
- Extra pitches and a clubhouse for the club should be the proposal.
- Ideally a more permanent structure which compliments the area would be of benefit to the club.
- Like to propose that provision of land for a clubhouse be earmarked by Fingal County Council within the precincts of Corduff Park..... If such a land is not possible at the current site, Fingal County Council should please provide one inn a suitable immediate locality.
- Lands are available to the rear of the current sports centre as it stands, and we believe that any plans for the development of the park should take cognisance of the lack of a clubhouse.

Response

- The proposed public park development works are focussed on shared public facilities. The sports centre building is an example of an existing shared sports facility within Corduff Park.

Recommendations

- No changes to the proposed drawings are recommended.

Theme 6: Community Engagement & Consultation (7)

FIN-C638-13, FIN-C638-44, FIN-C638-48, FIN-C638-56, FIN-C638-206, FIN-C638-268, FIN-C638-271

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Disappointing that the council did not consult with the residents on the cul de sac to get the history regarding the closing of the cul de sacs.
- Involve the club in decisions that will effect the day to day running for them.
- The club has also expressed disappointment with me that they were not consulted prior to the development of the proposals.
- Further consultation should take place.

Response

- The Council have engaged with the club over a long period and are familiar with their priority requirements. The statutory consultation process allows all views to be formally submitted and considered.

Recommendations

- The comments are noted.

Theme 7: Car Park (7)

FIN-C638-44, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-71, FIN-C638-226, FIN-C638-251, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Need the car park so we can park our car please.

- At the entrance to the main sports centre car park it can become very congested with cars parking on the verge and close to the gates – which causes visibility issues when entering and existing the grounds. Permanent no parking barriers should be placed immediately outside the entrance to stop cars parking close to the gate.
- We would request that the disability car parking would be moved closer to the entrance to the car park.
- Strongly welcome the additional parking in the section of the 'old playground'. This will hopefully alleviate the chronic parking issues along Blackcourt Road and in some of the estates surrounding Corduff Park that is causing problems.

Response

- The comments regarding parking on Blackcourt Road and surrounding areas during matches are noted. The proposed development includes a car park of 34 no. spaces & 4 no. motorcycle parking spaces to cater for all park visitors.
- The comments regarding the proposed location of the 3no. universal access (blue badge) parking bays are noted. Prior to construction stage, the location of the assigned universal accessibility parking bays can be reviewed.
- Sustainable transport facilities have been included in the proposed layout to encourage visitors to walk & cycle to the park. The proposal includes the upgrading of 3m wide shared perimeter pathways within the park. A total of 83 no. bicycle parking spaces are proposed throughout the park adjacent to key points – main entrances, the playground, the all-weather pitch, Corduff FC's container and car park.

Recommendations

- No changes to the proposed drawings are recommended.

Theme 8: Dog Facilities (2)

FIN-C638-3, FIN-C638-43

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- The inclusion of a water fountain would also be welcome so that dog walkers can keep their pets hydrated.

- The stretch of park along Edgewood Lawn would be better served keeping it as it is and simply fencing it in for a small off leash area for dogs...I think this will benefit the community by ensuring increased use of the park and more community socialisation as dog owners can chat and interact easier.

Response

- A drinking water fountain will be included as standard with active recreation facilities such as all-weather pitches and playgrounds.
- The provision of a dog off leash will be referred to the Operations Department for their consideration under the Parks & Open Spaces Bye-Laws.

Recommendations

- The drinking water fountain be located in proximity of the all-weather pitch and playground to ensure its accessible for all park visitors.

Theme 9: Park Furniture, Ancillary Structures, Signage & Illegal Dumping (7)

FIN-C638-14, FIN-C638-43, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C637-206, FIN-C638-251, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- I understand that the installation of some benches has commenced in the park already and would welcome further such benches going forward for the convenience of our older population who walk the park on a daily basis.
- A small shelter or two would not go amiss either.
- The inclusion of a water fountain and eco toilet within the park grounds would be of benefit to the public.
- Signage for the park needs improving especially for visiting teams and it is to be welcomed.
- More bins should be put in with extra portable ring bins provided on match days as the amount of litter is sad to see after matches.
- We suggest that new exercise equipment be grouped together to enable sports groups to use them for strength & conditioning training and for the wider community.

- Can Fingal County Council monitor the park to remove rubbish that is regularly dumped at each entrance to the park and to remove shopping trollies that are regularly left around the park.
- A water fountain near the playground would also be a huge benefit to the club, local walking, the school children etc.
- Consider installing a large concrete ground section at the side of Pitch 1....to add some portable dugouts.

Response

- Park furniture such as benches have been included in the Proposed Layout & Detail Sheet drawings. These are shown close to the playground and on the perimeter pathways.
- The proposed exercise equipment is in close proximity to each other, rather than throughout the park. This proximity allows groups and individuals to use them.
- The issue of illegal dumping & shopping trollies will be referred to the Council's Litter Warden & Operations Department to investigate & monitor.
- The installation of concrete bases to facilitate portable dugouts beside the grass pitch is likely to have a significant impact on the visual amenity of the public open space and in close proximity to the recorded archaeological areas.
- A bicycle shelter is proposed within the park. No other shelters are proposed at present.
- Eco-toilets are normally used in public parks and open spaces where no such facilities or infrastructure exists. No additional toilets within the park are proposed.
- A water fountain can be included near to the playground and all-weather pitch facilities.

Recommendations

- Seating and a drinking water fountain be located in proximity to the playground and all-weather pitch.

Theme 10: Lighting Paths & Entrances (5)

FIN-C638-14, FIN-C638-44, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Lighting is not mentioned but I am of the opinion that flood lighting would contribute to the comfort of visibility when walking in the park on winter evenings.
- Extra lighting at entrance on Blackcourt Road. Depending on the time of year and weather conditions it can be very hard to see cars coming in or out or people leaving/walking across the road.
- A review of the Old Corduff Road, from the Shopping Centre to the All-Weather pitch be undertaken to look at how it could be enhanced and made a 'safer route' and that it would be included in the development.
- The inclusion of lighting around the surrounding area of the park should be considered to ensure the safety of walkers in the evening within the park.
- Accessibility in the way of removing kissing gates and replacing with K barriers is to be welcomed.

Response

- The issue of lighting levels at entrances will be referred to the Council's Public Lighting Section to assess. If there is a recommendation to increase the lighting level this can be facilitated by the Council.
- The Old Corduff Road path is outside the park boundaries. The submitted comments will be referred to the Climate Change and Active Travel Department.
- The provision of lighting along pathways in the park can be reviewed in consultation with internal & external stakeholders. The lighting of features such as the playground is not recommended in order to discourage night time use.

Recommendations

- The lighting of entrances & main pathways will be reviewed and where necessary lighting levels can be increased where a safety or security need is identified.

Theme 11: Opposed to Proposed Development (9)

FIN-C638-13, FIN-C638-56, FIN-C638-98, FIN-C638-101, FIN-C638-178, FIN-C638-184, FIN-C638-188, FIN-C638-241, FIN-C638-252

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- I am writing to express my strong objection to the proposed redevelopment plans for Corduff Park…
- I reject the Fingal plans on Corduff Park.
- Like many residents of the Blanchardstown community, I find that it is crucial to include many recreational and shared public spaces for people of all ages – especially those who will be our leaders of tomorrow. This is why I feel the need to object to the reconstruction plans in the area.
- Our club is growing and we need more space and more pitches. Not less. I oppose this planning.
- I'm now appealing to councillors who will be voting on this major decision which will affect our lives to please vote against this proposal and allow us to live out the rest of our days in peace.
- The club will losing out on facilities and having to dissolve teams as a result. It's a ridiculous and thoughtless proposal.
- I'm not in support of the Planning development. This will affect Corduff FC activities.

Response

- The comments are noted, many were linked to specific aspects of the proposed development but did not indicate support for any aspect of the plans.

Recommendations

- No changes to the proposed drawings are recommended.

Theme 12: General Support for Proposed Development (47)

FIN-C638-1, FIN-C638-2, FIN-C638-3, FIN-C638-5, FIN-C638-9, FIN-C638-10, FIN-C638-14, FIN-C638-16, FIN-C638-30, FIN-C638-40, FIN-C638-43, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-46, FIN-C638-47, FIN-C638-48, FIN-C638-51, FIN-C638-75, FIN-C638-82, FIN-C638-92, FIN-C638-115, FIN-C638-167, FIN-C638-174, FIN-C638-176, FIN-C638-197, FIN-C638-203, FIN-C638-206, FIN-C638-209, FIN-C638-215, FIN-C638-218, FIN-C638-219, FIN-C638-220, FIN-C638-221, FIN-C638-222, FIN-

C638-223, FIN-C638-227, FIN-C638-228, FIN-C638-229, FIN-C638-230, FIN-C638-231, FIN-C638-232, FIN-C638-233, FIN-C638-234, FIN-C638-237, FIN-C638-253, FIN-C638-268, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274.

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- Broadly welcome the proposed development of Corduff Park
- I welcome a revamp of Corduff Park
- Broadly welcome the planned improvement works which will be of significant benefit to the community
- It's great to see that there will be something done with Corduff Park
- Enhancing the park for the community is absolutely welcome and most aspects of this plan are welcome and needed.

Response

- The comments are noted.

Recommendations

- No changes to the proposed drawings are recommended.

Theme 13: Heritage Features (4)

FIN-C638-014, FIN-C638-177, FIN-C368-206, FIN-C638-274

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- There is one Protected Structure within the park currently – the platform of a ringfort – which needs continuing protection by Fingal during the construction, the planting of trees and into the future.
- Any development of the park should involve careful consideration of the ringfort, known locally as the fairy ring. Stories of Celtic folklore have been added on signposts to Millennium Park.

Response

- The submitted comments are noted. As per the response to the submission by the **Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (National Monuments Service)** the archaeology recommendations shall be implemented throughout the site including monitoring by a qualified archaeologist of construction works & impacts on both Recorded Monuments.
- The suggestion of heritage signage within the park will be progressed with the Council's Heritage Officer and any other relevant stakeholders.

Recommendations

- No changes to the proposed drawings are recommended.

Theme 14: Landscaping, Boundary Treatments & Biodiversity Features (17)

FIN-C638-014, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-71, FIN-C638-92, FIN-C638-115, FIN-C638-167, FIN-C368-174, FIN-C638-200, FIN-C638-251, FIN-C368-261, FIN-C368-262, FIN-C368-268, FIN-C368-269, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-272, FIN-C638-274, FIN-C638-277

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- I believe it's quite important to ensure the inclusion of pollinator plants and trees within the area. These are highly important, especially to the local bee population.
- We welcome Corduff FC's offer to help with the planting of new trees, this could be done in conjunction with St. Patrick's NS, then less likely new trees being damaged.
- Move the meadow over to the right, away from Corduff FC small side pitch.
- There are plenty of other green areas in the Corduff community that are not used that could be wild flower seed instead.
- Previously attempts have been made to drive a stolen car onto the all weather pitch and set it on fire. The existing stub wall has been the only thing that has prevented this from happening, we advocate for the stub wall to remain.
- The community garden and the park must comply with the Forest of Fingal tree strategy, Keeping it Green open space strategy, Fingal Climate Change Action Plan

which supports the ambition of communities on ideas and projects that drive climate action at local level.
- With the wildflower meadow, this area should be encouraged to cultivate naturally with lack of mowing, and the natural seedbank allowed to regenerate. Wildflower mixes should not be used if they contain any non-native species.
- A small wildlife pond would truly enhance the park.
- I note a grassland meadow mentioned in the documentation which would be welcome and the installation of tree protection barriers during construction.

Response

- The suggestion of involving local clubs, groups and schools in the planting of trees (or similar) is acceptable and arrangements can be made at the appropriate time with interested parties to facilitate the request.
- The detailed landscape design may include berms and/or boulders if the threat of major vandalism to the all-weather pitch is considered high.
- The regeneration of the grassland meadows by altered mowing practices rather than sowing of non-native wildflower mixes is noted.
- A small wildlife pond is not included in the proposed plans, however the Community Garden could facilitate such a feature if supported by community stakeholders.

Recommendations

- The proposed extent of meadow area is updated in the Revised Proposed Layout drawing to maintain the amenity grass area, as requested.

Theme 15: Pitch Access Arrangements & Timing of Works (5)

- FIN-C638-014, FIN-C638-45, FIN-C638-251, FIN-C638-271, FIN-C638-274

Summary of Observations

The main comments relevant to this theme can be summarised as follows:

- The current payment structure for the existing all weather is kept in place to ensure that this is affordable going forward.
- We are concerned that following this upgrade Corduff FC will have to compete financially with other users pf the pitch who do not operate on a not-for-profit basis.

- I request that the park remains open and maintained in a satisfactory condition during the construction phase and that residents are kept abreast of construction plans as they occur.
- Fingal County Council should commit to meeting with Corduff FC when the new all weather is being developed…to ensure the least amount of disruption.
- We fear that the redevelopment of the grass pitch may delay the Club returning to our League games. The Dublin District League runs from September to end of May.
- I would also like to advocate for works on Corduff Park to be complete in phases, as to allow local residents and members of Corduff FC continued use of facilities.

Response

- The comments are noted, Fingal County Council's project team will liaise with Corduff FC prior to and during the course of the construction works, in particular to ensure disruption to their schedule is minimised.
- Signage/notices in advance of the works will be installed to inform park visitors of the duration of works and any possible temporary pedestrian detours or similar restrictions.
- The concerns regarding pitch hire fees will be referred to the Operations Department.

Recommendations

- No changes to the proposed drawings are recommended.

Review following public consultation

Documents for the development proposal were placed on public display from 9th November 2023 to 8th December 2023 including the erection of site notices, published newspaper notice, copies at Civic Offices Blanchardstown & County Hall Swords and available online via the Fingal Consultation Portal.

A total of 284no. submissions were received within the consultation period which was extended to 12th January 2024. The submissions received were considered and reviewed with respect to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

One submission suggested that Fingal County Council could be contravening its own Development Plan, regional and national planning guidelines with respect to the provision of sport facilities and open space in the community. However it is considered that the provision of this upgraded park is consistent with the Fingal Development Plan

2023-2029, regional and national planning guidelines with respect to the delivery of sport facilities and open space in the community.

No additional issues arose to alter the opinion of the Planning and Strategic Infrastructure Department that the proposed revised development is consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Conclusion
The proposed development has been further reviewed and assessed by the P&SI Department (with supporting reports from internal sections included as Appendix 1 of this Report). Subject to the recommendations indicated below, the proposed development is considered to be in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

6.0 Recommendation to Members

It is considered that the proposed development at Corduff Park, Blackcourt Road is consistent with the land use zoning & objectives as set out in the Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029. Subject to the recommendations outlined in the Planning Report (Appendix 1) it is recommended that the Council members approve the Proposed Development for Corduff Park, Blackcourt Road as proposed.

Appendix 1 – Planner's Report incl. Consultee Reports

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

PLANNING & STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEPARTMENT PRELIMINARY PLANNING REPORT

Register Reference: Part XI/005/23

Proposed development: Proposed Corduff Park improvement works.

Location: Corduff Park, Blackcourt Road, Corduff, Dublin 15.

Proposing department: Parks and Green Infrastructure Division

Application type: Part XI

Site location

The subject site is located at the existing Corduff Park, Blackcourt Road, Corduff, Dublin 15. The site is bounded by Blackcourt Road to the north, existing housing to the west, south, and southeast, and a health centre, sports complex, schools, and a childcare facility to the east and northeast. The overall site extends to c. 7.19 hectares.

Proposed development

The proposed development consists of works to redevelop the existing park into a high-quality public park with various upgrades on the existing. Specific works include the replacement of the existing all-weather pitch, new car and cycle parking, upgraded internal footpaths, replacement fencing, a new pedestrian entrance, and a new playground.

Fingal County Development Plan 2023 – 2029 considerations

Zoning Objective

The site is zoned 'OS – Open Space' under the Development Plan, with an objective to *"Preserve and provide for open space and recreational amenities"*

The vision applying to this zoning objective is to *"Provide recreational and amenity resources for urban and rural populations subject to strict development controls. Only community facilities and other recreational uses will be considered and encouraged by the Planning Authority"*

Objective CIOSO7 – Community Infrastructure and Local Amenity
Ensure that proposals do not have a detrimental effect on local amenity by way of traffic, parking, noise or loss of privacy of adjacent residents.

Policy CIOSP6 – Facilities for Children, Teens and Young Adults
Provide appropriate recreational, community, social and educational facilities for children, teens and young adults.

Policy CIOSP7 – Variety of Community Facilities
Ensure the timely provision of community services, recreational facilities (including playgrounds) and resources, including schools, community, religious, burial and health facilities, required for the creation of sustainable communities.

4.5.2.6 Playgrounds and play facilities
Within the Fingal area, play facilities are located in Regional, Local and Neighbourhood Parks and within residential open space. Providing excellent play facilities for all the children of Fingal and visitors to the County, is a priority. Fingal County Council currently manages a network of play spaces on Council managed land ranging from playgrounds of various sizes in local and regional parks, to MUGA's and skate parks. The Council has approved Fingal's first Play Policy, Space for Play – A Play Policy for Fingal, which aims to provide a framework for the provision of safe, accessible, inclusive, natural and engaging play spaces for all children and adolescents up to the age of seventeen. The Play Policy provides the basis on which the current and future play provision throughout the County will be developed to the highest quality in line with international best practice. In residential and mixed-use developments, it will be a requirement of the Council to provide play facilities as part of the landscape plan for the site. The requirements for same are detailed in Table 4.2 and Chapter 14 Development Management Standards.

Policy CIOSP13 – Open Space/Parks
Continue the development of a hierarchy of multifunctional active and passive recreational open spaces and facilities to serve all age cohorts.

Policy CIOSP14 – Sports, Recreation and Play Amenities

Support sports, recreational and play amenities in the County for all ages and abilities; encourage sporting and recreational organisations to achieve their aims and goals and support platforms for new and alternative sports to develop.

Objective CIOSO36 – Variety of Open Space
Provide a wide variety of resiliently designed, sustainably managed and accessible public open spaces, including allotments, community gardens, parklands and sporting facilities, on a hierarchical basis throughout the County in order to achieve a choice of open space facilities. Best practice Green Infrastructure Guidelines should be used to determine the location and type of open spaces to be provided.

Objective CIOSO41 – Accessible and Safe Open Space
Ensure public open space is accessible and safety is prioritised by incorporating passive surveillance.

Objective CIOSO44 – Playgrounds
Facilitate the provision of appropriately scaled children's playground facilities within new and existing residential development in line with the Council's Play Policy.

Objective CIOSO52 – Trees
Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees.

Objective GINHO7 – Provision of Open Space
Provide a range of accessible new parks, open spaces and recreational facilities accommodating a wide variety of uses (both passive and active), use intensities and interests.

Objective GINHO8 – Routes
Provide attractive and safe routes linking parks and open spaces and other related features such as cultural sites and heritage assets as an integral part of green infrastructure provision, where appropriate and feasible.

Objective GINHO19 – Green Networks
Create an integrated and coherent green infrastructure for the County by requiring the retention of substantial networks of green space in urban, urban fringe and adjacent countryside areas to serve the needs of communities now and in the future including the need to adapt to and mitigate climate change

Objective GINHO23 – Policies
Support and implement The Forest of Fingal-A Tree Strategy for Fingal, Keeping it Green – An Open Space Strategy for Fingal and Space for Play – A Play Policy for Fingal during the lifetime of the Development Plan.

Policy GINHP22 – Tree Planting
Provide for appropriate protection of trees and hedgerows, recognising their value to our natural heritage, biodiversity and climate action and encourage tree planting in appropriate locations.

Policy HCAP2 – Importance of Archaeological Resource
Recognise the importance of our archaeological resource and provide appropriate objectives to ensure its appropriate retention, promotion and recording.

Policy HCAP3 – Record of Monuments and Places/ Sites and Monuments Record
Safeguard archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), underwater cultural heritage including protected wrecks and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains.

Policy HCAP4 – Preservation-in-situ
Favour the preservation in-situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.

Objective HCAO1 – Preservation-in-situ
Favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of the Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Objective HCAO2 – Protection of RMPs/SMRs
Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, Wreck Inventory of Ireland and all sites and features of archaeological and historic interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.

Objective HCAO3 – Management of Archaeological Resource
Encourage and promote the appropriate management and maintenance of the County's archaeological heritage, including historical burial grounds and underwater cultural heritage in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines.

Policy HCAP5 – Development Design
Incorporate heritage features into infrastructure design at an early stage in the development planning and management process to protect and promote the cultural heritage resource and create awareness and interpretation.

Objective HCAO7 – Archaeology and Development Design
Ensure archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process, that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage.

Objective HCAO9 – Archaeology in the Landscape
Ensure that in general development will not be permitted which would result in the removal of archaeological monuments with above ground features, protected wrecks and that this will be especially the case in relation to archaeological monuments which form significant features in the landscape.

Objective HCAO10 – Context of Archaeological Monuments
Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature and is sited and designed appropriately.

Objective HCAO14 – Archaeology in Open Space
Retain and manage appropriately archaeological monuments within open space areas in or beside developments, ensuring that such monuments are subject to an appropriate conservation management plan, are presented appropriately and are not left vulnerable, whether in the immediate or longer term, to dangers to their physical integrity or possibility of loss of amenity.

Objective HCAO15 – Best Practice
Promote best practice for archaeological excavation by ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, The National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

Objective DMSO77 – Community Facilities
Any application for community facilities such as leisure facilities, sports grounds, playing fields, play areas, community halls, organisational meeting facilities, medical facilities, childcare facilities, new school provision and other community orientated developments, shall have regard to the following:

- *Overall need in terms of necessity, deficiency, and opportunity to enhance or develop local or County facilities.*
- *Practicalities of site in terms of site location relating to uses, impact on local amenities, desirability, and accessibility.*
- *Conformity with the requirements of appropriate legislative guidelines.*
- *Conformity with land use zoning objectives*

Planning History
None on subject site.

Departmental Reports
Water Services, received 5 September 2023: No objections subject to recommendations.

Conservation, received 31 August 2023: No objection.

Parks and Green Infrastructure, received 25 September 2023: No objection.

Transportation, received 11 September 2023: No objections subject to recommendations.

Heritage Officer, received 26 September 2023: No objections subject to recommendation.

Assessment
The proposed scheme has been considered in light of the following issues:

- Drawings prepared
- Principle of the development
- Impact on the amenities of the area
- Parks and Green Infrastructure
- Water and Drainage
- Transportation
- Conservation, Heritage, and Archaeology

Documents and Drawings Prepared
Article 83(1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, detail the drawings and particulars required to be made available for Part 8/Part 11 projects.

These include a document describing the nature and extent of the proposed development and principal features. A Project Overview Report has been prepared. However it is recommended that the section of this document describing the proposed development is expanded to include the full range of works which are itemised in other reports prepared for the proposed e.g. flood risk study, environmental impact assessment screening report.

Article 83(1)(c) requires a site plan, drawn to a scale of not less than 1:500, showing the boundary of the site on which it is proposed to carry out the proposed development and the buildings or other structures, and roads or other features, in the vicinity of the site.

A 'Proposed Corduff Park Redevelopment' drawing has been prepared, to a scale of 1:1000. This drawing needs to be reproduced at a scale of 1:500.

As per Article 83 (1)(c)(ii) of the Regulations, additional drawings as necessary to describe the scheme at a scale of not less than 1:100, should be provided. The drawing titled 'Proposed Corduff Park Redevelopment (Detail Sheet) should be reproduced to scale to comply with this and should be amended to include elevations for all sides of all structures, floor plans and section drawings of structures and details of external finishes to structures.

The detailed development description of the scheme which is included in some of the documents prepared includes works which are not illustrated on the site layout plan e.g. the location of the new outdoor exercise equipment, community garden, landscaping works.

The height of the floodlight standards should be indicated and details of these should also be provided.

It is recommended that the display package includes both existing drawings of all structures/features on site, and proposed drawings which clearly show the new structures/features and the change from the existing.

Principle of development

The site is zoned 'OS – Open Space', where the uses of open space and recreational/sports facility are permitted in principle. The principle of the development is therefore acceptable, subject to assessment and compliance with Development Plan policy.

Impact on the amenities of the area

The proposed development is not considered to give rise to unduly negative impacts on the visual amenities of the area but would rather enhance the amenity value of the park and consequently the amenities of the area and thereby would benefit residents in this community. The redevelopment of the park is consistent with Policies and Objectives CIOSP13, CIOSP14, CIOSO36, CIOSO44, and GINHO7 which seek to provide open space, recreation spaces and playgrounds at appropriate locations.

The proposed redevelopment of the park will provide additional facilities in the form of an expanded all-weather playing pitch, along with outdoor exercise facilities, a relocated playground, car and cycle parking, club storage, and additional trees, with sections of the park managed for wildlife. The proposed redevelopment will enhance the visual amenity of the park and will increase its capacity to be used as an amenity for local residents. The redeveloped park will form part of the wider community and social infrastructure of the Corduff area, with nearby schools and community facilities. There would also be potential

for co-location/facility sharing between the redeveloped park and other community facilities in the area.

The proposed development will not impact unduly in a negative way on the residential amenities of existing residential development through overlooking or additional noise given its nature, the presence of existing recreation facilities, and the minimum distance of c. 60 metres from the noise producing areas of the park to the closest residential development. A draft Construction and Environmental Management Plan has been prepared which will mitigate impacts during the construction stage.

Parks and Green Infrastructure

The report from the Parks department states that there are no objections to the proposed development. Therefore, it is considered that there are no particular issues in respect of parks and green infrastructure arising from the proposed park redevelopment.

Water and Drainage

The report received from Water Services states that a drainage/suds strategy has been prepared by McCloy's Consulting Engineers, on behalf of the applicant. The strategy has endeavoured to implement Fingal County Council's Blue/Green guidelines including the use of permeable paving (grass crete or similar system) for parking bays and permeable pavements. The landscaping element to the proposal will include swales. Drainage from the proposed development will be fully attenuated within the park. This will likely occur as a result of an underlain drainage sub-base layer underneath the pitch and playground however this will be finalised at detailed design stage. The preliminary drainage strategy is welcomed and is deemed acceptable with regard to SuDs and drainage considerations.

A site-specific flood risk assessment (i.e. FRA) has been prepared. The report concludes that the overall site is wholly located within the low risk area which is Flood Zone C (<0.1% AEP), in accordance with the Office of Pubic Works' (i.e. OPW's) guideline, 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management'. The park development project in general is considered as 'water compatible'.

The report states that there are no objections to the proposal, subject to surface water recommendations.

Transportation

The report from Transportation states that the development is located in a 50km/h speed zone. The proposed access is shared with Corduff Sports Centre, Corduff Football Club and Corduff Childcare creche. The report states that there is good connectivity through a network of paths and 6 access points through the park. New pedestrian entrances are to

be provided to the Edgewood Lawns Estate. It appears that 3 new entrances are being provided on the red line boundary drawing but only one is detailed in the layout plan. Clarification is required. The proposed boundary treatment to the cul de sacs on Edgewood Lawns is not clear. The report states that proposals for cargo bike parking should be provided, along with lockers and staff cycle parking. Car parking has been provided to an acceptable level, and 4 no. motorbike spaces should be provided in the layout. A final Construction Management Plan should also be submitted once a contractor has been appointed.

Conservation, Heritage and Archaeology

The site includes a Recorded Monument and Protected Structure (ref. 680), a ring fort, and includes the location of the demolished Corduff House. An Archaeological Impact Assessment is included with the application. This Assessment indicates that the entire area of the park has archaeological potential. The Assessment states that, in the absence of mitigation, the impact to the archaeological features would be "Moderate". Mitigation measures proposed include the archaeological monitoring of all ground reduction, investigation of archaeological material if encountered, and the preparation of a written report. The AIA states that, with mitigation, the impact to the site will decrease to "Slight". It is considered that, in order to protect the heritage of the area, the recommendations of the AIA should be implemented in full.

The report received from Conservation has no specific comments to make in relation to the proposal but recommends taking the advice of the Heritage Officer.

The report received from the Heritage Officer states that a comprehensive analysis of the documentary, cartographic and photographic evidence demonstrated that the site as a whole is an area of archaeological potential. Archaeological monitoring of all ground reduction is recommended. The Heritage Officer concurs with this approach.

Having regard to the Archaeological Impact Assessment prepared and the reports received from the Conservation Office and Heritage Officer, it is not anticipated that the proposed development would result in negative impacts on the heritage features of the site, subject to appropriate archaeological monitoring. In this regard, the proposed development would be consistent with the policies and objectives of the Fingal Development Plan as they relate to built heritage.

For the purposes of clarity, it is recommended that Section 4 of the 'Project Overview Report' is amended to state that the mitigation measures recommended in the Archaeological Impact Assessment will be implemented in the course of the park upgrade works.

Appropriate Assessment

An Appropriate Assessment (Screening) Report has been submitted with the subject planning application. This report states that:

> *Given the nature of the proposed development, the site context and characteristics, and distance from European site[s], it is predicted that the proposed development will not lead to any potential significant in-combination effects when considered with any other potential effects arising from any other plans or projects.*
>
> *The proposed development is not foreseen to have any likelihood of significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects – and therefore any potential for significant effect[s] to any European site as a result of the proposed scheme can be ruled out. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites have been designated. Consequently, a Stage Two AA (NIS) is not required.*

This assessment was reached without considering or taking into account mitigation measures or measures intended to avoid or reduce any impact on European sites.

The conclusions are considered reasonable taking into account that there will not be any unduly negative impact of the proposed development on proximate or otherwise Natura sites.

Environmental Impact Assessment

An Environmental Impact Assessment Screening report has been submitted. The report concludes that:

> *It is considered that the proposed Corduff Park Update, Corduff, Dublin 15 does not need to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and no Environmental Impact Assessment Report is required for it.*
>
> *This conclusion is based on an objective review of the characteristics of the proposed development against the requirements of the relevant legislation and has had due regard to the relevant guidance.*

The proposal is not of a scale which would fall within the fifth schedule of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) requiring an EIA. It is also noted that of the environmental receptors detailed in the seventh schedule of the same regulations, that significant environmental effects are unlikely to arise from the proposed development and that there are no characteristics of the proposed development which would require an EIA to be undertaken.

Conclusion

The proposed development would be in accordance with the zoning objective applicable to these lands in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029, and policies as they relate to open space, green infrastructure, and play provision. The development would enhance the amenities of the area through improving the range of facilities in the area. The proposed development is considered to accord with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Recommendations

There are a number of technical additions/changes to the documentation that should be made before the scheme goes on display as follows:

1. The following drawings should be provided:

a. a site plan (existing and proposed) of a scale not less than 1:500. The proposed site plan should illustrate all proposed works.

b. existing and proposed drawings as necessary to describe the scheme at a scale of not less than 1:100, including the principal dimensions of all structures/ features proposed to include elevations for all sides of all structures, floor plans and section drawings of structures, details of external finishes to structures and a drawing of the floodlight standards.

2. (a) The development description provided in the Project Overview Report should be expanded to include the full range of works associated with the proposed development.

(b) The Project Overview Report should clarify that the mitigation measures recommended in the Archaeological Impact Assessment will be implemented in the course of the park upgrade works. The recommendations of the Archaeological Impact Assessment should be incorporated into the final CEMP, as appropriate. Archaeological monitoring of all ground reduction (including all enabling works and landscaping) is recommended.

3. The following points should be taken into consideration in drafting of the final proposal for consideration under the provisions of Part XI.

i. EV car parking spaces should allow additional room on the footpath or between the spaces to provide adequate space fort the charging unit and circulation. 1.2m of additional space is required.

ii. 4 no. motorcycles spaces are to be provided in the layout.

iii. Include in the proposed cycle parking quantum the provision for 10 cargo bike parking spaces throughout the development.

iv. Reduce the height of the existing walls at the end of adjoining cul de sacs or provide a low wall and railing for passive surveillance purposes.

v. Design details of the proposed universal access gates should be provided.

vi. Footpath continuity across the entrance to the car parking should be provided at a raised ramped crossing.

vii. All details regarding safety issues including appropriate signage and traffic management plans (as required) shall form part of the plan including site compounds, hoarding and access arrangements.

viii. Universal parking spaces should also include EV charging.

ix. All other car parking spaces, other than the 4 designated EV charging spaces should incorporate appropriate infrastructure (ducting) to allow for future fit out of a charging point at all spaces.

x. Long Stay bicycle parking should be provided for staff associated with the development. The applicant should clarify what staff if any would be associated with the development with additional information on the provision of lockers.

4. The detailed design and construction stage of the development should also have regard to the issues already highlighted in the report including:

i. No surface water / rainwater should discharge into the foul water system under any circumstances.

ii. The surface water drainage should be in compliance with the "Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works, Version 6.0, FCC, April 2006.

_____
Sean Walsh
Senior Executive Planner

_____
Colm McCoy
Senior Planner

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Copies of Reports from Internal Sections of the Planning & Strategic Infrastructure Department

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of the Water Services Section

Register Reference: PARTXI/005/23
Registration Date: 24-Aug-2023
Development: Proposed Corduff Park improvement works, Blackcourt Rd, Blanchardstown.
Location: Corduff Park, Corduff, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
Applicant: Parks Dept
Application Type: Part XI (Dev by LAs)

DRAFT
Report

Foul Sewer: No objection subject to:

1. There is no foul drainage within the proposed development.

Surface Water: No objection subject to:

2. A drainage/suds strategy has been prepared by McCloy's Consulting Engineers, on behalf of the applicant. The strategy has endeavoured to implement Fingal County Council's Blue/Green guidelines including the use of permeable paving (grass crete or similar system) for parking bays and permeable pavements. The landscaping element to the proposal will include swales. Drainage from the proposed development will be fully attenuated within the park. This will likely come from being underlain by a drainage sub-base layer underneath the pitch & playground however this will be finalised at detailed design stage. The preliminary drainage strategy is welcomed and is deemed acceptable with regard to SuDs and drainage considerations.
3. No surface water / rainwater is to discharge into the foul water system under any circumstances.
4. The surface water drainage must be in compliance with the "Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works, Version 6.0, FCC, April 2006.

Flooding: No Objection:

A commensurate flood risk assessment has been prepared by McCloy's Consulting, on behalf of the applicant. In accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, the proposed

development is considered to be a less vulnerable development, but located in its entirety within Flood Zone C (ie <0.1% AEP).
Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design for pluvial /overland flows. Ground water flows are deemed negligible.

Water Supply: No objection subject to:

5. There is no watermain proposed as part of this application.

Officer: _____DC_____ Endorsed: _____DD_____
Date: ____29/08/2023_____ Date: _____05/09/2023_____

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of the Conservation Officer Section

Register Reference: PARTXI/005/23
Registration Date: 24-Aug-2023
Development: Proposed Corduff Park improvement works, Blackcourt Rd, Blanchardstown.
Location: Corduff Park, Corduff, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
Applicant: Mark Finnegan, Parks Dept
Application Type: Part XI (Dev by LAs)

Report

The documentation was forwarded to the Conservation Officer for comment. The proposal is for improvements to the existing public park of Corduff Park, Corduff, Blanchardstown. The existing park contains an open soccer pitch, playground and an enclosed all-weather pitch.

The proposal will enlarge the all-weather pitch, provide new car & bicycle parking facilities, relocate the playground and add new path routes and planted areas. There is a ringfort site within the park that is both a Recorded Monument (RMP Ref. DU013-015) and a Protected Structure (RPS No. 680). The proposed works in the vicinity of the Protected Structure of the ringfort do not appear to detrimentally affect the above ground remains but the comments of the Heritage Officer and the National Monuments Service should be sought in case they determine that there are impacts on the archaeological site that need to be addressed.

The Conservation Office has no specific requirements or recommendations in relation to the proposal.

Signed: _____

Helena Bergin
Position: **Senior Executive Architectural Conservation Officer**

Date: **31/08/2023**

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of Parks and Green Infrastructure Division

Register Reference:	PARTXI/005/23
Registration Date:	24-Aug-2023
Development:	Proposed Corduff Park improvement works, Blackcourt Rd, Blanchardstown.
Location:	Corduff Park, Corduff, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
Applicant:	Parks Dept
Application Type:	Part XI (Dev by LAs)

Report

The Parks and Green Infrastructure Division has no objections to the above development.

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL INTERNAL CONSULTEE
PLANNING REPORT
Report of the Transportation Planning Section

Register Reference: PARTXI/005/23
Registration Date: 24-Aug-2023
Development: Proposed Corduff Park improvement works, Blackcourt Rd, Blanchardstown.
Location: Corduff Park, Corduff, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
Applicant: Parks Dept
Application Type: Part XI (Dev by LAs)

General

The proposed development is located in a 50km/hr speed limit.

Access

The proposed development is located off Corduff Road and the access to the car park is shared with Corduff Sports Centre, Corduff Football Club and Corduff Childcare Creche.

Connectivity and Permeability

There is good connectivity through a network of paths and 6 no. access points through the park. There are two existing controlled pedestrian crossing points on Corduff Road in proximity, to the existing entrances.

The internal footpath network is to be upgraded to include new internal secondary footpaths and upgrades to existing circulation paths to allow for shared pedestrian-cyclist use. The width of paths are 2.5m to 3.0m as detailed and a minimum of 3m is required to cater for a shared path and is being provided. Shared paths do not require demarcation line markings.

New pedestrian entrances are to be provided to the Edgewood Lawns Estate. It appears that 3 new entrances are being provided on the red line boundary drawing but only one is detailed in the layout plan. Clarification is required. The proposed boundary treatment to the cul de sacs on Edgewood Lawns is not clear.

- Reducing the height of the existing walls at the end of these cul de sacs or providing a low wall and railing is recommended for passive surveillance purposes.

The access points should be of a suitable width to cater for cyclists and buggies.

- Design details of the proposed universal access gates should be provided.

- Footpath continuity across the entrance to the car parking shade be provided at a raised ramped crossing.

Publicly Accessible Bicycle Parking

High quality short-stay bicycle parking shall be provided within the public realm of our urban areas. Bicycle parking facilities needs to accommodate the increasing diversity of bicycles, such as tricycles, cargo bikes and adapted bikes should also be provided.

The cycle parking allocation for the proposed development in accordance with table 14.17 of the Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029 are minimums for 'sports pitches' and 'sports club', etc.

Land Use	**Long Stay (as determined by the Planning Authority')**	**Short Stay**	
2 no. Playing pitches		15 per pitch min	30
Playground		zero	0
TOTAL			30

Short Stay

A minimum of 30 no. short stay cycle parking spaces are required for he playing pitches. Sheffield Stands have been provided through out the development. They majority of spaces would be located close to or adjacent the pitches. Sheffield stands are to be provided which allow both the frame and wheels to be securely attached. 50no. bicycle parking spaces are being provide which is welcomed.

- Included in the proposed cycle parking quantum the provision for 10 cargo bike parking spaces should be provided throughout the development.

A Recharging station for Bikes is something that could be considered. However, the proposed park is a local park and this may be unnecessary but the ducting to allow for future Charging point could be considered.

Long Stay Cycle Parking

Long Stay parking should be provided for staff associated with the development. The applicant should clarify what staff if any would be associated with the development.

c. Further discussion in relation to lockers and staff cycle parking is advised.

Vehicle Parking

The Fingal County Development Plan 2023–2029, came into effect on the 5th of April 2023. This Plan provides for the creation of two distinct parking zones to ensure adequate residential parking provision and the control of destination car parking. This approach also allows greater flexibility in the application of car parking standards on sites in areas with varying levels of road and public transport provision.

Zone 1 relates to developments within 800m of Bus Connects spine route, or 1600m of an existing or planned Luas/Dart/Metro Rail station or within an area covered by a Section 49 scheme, or in lands zoned Major Town Centre and Zone 2 relates to all other areas. The proposed development is located in Zone 2.

The parking allocation for the proposed development in accordance with table 14.19 of the Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029 can be considered under a number of uses namely 'sports pitches' and 'sports club', etc. In relation to the pitches, the development plan, advises that the parking is a norm and *'to be determined by the Planning Authority*'.

For guidance it is noted that in general Local Authorities in the Dublin Area have applied a figure of 15 car parking spaces per pitch which would be considered acceptable. This can also include an overflow parking area should also include an overflow car parking area.

Land Use	**Proposed GFA (sq.m)**	**Rate of Car Parking (Norm) as determined by the Planning Authority'**	**Car parking space requirement**
Playing pitches	2	15 per pitch	30
Playground		zero	0
TOTAL			30

35 car parking spaces are detailed on the drawing would be provided for the development. This is acceptable. There are an existing 19 spaces associated with the Corduff Sports Centre and an additional 9 spaces with the childcare which could cater for overflow parking during peak demand. The development is also located in close proximity to a Fingal Car Park catering for the local area, school drop-off and Church and Public Transport Route along Corduff Road.

Motorcycle Spaces

The existing layout does not cater for Motorcycle parking. Motorcycle parking should be provided to meet the requirements of any development. Parking spaces should be provided on the basis of one motorcycle parking bay per 10 car parking spaces provided for non-residential developments.

Spaces should be provided in locations convenient to access points, similar to cycle parking requirements. Where parking is provided within streets and spaces drop-kerbs should be provided to facilitate access to motorcycle parking bays.

- 4 motorcycles spaces are to be provided in the layout.

Electric Vehicles (EVs)

Non-residential development shall be required to provide functioning EV charging points at a minimum of 10% of all spaces and all other spaces shall incorporate appropriate infrastructure (ducting) to allow for future fit out of a charging point at all spaces.

4 EV spaces are being provided and this is acceptable.

- All other car parking spaces shall incorporate appropriate infrastructure (ducting) to allow for future fit out of a charging point at all spaces.
- EV car parking spaces shod allow additional room on the footpath or between the spaces to provide adequate space fort the charging unit and circulation. 1.2m of addition space is required.

Accessible Car Parking

A minimum of 5% of car parking spaces provided should be set aside for disabled car parking in non-residential developments.

3 spaces are being provided and this is acceptable.

- Universal parking spaces should also include EV charging.

Construction Traffic

The additional traffic generated during construction would not be expected to have any long term or significant impact on the road network and construction traffic should be managed to minimise the impact during peak hours and nearby schools drop off and collection times.

Construction Management Plan

An outline construction management plan has been included in the CEMP. A final Construction management Plan should be submitted to the Planning Authority by the main contractor once a contractor has been awarded the contract. All details regarding safety issues including the appropriate signage and traffic management plans (as required) shall form part of the plan including site compounds, hoarding and access arrangements.

Signed: Niamh O Connor	Endorsed: _____
Date: 11/09/2023	Date: _____

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Archaeological Report
Planning & Strategic Infrastructure Department
Fingal County Council

Register Reference: **PARTXI/005/23**

Proposed Development: Proposed Corduff Park improvement works, Blackcourt Rd, Blanchardstown..

Location: Corduff Park, Corduff, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15

Report Type: Part XI (Dev by LAs)

Planning Officer: Deidre Fallon

Lodged: 25/08/2023

A report '*An Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of a Proposed Development Site at Corduff Park, Dublin 15'* by Ivan Pawle of Rubicon Heritage Ltd. (dated 14 June 2023) was received. A comprehensive analysis of documentary, cartographic and photographic evidence demonstrated that the development site as a whole is an area of archaeological potential. It is part of an early medieval landscape, incorporating ringforts (DU13-015), which in turn became part of the demesne associated with the 16th/17th century Corduff House (DU013-025).
Archaeological monitoring of all ground reduction (including all enabling works and landscaping) is recommended. The Heritage Officer concurs with this approach.

Signed: _____

Christine Baker

Position: **Heritage Officer**

Date: **26/09/2023**

Appendix 2 – List of Submissions & Observations

URN	Author	Type
FIN-C638-1	Maura Kennedy	Individual
FIN-C638-2	Lorraine Hehir	Individual
FIN-C638-3	Sinead Butler	Individual
FIN-C638-4	Caroline Whelan	Individual
FIN-C638-5	Stephen Coates	Individual
FIN-C638-6	Patrick and Elizabeth Hehir	Individual
FIN-C638-7	David Sutton	Individual
FIN-C638-8	ann nicholls	Individual
FIN-C638-9	Aidan McFaul	Individual
FIN-C638-10	Aidan McFaul	Individual
FIN-C638-11	Liam Cushen	Individual
FIN-C638-12	Jackie O'Connor	Individual
FIN-C638-13	Noelle Sutton	Individual
FIN-C638-14	mary McCamley	Individual
FIN-C638-15	Monica Kelly	Individual
FIN-C638-16	Corduff Football Club	Organisation
FIN-C638-17	Laura Byrne	Individual
FIN-C638-18	Jane Simpson	Individual
FIN-C638-19	Grace Power	Individual
FIN-C638-20	Corduff Football Club	Organisation
FIN-C638-21	Ellen Ryan	Individual
FIN-C638-22	Sharon Cosgrave	Individual
FIN-C638-23	Terence Wallace	Individual
FIN-C638-24	Glen Morgan	Individual
FIN-C638-25	Sean Ryan	Individual
FIN-C638-26	Rachel McEntaggart	Individual
FIN-C638-27	Lydia Oshiokameh	Individual
FIN-C638-28	Elaine Spencer	Individual
FIN-C638-29	Sara Ali	Individual
FIN-C638-30	David Clifford	Individual
FIN-C638-31	Brendan Moloney	Individual
FIN-C638-32	Lorraine Eustace	Individual
FIN-C638-33	Adam Flinter	Individual
FIN-C638-34	Monika Hanas	Individual
FIN-C638-35	Elizabeth O'Shea	Individual
FIN-C638-36	Lorna Murphy	Individual
FIN-C638-37	Philip Eustace	Individual
FIN-C638-38	Danny Duffy	Individual
FIN-C638-39	Fran Bradley	Individual

FIN-C638-40	Yvonne Ryan	Individual
FIN-C638-41	Sean Ryan	Individual
FIN-C638-42	Nathan McAloon	Individual
FIN-C638-43	Anne-Marie Quinn	Individual
FIN-C638-44	Ellen Ryan	Individual
FIN-C638-45	Steve O'Reilly	Individual
FIN-C638-46	Erica Allen	Individual
FIN-C638-47	Michelle Obeirne	Individual
FIN-C638-48	Susan Quinn	Individual
FIN-C638-49	Gordon Hughes	Individual
FIN-C638-50	James Merrigan	Individual
FIN-C638-51	Janet Kelsh	Individual
FIN-C638-52	Indre Girdzijauskiene	Individual
FIN-C638-53	Eveline Mboumba	Individual
FIN-C638-54	Ziggy Gwizdala	Individual
FIN-C638-55	Lana Long	Individual
FIN-C638-56	Paul Philip Cully	Individual
FIN-C638-57	Sharlene Butterly	Individual
FIN-C638-58	Laura Hendrick	Individual
FIN-C638-59	Aoife Boland	Individual
FIN-C638-60	Dane Reid	Individual
FIN-C638-61	Kevin O keeffe	Individual
FIN-C638-62	Michael Lavelle	Individual
FIN-C638-63	Sinead Smullen	Individual
FIN-C638-64	Keith Butterly	Individual
FIN-C638-65	Carmel Foster	Individual
FIN-C638-66	James Geraghty	Individual
FIN-C638-67	Adam Thompson	Individual
FIN-C638-68	Ligin Patil	Individual
FIN-C638-69	Temitope Aigbe	Individual
FIN-C638-70	Ruben Carroll	Individual
FIN-C638-71	Karl Walsh	Individual
FIN-C638-72	Liam McPartlin	Individual
FIN-C638-73	John Donnelly	Individual
FIN-C638-74	Mark George	Individual
FIN-C638-75	Jonathan Osborne	Individual
FIN-C638-76	Paul Murray	Individual
FIN-C638-77	Rabby Tabu	Individual
FIN-C638-78	James Mc Guinness	Individual
FIN-C638-79	Rachel Hughes	Individual
FIN-C638-80	Linda connell	Individual
FIN-C638-81	Adam Hogg	Individual

FIN-C638-82	Claire Reid	Individual
FIN-C638-83	Peter Hughes	Individual
FIN-C638-84	Christopher Lavelle	Individual
FIN-C638-85	Daniel English	Individual
FIN-C638-86	Dylan Haughton	Individual
FIN-C638-87	Michael Kelly	Individual
FIN-C638-88	Robert Tapuc	Individual
FIN-C638-89	Laura Hickey	Individual
FIN-C638-90	Cathie Smith	Individual
FIN-C638-91	Sandra Power	Individual
FIN-C638-92	Stephen Power	Individual
FIN-C638-93	Ashling Lynch	Individual
FIN-C638-94	Natalie Coffey	Individual
FIN-C638-95	Natalia Rosca	Individual
FIN-C638-96	Paul Power	Individual
FIN-C638-97	Dan Gray	Individual
FIN-C638-98	Darren Creighton	Individual
FIN-C638-99	Antoinette Mcloughlin	Individual
FIN-C638-100	Jade Creighton	Individual
FIN-C638-101	Maurice Hales	Individual
FIN-C638-102	Bernard Darcy	Individual
FIN-C638-103	Gerard Donnelly	Individual
FIN-C638-104	Filipp Nossov	Individual
FIN-C638-105	Sarah Kyomugisha	Individual
FIN-C638-106	Ajibola Oluwabiyi	Individual
FIN-C638-107	Keith Dunne	Individual
FIN-C638-108	Yetunde Ogbara	Individual
FIN-C638-109	Maeve Carr	Individual
FIN-C638-110	David Burke	Individual
FIN-C638-111	Gary Doherty	Individual
FIN-C638-112	Karen Jones	Individual
FIN-C638-113	Pamela Power	Individual
FIN-C638-114	Cathal Carr	Individual
FIN-C638-115	Conor Russell	Individual
FIN-C638-116	Celine Corish	Individual
FIN-C638-117	Darren Maytum	Individual
FIN-C638-118	Biff Finn	Individual
FIN-C638-119	Yasmin Barber	Individual
FIN-C638-120	Ramona Ridiche	Individual
FIN-C638-121	Ernesta Jonaite	Individual
FIN-C638-122	Valdas Marma	Individual
FIN-C638-123	Richard Cromwell	Individual

FIN-C638-124	Vivienne Kelly	Individual
FIN-C638-125	Paul Fetherston	Individual
FIN-C638-126	Wayne Tuohy	Individual
FIN-C638-127	Gary Reid	Individual
FIN-C638-128	Kirsty O'Brien	Individual
FIN-C638-129	Jervis Doolan	Individual
FIN-C638-130	Thomas Gibney	Individual
FIN-C638-131	Therese Brogan	Individual
FIN-C638-132	Blaine Brogan	Individual
FIN-C638-133	Sandra Fox	Individual
FIN-C638-134	Kate Kavanagh	Individual
FIN-C638-135	Philip O'Leary	Individual
FIN-C638-136	Kelsey Quinn	Individual
FIN-C638-137	John Cunningham	Individual
FIN-C638-138	Michelle Odonnell	Individual
FIN-C638-139	Denise Zahirovic	Individual
FIN-C638-140	Tamara Keegan	Individual
FIN-C638-141	Ciara McDonald	Individual
FIN-C638-142	Anna Potega	Individual
FIN-C638-143	Amy Kenny	Individual
FIN-C638-144	Lisa Mc Crum	Individual
FIN-C638-145	Laura Doyle	Individual
FIN-C638-146	Victor Mereacre	Individual
FIN-C638-147	Martina Lloyd	Individual
FIN-C638-148	Izet Zahirovic	Individual
FIN-C638-149	Bipin Chemparathy	Individual
FIN-C638-150	Donna Morgan	Individual
FIN-C638-151	Negina Nayab	Individual
FIN-C638-152	glenn mccormack	Individual
FIN-C638-153	Andy Nolan	Individual
FIN-C638-154	Vitalie Ceban	Individual
FIN-C638-155	Eamon Patrick Callaghan	Individual
FIN-C638-156	Alexander Osei	Individual
FIN-C638-157	Janine Delaney	Individual
FIN-C638-158	Peter Ennis	Individual
FIN-C638-159	Emma Kearney	Individual
FIN-C638-160	Diana Chiparus	Individual
FIN-C638-161	Marcus O Reilly	Individual
FIN-C638-162	Denise Nolan	Individual
FIN-C638-163	Sean Mcgourty	Individual
FIN-C638-164	Tomasz Mikita	Individual
FIN-C638-165	Sosan Bakhshi	Individual

FIN-C638-166	Susan Brady	Individual
FIN-C638-167	Katarzyna Kowal	Individual
FIN-C638-168	Piotr Leczycki	Individual
FIN-C638-169	Martin Denny	Individual
FIN-C638-170	Violet Lasica	Individual
FIN-C638-171	Paul Murphy84	Individual
FIN-C638-172	Issa Tagally	Individual
FIN-C638-173	Svetlana Kokoreva	Individual
FIN-C638-174	Kevin McCarron	Individual
FIN-C638-175	Melissa Egan	Individual
FIN-C638-176	Valerie Smullen	Individual
FIN-C638-177	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	Organisation
FIN-C638-178	John Ferns	Individual
FIN-C638-179	Sinead Conroy	Individual
FIN-C638-180	Anne Mcgoldrick	Individual
FIN-C638-181	Aoife Croft	Individual
FIN-C638-182	Ross Croft	Individual
FIN-C638-183	Jennifer Roycroft	Individual
FIN-C638-184	L P	Individual
FIN-C638-185	Alison Reynolds	Individual
FIN-C638-186	Andrea Rock	Individual
FIN-C638-187	Bernie Cassidy	Individual
FIN-C638-188	Jusuf Avdić	Individual
FIN-C638-189	Craig Newman	Individual
FIN-C638-190	Chelsea Mooney	Individual
FIN-C638-191	Padraig Whelton	Individual
FIN-C638-192	Claire Eckersall	Individual
FIN-C638-193	Kim Merrigan	Individual
FIN-C638-194	Sharon Mcmanus	Individual
FIN-C638-195	Thomas Finnegan	Individual
FIN-C638-196	Asma Almaksy	Individual
FIN-C638-197	David Ensor	Individual
FIN-C638-198	Audrey Claxton	Individual
FIN-C638-199	Ronan Fox	Individual
FIN-C638-200	Chris Smullen	Individual
FIN-C638-201	Sabrina Pinoncely	Individual
FIN-C638-202	Chris McEntaggart	Individual
FIN-C638-203	David McGuinness	Individual
FIN-C638-204	lesleyanne donnelly	Individual
FIN-C638-205	Clare Nolan Nolan	Individual
FIN-C638-206	Bernadette Sutton	Individual
FIN-C638-207	Paul Houraghan	Individual

FIN-C638-208	Therese McCarthy	Individual
FIN-C638-209	Fine Gael	Organisation
FIN-C638-210	Jane Brady	Individual
FIN-C638-211	Will Clarke	Individual
FIN-C638-212	Sharon Cosgrave	Individual
FIN-C638-213	Mark Butler	Individual
FIN-C638-214	Mark Butler	Individual
FIN-C638-215	Roisin Obrien	Individual
FIN-C638-216	Maureen O Connor	Individual
FIN-C638-218	Annette Reilly	Individual
FIN-C638-219	Margaret Hayes	Individual
FIN-C638-220	Annette Neil	Individual
FIN-C638-221	J Weldon	Individual
FIN-C638-222	Jaime Rogers	Individual
FIN-C638-223	Mary Rogers	Individual
FIN-C638-224	Michal Kowal	Individual
FIN-C638-225	Shane Daly	Individual
FIN-C638-226	Eveline Mboumba	Individual
FIN-C638-227	M Lavey	Individual
FIN-C638-228	James Reilly	Individual
FIN-C638-229	Anthony Long	Individual
FIN-C638-230	Tina Hilliard	Individual
FIN-C638-231	Elaine Oragano	Individual
FIN-C638-232	Noel Kelly	Individual
FIN-C638-233	Celine Fill	Individual
FIN-C638-234	Michael D	Individual
FIN-C638-235	Residents of Edgewood Lawn	Organisation
FIN-C638-236	Richard O'Brien	Individual
FIN-C638-237	John Burtchaell	Individual
FIN-C638-238	Edel Donnelly	Individual
FIN-C638-239	Pamela Jensen	Individual
FIN-C638-240	Ihor Pavlun	Individual
FIN-C638-241	Darragh Wright	Individual
FIN-C638-242	Corduff football club	Organisation
FIN-C638-243	Joe Kenny	Individual
FIN-C638-244	Leo McGuire	Individual
FIN-C638-245	David Berry	Individual
FIN-C638-246	Glenn Mcloughlin	Individual
FIN-C638-247	Sandra Connor	Individual
FIN-C638-248	Glenn Mcloughlin	Individual
FIN-C638-249	Haroon Ahmed	Individual
FIN-C638-250	Inesa Geniene	Individual

FIN-C638-251	William McCord	Individual
FIN-C638-252	Kasim Balogun	Individual
FIN-C638-253	George Cadwell	Individual
FIN-C638-254	John O'Connor	Individual
FIN-C638-255	Isabel Rubio	Individual
FIN-C638-256	Diana Jokmane	Individual
FIN-C638-257	Adetola Ogunfuye	Individual
FIN-C638-258	Mujidat Ibrahim	Individual
FIN-C638-259	David Redmond	Individual
FIN-C638-260	Derek Roche	Individual
FIN-C638-261	Alison Norman	Individual
FIN-C638-262	Brian Lawlor	Individual
FIN-C638-263	Dave Meade	Individual
FIN-C638-264	Marius Gonganau	Individual
FIN-C638-265	Kaf Kareem	Individual
FIN-C638-266	Declan O Connell	Individual
FIN-C638-267	Katie Duffy	Individual
FIN-C638-268	Jack Chambers TD	Individual
FIN-C638-269	Andrea Caffrey	Individual
FIN-C638-270	Ian Roche	Individual
FIN-C638-271	Dublin West Sinn Féin	Organisation
FIN-C638-272	Stephen Brunton	Individual
FIN-C638-273	Jake Brunton	Individual
FIN-C638-274	Cllr John Walsh	Individual
FIN-C638-275	Simone Clarke	Individual
FIN-C638-276	Thomas Gibney	Individual
FIN-C638-277	Stephen Morley	Individual
FIN-C638-278	Roseline McCord	Individual
FIN-C638-279	Tania Doyle	Staff member
FIN-C638-280	JK Onwumereh	Individual
FIN-C638-281	Cllr. Punam Rane	Individual

Public Representative Submissions received via CRM system:

R23/303394 Jack Chambers TD on behalf of Edward Grant
R23/31441Jack Chambers TD on behalf of The Whelan Family
R23/31483 Jack Chambers TD on behalf of Stephen, Elizabeth & Patrick Hehir
R23/32199 Jack Chambers TD on behalf of Maureen O'Connor

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 24

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ROAD TRAFFIC (SPECIAL SPEED LIMITS) (COUNTY OF FINGAL) BYE-LAWS 2020 - DAMASTOWN WAY, DUBLIN 15

Special Speed Limit Bye-Laws 2024 (Damastown Way, Dublin 15)

Presentation to be given at the Council Meeting.

Damastown Way is 545 metres in length and has a history of anti-social behaviour (drag racing/joy riding). There have been numerous complaints made to Fingal County Council requesting measures be implemented to stop the anti-social behaviour at this location.

An Garda Síochána has formally submitted to Fingal County Council numerous requests by businesses on Damastown Way to address this matter.

The current speed limit on this road is 60kph. It is proposed to reduce the speed limit to 50kph special speed limit to allow for traffic calming measures to be implemented, in the form of traffic calming ramps.

Recommendation: -

Following public consultation, and the presentation to the Castleknock/Mulhuddart Area Committee Meeting on the 13th December 2023, it is now recommended that the following resolution be passed:

Resolution: -

Fingal County Council, in exercise with the powers conferred on it by Section 9 of the Road Traffic Act 2004 (No. 44 of 2004), as amended by Section 6 of the Road Traffic Act 2010 (No. 25 of 2010), and Section 2 of the Road Traffic

Act 2016 (No. 21 of 2016) and following consultation with An Garda Síochána, makes the following Special Speed Limit Bye-Law 2024.

Reduction of Speed Limit from 60kmph to 50kmph at Damastown Way, Dublin 15

Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council

Fingal County Council

Draft Climate Action Plan

2024
2029

Scan the above QR code to submit your views on the draft Climate Action Plan.

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

CARO

Codema
Dublin's Energy Agency

This Draft Plan has been prepared by Fingal County Council in partnership with the other Dublin local authorities, Codema – Dublin's Energy Agency and the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office (CARO).

Codema provides a wide range of energy and climate mitigation services to the four Dublin local authorities and other stakeholders in the region, supporting each local authority in leading and influencing the low-carbon transition. Codema's mission is to accelerate Dublin's low-carbon transition towards 2030 and 2050 through innovative, local-level energy and climate change research, planning, engagement and project delivery, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and improve the lives of citizens.

The Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs) were established by Government in 2018 to mandate and co-ordinate engagement across the varying levels of government and help build on experience and expertise in the area of climate action. The four regional CARO offices drive climate action at both regional and local levels, working with Local Authorities in their area.

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FOREWORD

MAYOR OF FINGAL, CLLR. ADRIAN HENCHY

This draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024 to 2029 charts how Fingal propose to deliver ambitious, measurable and effective climate actions through inclusion and engagement, capacity building, leadership and, importantly, by example.

It sets out how Fingal will actively inform and engage with our residents, businesses within the County and people visiting here, through a range of innovative actions, programmes and partnerships, and how we will facilitate greater community-led climate involvement through our Climate Action Section.

Fingal County Council along with our colleagues in South Dublin County Council, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, and Dublin City Council, have developed Draft Climate Action Plans collaboratively with the assistance of the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Codema (Dublin's Energy Agency).

The plan reflects the ongoing efforts and challenges our County faces as the impacts from climate change become more apparent and grow in frequency, severity and impact.

The Council will continue to work to improve the resilience of our County by protecting our coastline and through other adaptive measures. Fingal will also continue to lead by example, introducing ambitious emissions reduction measures in our own operations, such as electrifying our vehicle fleet, and by re-insulating our social housing stock.

Fingal County Council has an important leadership role to play in tackling climate change, and in doing so it needs to positively engage with residents and community organisations. I would urge you to read the Draft Plan and help us to address the many challenges we are facing over the coming years.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE ANNMARIE FARRELLY

This draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024 to 2029 outlines our ambitions to create a resilient and prosperous County for all who live, work and visit Fingal.

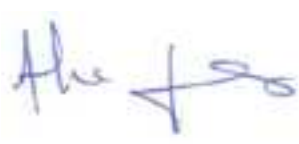
It sets out how the Council will work to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiencies in its own buildings and operations, while making Fingal a more climate resilient County. This Draft Climate Action Plan also focuses on engaging and informing communities on Climate Action.

The actions in this Draft Plan aim to influence how we can move towards a greener future and net-zero carbon emissions across the wider County, in various ways, including through the provision of Active Travel infrastructure. Targeted emission reduction measures and initiatives will also be piloted in a Decarbonising Zone in Balbriggan. The lessons learned here may be applied across our County, and will be shared with other local authorities, and we will learn from others also.

This Draft Plan builds on the successful implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan 2019 to 2024. Progress on this Draft Plan will be continually monitored by a dedicated climate action team working with all Council departments, supported by a steering group at executive management level; and working with the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee and elected members.

In addition, the Council will launch the Community Climate Action Fund which will allow us to work with local groups to help build low carbon communities, focusing on themes such as energy, travel, food & waste, recycling and local climate action.

Whilst Fingal has taken significant strides in progressing its climate actions, it is imperative that we continue to show leadership in the area and build on these actions over the coming years. Being able to turn these commitments into real action requires effort, but together with the people of Fingal we will be able to help drive positive change both now and in the future.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fingal County Council has prepared this Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, to create a low carbon and climate resilient County, by delivering and promoting best practice in climate action, at the local level. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

This Draft Plan has been prepared by Fingal County Council in partnership with the other Dublin local authorities, Codema – Dublin's Energy Agency and the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and builds on the collaborative approach to the development and implementation of the Dublin Local Authorities Climate Change Action Plans 2019-2024.

Fingal County Council aims to build on the notable achievements under its's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 (CCAP), which included the conversion of 98% of the counties streetlights to energy efficient light emitting diodes and Fingal County Council leading the way nationally on the transition to an electric vehicle fleet with 30% of the Councils fleet now electric. An Active Travel Strategy was developed under the CCAP, and all Council staff received climate action training.

This Draft Plan is Ambitious, Action-Focused, Evidence-Based, Participative and Transparent. As part of the development of this Plan, Fingal County Council has undertaken a Climate Change Risk Assessment and prepared a Baseline Emissions Inventory for the County. The risk assessment has identified the impacts which climate change is currently having on the County and is likely to have into the future. The Baseline Emission Inventory provides an estimate on greenhouse gas emissions for the County and for the Council's own activities. These assessments have provided an evidence base for the development of place-based climate actions.

The targets of the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan are as follows:

- 50% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2030;
- 51% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030;
- To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change-related events; and
- To actively engage and inform our communities on climate action.

This Draft Plan includes a range of climate change mitigation actions aimed at reducing County wide greenhouse gas emissions. It also includes climate adaptation actions aimed at improving the resilience of the County to the impacts of climate change. These actions include those for which the Council is fully accountable across its own buildings, operations, services and functions; and actions for which the Council can influence, co-ordinate and facilitate and advocate for climate action. Actions are divided across six thematic areas including a Community Engagement theme which is a new addition to this Draft Plan and reflects the importance for all citizens and communities in Fingal to be part of the Plan. The other thematic areas are Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions, Circular Economy and Resource Management.

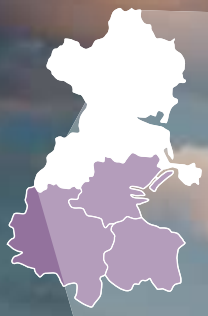
Notable actions include the continued roll out of various Active Travel initiatives under the Council's Active Travel Strategy and the advancement of a high-quality cycling network, the implementation of the Local Authority Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy to support the regions transition to Electric vehicles, the administration of a sizable new Community Climate Action Fund, the construction of a district heating scheme in Blanchardstown within the lifetime of the Plan, the continued improvement in energy efficiencies of the Council's building stock through the use of energy performance contracts; and the continued energy efficiency upgrade of the Council's social housing stock. The Council will also continue to mainstream climate action considerations across all Council activities. The actions have many additional benefits, including health and wellbeing, social, environmental, and economic benefits, which are identified throughout the Draft Plan.

An area in Balbriggan has been identified to become the focus for a range of climate action measures. This area is set to become the County's 1st Decarbonising Zone (DZ). Under the National Climate Action Plan every local authority will identify and deliver a DZ within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity measures in a specifically defined area. This Draft Plan contains a chapter dedicated to the DZ and identifies a potential pathway for the effective delivery of a pilot decarbonisation zone within Balbriggan.

A Climate Action Steering Group at Executive Management level will oversee the implementation of the Plan. The Plan will be implemented across all Council Departments, coordinated by a dedicated climate action team within the Environment Climate Action and Active Travel Department. This team will support and monitor the implementation of actions and coordinate the reporting and evaluation of the Plan. Reports will be provided to the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee as required and annual progress reports will also be communicated via the Council's website. The Climate Action Team will work in close collaboration with the Dublin Local Authorities, assisted by CARO and Codema. The Plan will be fully updated every five years.

Photo Source: Fingal County Council

OVERVIEW OF FINGAL



31
COMMUNITY CENTRES

10
LIBRARIES

10
REGIONAL PARKS

POPULATION
330,506

107,846
HOUSEHOLDS

88 km
OF COASTLINE

150
SCHOOLS

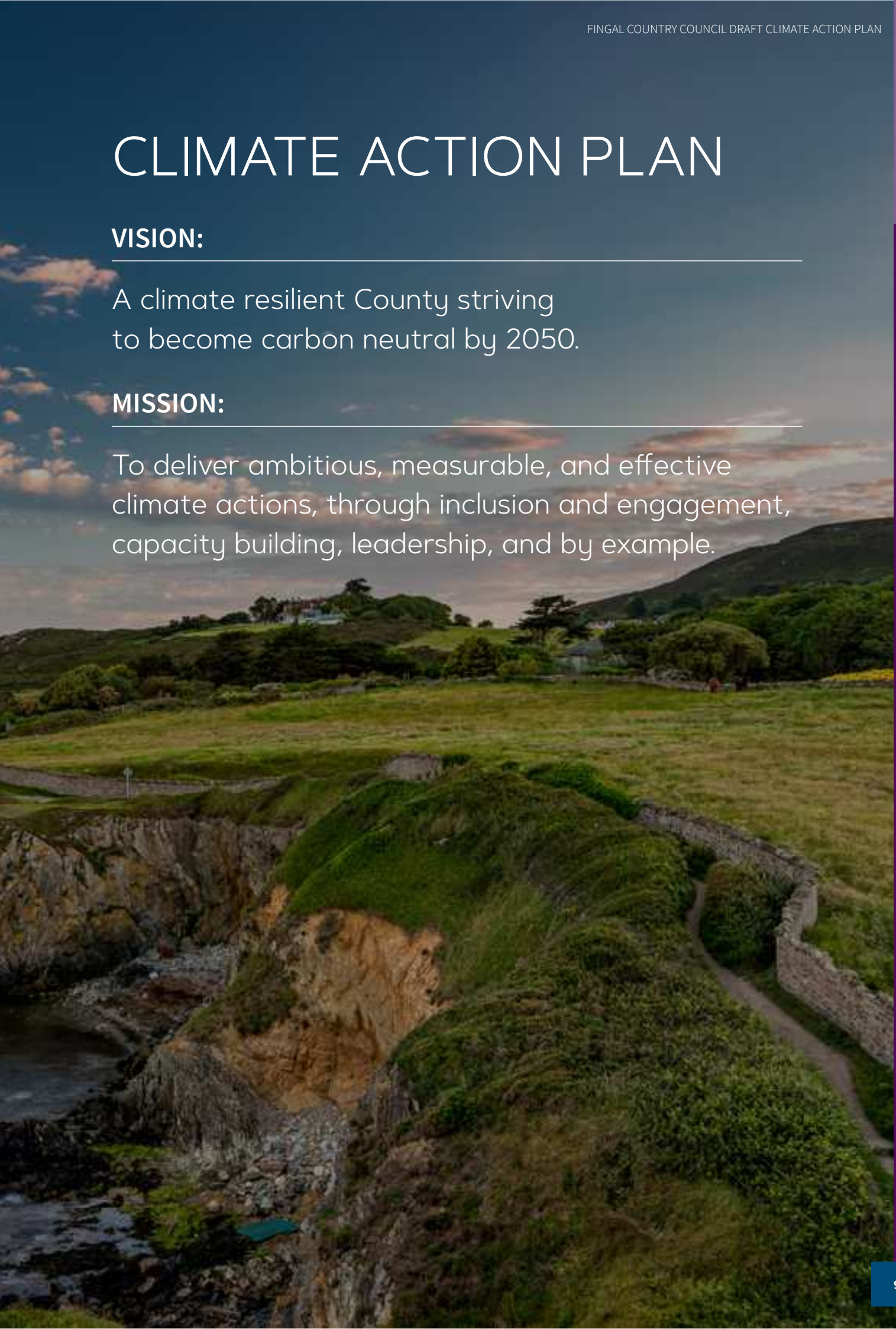
CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

VISION:

A climate resilient County striving to become carbon neutral by 2050.

MISSION:

To deliver ambitious, measurable, and effective climate actions, through inclusion and engagement, capacity building, leadership, and by example.



1. INTRODUCTION

Fingal County Council has prepared this Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, to create a low carbon and climate resilient County, by delivering and promoting best practice in climate action, at the local level. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

This is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021[1], which also frames Ireland's legally binding climate ambition, to delivering a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 51% by 2030. This will place the country on a trajectory to achieving climate neutrality by the end of 2050. In preparing the Draft Plan, the Council has also taken account of other relevant climate legislation and policy, a climate change risk assessment and a climate mitigation baseline assessment, at a County scale, which are included as part of this Draft Plan.

The Climate (Amendment) Act 2021[1] specifically requires all local authorities in Ireland to prepare and make a Climate Action Plan, in consideration of wider national climate and energy targets, addressing both mitigation and adaptation measures:

- **Climate Change Mitigation** relates to changing how we live, move, consume and manufacture, so as to reduce and/or eliminate the production of harmful greenhouse gases, it also includes how we best use our land; and
- **Climate Change Adaptation** refers to dealing with the impacts of climate change and involves taking practical actions to manage risks, protect communities and strengthen the resilience of the economy (e.g. from flooding, sea level rise etc).

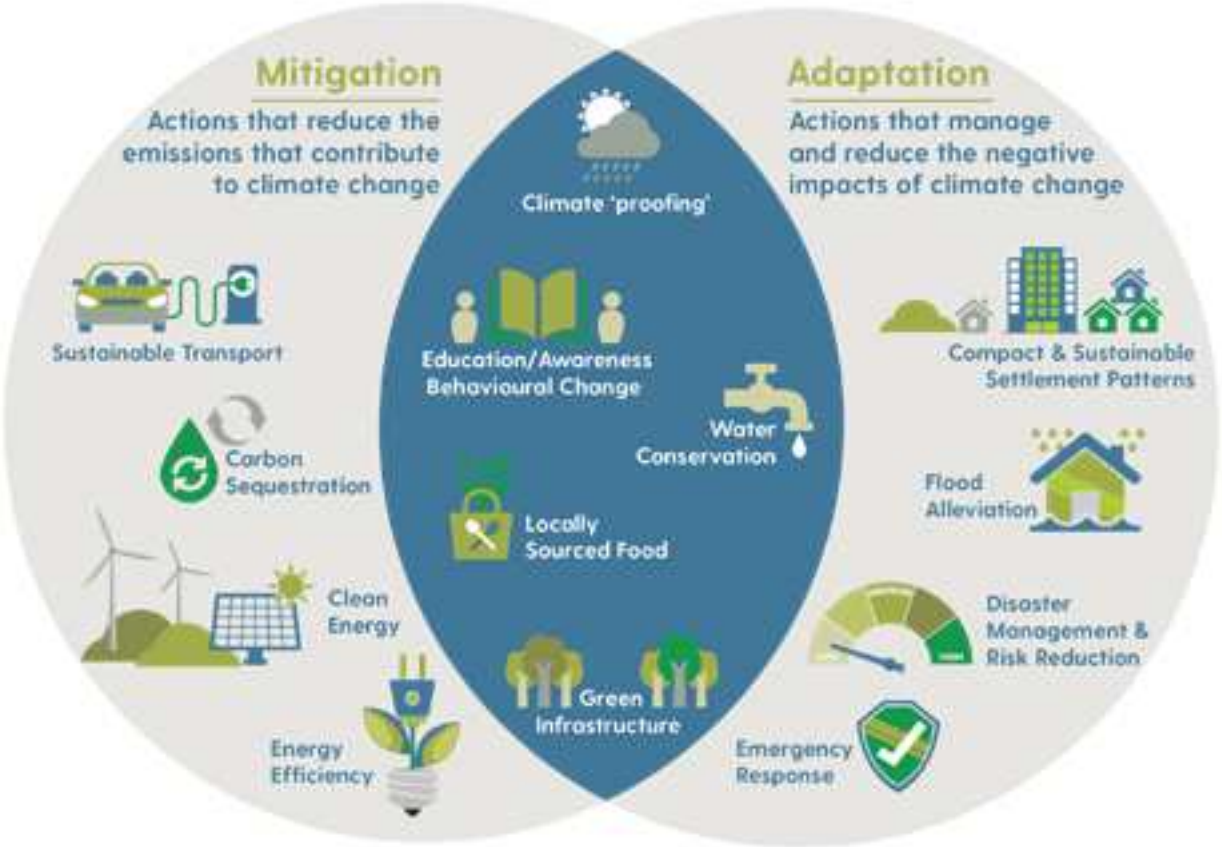


Figure 1.1: Climate Action Mitigation and Adaptation Actions (Source: Climate Action Regional Office).

This Draft Climate Action Plan sets a clear pathway for Fingal to:

- actively translate national climate policy to local circumstances with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures;
- assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels; and
- identify and deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures in a specifically defined area, through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.

Set against the backdrop of an evolving and ambitious framework of national climate policy, Fingal County Council maintains a strong commitment to mainstreaming climate action across its own operations and functions, whilst also pursuing a leadership role on climate action, at the local level. The Draft Plan demonstrates a coherent approach to climate action across the administrative and political structure of the local authority. The Draft Plan is subject to approval by the Elected Members of the local authority, following public consultation and engagement. A range of other policies and plans support the Draft CAP including the Council's Corporate Plan, The County Development Plan, the Green Infrastructure Strategy, The Tree Strategy - Forest of Fingal, and the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2030.

The Draft Plan sets out how Fingal County Council will be responsible for enhancing climate resilience, increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, across its own assets, services and infrastructure, to which it is fully accountable for, whilst also demonstrating a broader role of influencing, advocating and facilitating other sectors, to meet their own climate targets and ambitions. This is necessary to ensure that the environmental, social and economic benefits that come with climate action, can be fully realised. The Council will also continue its efforts in rolling out ambitious climate action projects, drawing down available sources of funding, pursuing citizen and stakeholder engagement, all supported by a progressive policy framework. The Council will launch the Climate Action Fund Strand 1 - Building Low Carbon Communities. This is a fund for local authorities across the country, to support and build low carbon communities.

In a changing climate, the aim is to become more resilient to all future possibilities, allowing local communities to thrive and work towards real solutions that are meaningful, inclusive, fair and accessible for all.

OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is increasingly understood to be the most critical, long-term global challenge of our time, its impacts continue to be felt both worldwide and at home. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Working Group I Sixth Assessment Report[2], confirms overwhelming evidence that the climate has changed since the pre-industrial era and that human activities, through greenhouse gas emissions, are the principal cause of that change. It states the unequivocal cause of global warming has been human activities, with global surface temperatures reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900, in the 2011-2020 period.

Ireland's climate echoes that statement. Figure 1.2 compares the global temperature rise since 1900 to Irish temperatures. Ireland is in line with the global temperature increases, following 2022, being a year of record-breaking extremes, in both temperature and precipitation (rainfall). Met Éireann stated that 2022 was 'the warmest year on record'. This would see Ireland's temperature be above the long-term average for the 12th consecutive year. Furthermore, 2022 saw record breaking temperatures observed in Ireland during the summer, recording the second highest temperature ever recorded in Ireland at 33°C.

This is reiterated in the precipitation observations from 2022, where rainfall was recorded at below the long-term average at most at stations. There was variability in rainfall throughout 2022, with extremes being felt in each of the seasons, resulting in a drier Summer and Spring, and a wetter Autumn and Winter.

Global mean sea level increased by 20 cm between 1901 and 2018. The trend in global mean sea level rise has been consistently rising since 1901. Ireland has so far seen a similar rise in sea level with an average of 2-3 mm per year. A warming climate has caused a rise in sea level, through the loss of sea ice and thermal expansion (the increase in the volume of water due to heating) resulting from the warming ocean.

Ireland has suffered from adverse climate impacts already and recent extreme weather events have highlighted the vulnerability of individuals, businesses, communities, sectors and infrastructure to climate change, emphasising the need for urgency on climate action across all sectors of society.

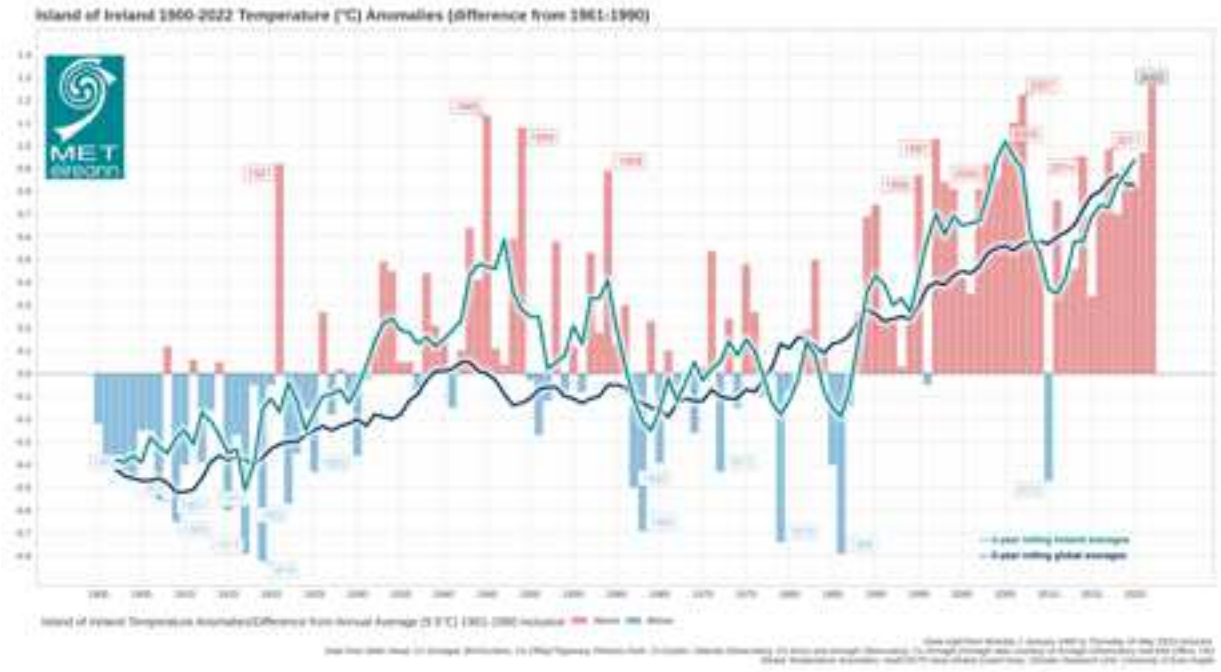


Figure 1.2: Island of Ireland 1900-2022 Temperature (°C) Anomalies (difference from 1961-1990)
(Source: Met Éireann)

For example, storms such as Arwen and Barra in 2021 most notably, left 59,000 homes and businesses without power (Climate Action Plan, 2023)[11]. The adverse impacts of climate change can often compound wider reaching social, environmental and economic challenges. This can increase vulnerability and sensitivity to a changing climate and climate extremes.

Based on observed changes in climate and its impacts, Met Éireann, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other climate scientists, are able to make robust projections on future climate patterns in Ireland and globally. The Environmental Protection Agency, Marine Institute and Met Éireann published The Status of Ireland's Climate Report[3] in July 2021. Future climate projections for Ireland can be summarised as follows:

- Climate projections indicate that the climate trends observed over the last century will continue and intensify over the coming decades;
- Temperatures are increasing and are expected to continue to increase and across all seasons;
- Significant reductions in levels of average precipitation (rainfall) are expected in Spring and Summer, whilst projections indicate the increased occurrence of extreme precipitation events, particularly during Winter;
- Projections show little change in average wind speed and direction. The frequency of extreme wind conditions are expected to increase, particularly during Winter;
- Based on current trends, Ireland will see an increase in sea level rise, similar to what has been experienced to date. Ireland is vulnerable to sea level rise, due to its expansive coastline and the large number of the population that has settled on the coast;
- Increases in the frequency of fluvial (river) and pluvial (surface water) flooding;
- Increases in the frequency and intensity of coastal flooding and erosion;
- Increases in the frequency and intensity of summer heat waves, extreme temperatures and drought;
- Reductions in the frequency of frost and snowfall; and
- An increase in the duration of the growing season (phenological cycle).

The state of Ireland's climate today and how it may look in the future can be brought together in one simple conclusion. Ireland's climate has changed relative to the 1900's, it has undoubtedly warmed along with global temperatures, bringing about an array of impacts that are associated with a warmer climate and more extreme weather events.

CLIMATE POLICY CONTEXT

Climate action is given impetus by the scientific evidence that supports the findings of human influence on climate change and the most recent legally binding international treaty on climate change, which sets the framework for ambitious and strengthened policy responses, the Paris Agreement 2015. Consequently, this Draft Climate Action Plan is set within a broader context of international, EU, national and sectoral climate policy. This is represented in Figure 1.3.

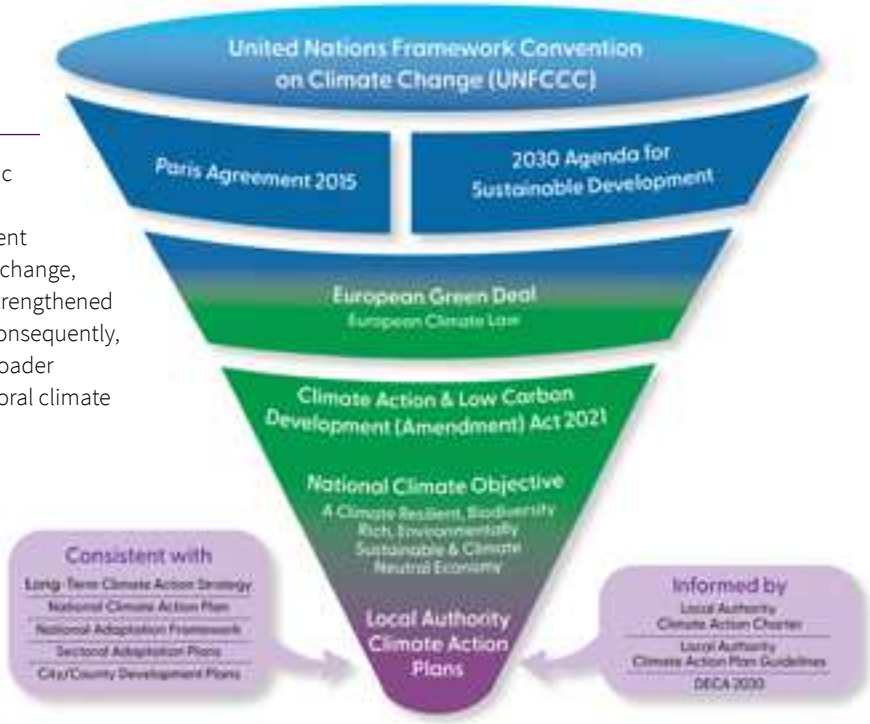


Figure 1.3: Legislation and Policy Context for the Climate Action Plan

(Source: Climate Action Regional Offices)

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

It has been recognised that successfully tackling climate change requires cooperation and ambition on an international level. Since the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)[4] in 1994, countries have sought to build international cooperation to limit the increase in the average global temperature and deal with the impacts of climate change, that result from these temperature increases.

These efforts led to the signing of the Paris Agreement 2015 at the Conference of the Parties 21 (COP21)[5]. The Paris Agreement 2015[6] is a legally binding international treaty on climate change which was signed by all 196 member countries, including Ireland, and entered into force on 4th November 2016. Through two clearly defined goals the Paris Agreement strives for progressive and ambitious climate action over time to avoid dangerous climate change by:

i. Holding global average temperature increases to well below 2.0C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.50C above pre-industrial levels; and

ii. Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience.

Another International agreement closely linked with the Paris Agreement is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[7] which was adopted by UN Member States in September 2015. At the Agenda's core are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[8]. These goals aim to "end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere." The 17 SDGs contain 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. In 2019, World leaders called for a 'decade of action' in order to achieve the Goals within this timeframe. The SDGs are also addressed in Section of this Draft Plan.

In December 2019, as part of the Paris Agreement[6] commitments, the European Commission announced the European Green Deal[9] aimed at making Europe the first climate neutral continent. The Deal seeks to achieve no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, to decouple economic growth from resource use, and to leave no one behind. The EU introduced a set of proposals to align the EUs climate, taxation, energy, and transport policies to support achieving this aim. The European Climate Law[10] made these targets legally binding, which also includes achieving a reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55% by 2030.

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IN IRELAND

Climate change policy in Ireland now reflects the ambition of the EU and that required to confront the challenges of climate change. The Climate Action & Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021[1], enacted on 23 July 2021, requires the State to achieve by no later than the end of the year 2050, the transition to a climate

resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy. This is also known as the National Climate Objective. A Climate Neutral economy means, as stated in the Act, a sustainable economy and society where greenhouse gas emissions are balanced or exceeded by the removal of greenhouse gases.

Towards achieving this Objective, the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications will regularly submit for Government approval, carbon budgets, sectoral emission ceilings, a national Climate Action Plan, a Long-Term Climate Action Strategy, and a National Adaptation Framework. In relation to carbon budgets, which are to be proposed by the Climate Change Advisory Council, the first two carbon budgets are to provide for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by the end of 2030, using 2018 as the baseline year. Through progressive economy-wide carbon budgets, sectoral ceilings, a suite of strategies devised to promote a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as robust oversight and reporting arrangements, climate policy is working to scale up efforts across all of society and deliver a step change on ambitious and transformative climate action to 2030 and beyond to 2050.

While the local authority sector is not required to operate under a carbon budget or emission ceiling the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021[1] requires each local authority to prepare and make a Climate Action Plan. This Plan is to relate to a period of 5 years and is to specify the mitigation and adaptation measures to be adopted by the local authority. In the case of the first Plan, local authorities are required to have it made within 12 months of a request from the Minister to do so. This request was received by local authorities on 24th February 2023. Local authorities are required to adopt their Climate Action Plan by 23rd February 2024. Local Authority Climate Action Plans, in so far as is practicable, are to be consistent with the most recently approved national Climate Action Plan and National Adaptation Framework. They are also to have regard for the most recently approved Long Term Climate Action Strategy, Sectoral Adaptation Plans and any policies of the Minister or the Government on Climate Change.

Local authorities are required to, in respect to the content and preparation of a Local Authority Climate Action Plan, comply with Ministerial Guidelines. These Guidelines were issued to the sector in March 2023. The Draft Plan has been prepared in accordance with these requirements.

The Climate Action Plan 2023[11], launched on 21st December 2022, is the second annual update to the States' Climate Action Plan 2019 and the first to be prepared under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, and following the introduction, in 2022, of economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emission ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2023 sets out a roadmap to 2025 towards taking decisive action to halve emissions by 2030 and reach net zero, no later than by the end of 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government.

Ireland published its first National Adaptation Framework (NAF)[12] in 2018, which set out the context to ensure key sectors and local authorities, can assess the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, implement climate resilient actions, and ensure climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into national, regional and local policy making.

Ireland's current Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions[13] sets out indicative pathways, beyond 2030, towards achieving carbon neutrality for Ireland by 2050. The Strategy builds upon the decarbonisation pathways set by the carbon budgets, sectoral emissions ceilings and the national Climate Action Plan, to ensure coherent and effective climate policy. It is underpinned by analysis of transition options across each key sector of the economy and provides a crucial link between Ireland's 2030 climate targets and the long-term goal set by Ireland's National Climate Objective and the European Climate Law.

Sectoral Climate Adaptation Plans[14] have been published across Government departments, in response to the National Adaptation Framework. Each Plan identifies the key risks faced across the sector and the approach being taken to address these risks and build climate resilience for the future. They were developed applying a six-step adaptation planning process described in Sectoral Planning Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation, published by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. The Plans address the following sectors: Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood, Biodiversity, Built and Archaeological Heritage, Transport infrastructure, Electricity and Gas Networks, Communications Networks, Flood Risk Management, Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure and Health.

The Local Authority Climate Action Charter[15], signed by all local authorities in October 2019, represents a commitment by all local authorities to scale up efforts and play a key role locally and nationally in delivering effective climate action. It tasks local authorities with providing robust leadership in advancing climate action at regional and local levels, with adhering to the UN SDGs, in particular Goal 13 Climate Action, as well as reducing emissions from their own operations and to collaborate and partner with local enterprise, community groups, citizens as well as public, private, and educational sectors on climate action initiatives.

Delivering Effective Climate Action 2030 (DECA 2030)[16] is the local government strategy on climate action published in April 2021. The strategy represents an overarching sectoral commitment to ensuring a coherent approach to climate action across the administrative and political structures of all 31 local authorities. At a sectoral level the strategy communicates a general strategic intent through an envisaged leadership position, to engage the local authority network in effective climate action. Within the sector, the overall strategy represents a top-level consensus on the approach to climate action and a strong commitment to the prescribed leadership role. The strategy is a stated roadmap for local authorities in delivering the required decarbonisation and adaptation responses to climate change.

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL DRAFT CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029 TARGETS

The targets of the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan are as follows:

- **50% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2030;**
- **51% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030;**
- **To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change-related events; and**
- **To actively engage and inform our communities on climate action.**

The targets of the Draft Plan are framed by the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021 and the national Climate Action Plan 2023. This Draft Plan includes a range of actions for which the Council is 'Fully Accountable'. As such, across its own buildings, operations, services and functions, the Council aims to achieve a 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and a 50% energy efficiency improvement, by 2030. The Draft Plan is also outward focused and includes a range of actions for which the Council can 'Influence', 'Co-ordinate and Facilitate' and 'Advocate' for other sectors, in meeting their own climate and energy targets, thereby reflecting the 'National Climate Objective' and an all of society reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 51% by 2030.

The implementation of the Climate Action Plan also aims to facilitate a Just Transition across the County. A Just Transition means ensuring that the transition towards meeting the National Climate Objective, happens in a way that leaves no one behind. This is also reiterated in the national Climate Action Plan 2023[11], which states:

> **Delivering a just transition is based on recognising the transformational level of change required to meet these targets and having a shared understanding that the transition is fair, and just, and that the costs are shared equitably. Our climate policies should, therefore, seek to protect the most vulnerable.**
> (Climate Action Plan, 2023)[11].

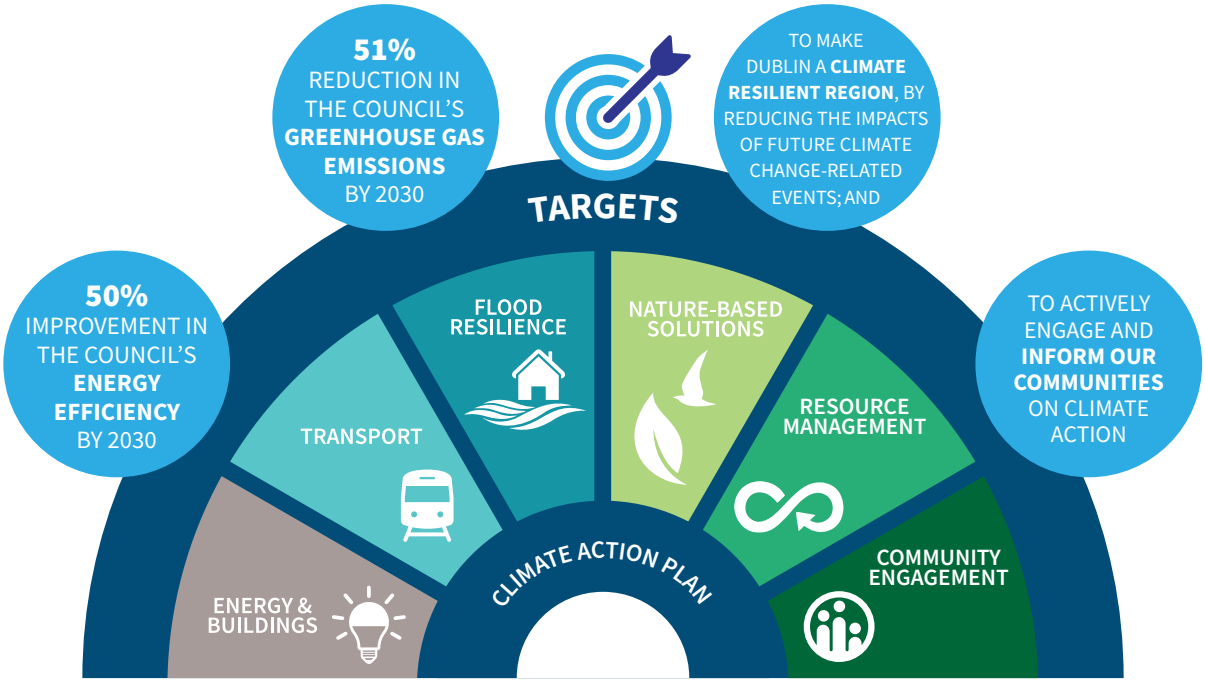


Figure 1.4: The Targets and Action Areas of this Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

Fingal County Council and other local authorities across Ireland, are already well positioned at the forefront of climate action in Ireland. Local authorities play a significant role in terms of delivering adaptation and mitigation measures at local and community levels. They are entrusted to work through their regulatory and strategic functions to operationalise the ambitious national climate targets and policy at local levels, to assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective. The Climate Action Plan will be a key instrument that strengthens the links between local and national climate policy and the delivery of effective climate action at local and community levels, through place-based climate action.

The Draft Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines[17], The Guidelines were issued by the Department of Environment, Climate, and Communications in March 2023 with the aim of supporting local authorities in both the content and preparation of their Local Authority Climate Action Plans. A key component of the Guidelines involves identifying and understanding the scope of the local authority's responsibility on climate action and the scope of the Climate Action Plan; this is shown in Figure 1.5.

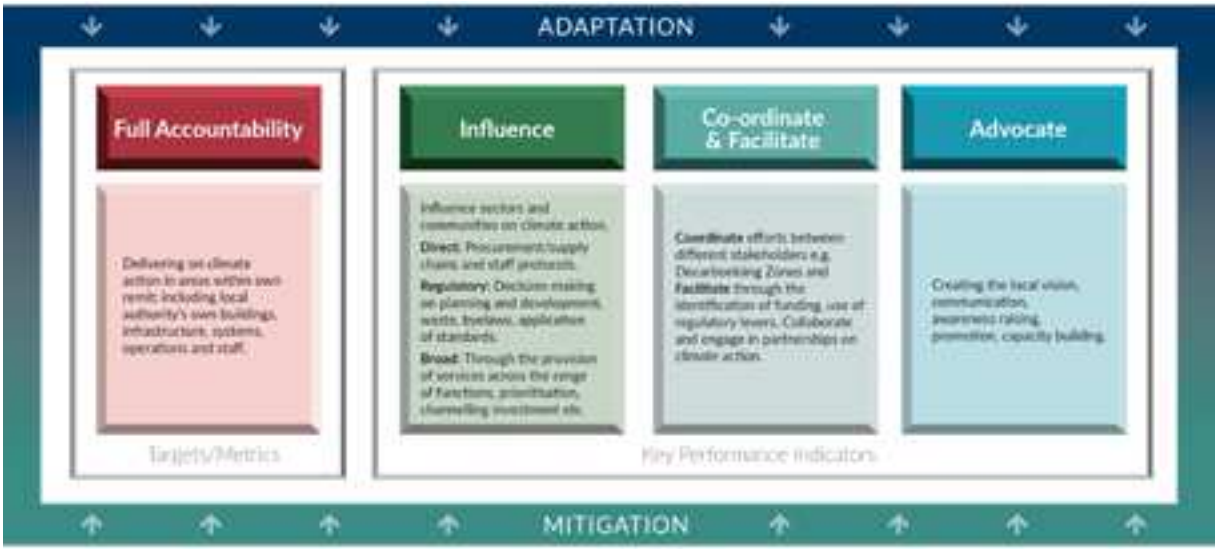


Figure 1.5: Local Authority Scope on Climate Action
(Source: Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines, 2023)

In accordance with the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines, this Draft Climate Action Plan is Ambitious, Action-Focused, Evidence-Based, Participative and Transparent.

Over its preparation and implementation, the Council's Climate Action Plan offers an opportunity to bring together critical stakeholders across communities and businesses to build a vision for a climate neutral future. This Draft Climate Action Plan is part of longer-term efforts that will require a sustained and planned response to support the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES

ECONOMIC:

1. By transitioning to a low carbon economy, we will encourage the creation of additional job opportunities across a range of disciplines.
2. By using indigenous, sustainable sources for our energy needs, we can reduce our reliance on imported fossil fuels.
3. By promoting improvements in energy efficiency, we will foster innovation in both the public and private sectors.
4. By using local solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, we can upskill our workers and generate employment.
5. By transitioning to a circular economy, we can stimulate innovation and create employment in the reuse and repair sector.
6. By becoming climate leaders, we are attractive to foreign direct investment from companies with a green corporate agenda.

SOCIAL

1. By improving the energy efficiency of our social housing stock, we can reduce tenants' utility bills and lessen fuel poverty.
2. By protecting against climate risks, we can reduce impacts on citizens, their properties, and our services.
3. By informing citizens on the impacts of climate change and possible solutions in their areas, we can create networks of climate-resilient neighbourhoods.
4. By implementing mitigation and adaptation actions, we can provide other opportunities for community benefits in terms of green spaces, and pedestrian and cycle routes.
5. By increasing the number of trees, additional shading and privacy can be provided.
6. By supporting community initiatives and working together we can build a greater sense of social cohesion.

ENVIRONMENTAL

1. By implementing mitigation and adaptation actions now, we lessen the potential impacts on the environment in the future.
2. By using nature-based solutions to combat climate risks, we can increase the green infrastructure of the area and provide additional aesthetic value to our urban spaces.
3. By using nature-based solutions with, or instead of, hard engineering, we can reduce the associated costs of climate action, while enhance habitat for biodiversity.
4. By providing networks of natural wildlife corridors through the urban environment we will help animal and plant species migrate through the changing landscape.
5. By improving our active travel networks and public transport options, we reduce congestion and pollution and improve air quality and reduce noise impacts.
6. By transitioning to a circular economy, we will reduce plastic pollution and use fewer natural resources.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Health co-benefits can occur from key climate change actions such as:

1. An uptake in active travel can lead to improved health of citizens.
2. By increasing energy efficiency and reducing the demand for fossil fuels, we will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality in our area.
3. By implementing nature-based solutions, we can make the area a healthier and more desirable place to live and work. This can lead to mental health benefits.

Figure 1.6: Opportunities and benefits that can arise from Climate Action

STRUCTURE OF THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

This Draft Climate Action Plan has been developed in accordance with the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines and has taken into full consideration international and national climate change policy and legislation as well as the most up-to-date knowledge on current levels of climate change and its impacts and projections for the future. In showing the outcome of this process, this Draft Climate Action Plan is set out in four parts.

1 Firstly, the evidence base used to inform on climate action within the jurisdictional area of Fingal County Council is presented, including a climate change risk assessment and emissions baseline profile.

2 Secondly, the framework for climate action across six different Action Areas – addressing both mitigation and adaptation, and the Council's emergency response planning.

3 The third part focuses on the Council's Decarbonising Zone (DZ), including the Vision for the DZ and DZ Register of Opportunities.

4 The final Part of this Draft Plan sets out the Council's approach to implementing actions and measuring progress, as well as how the Council will report on actions over the lifetime of the Plan.

2. CLIMATE ACTION PLAN PROCESS

HOW WE DEVELOPED THE PLAN:

This Draft Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 (CAP) has been developed in accordance with the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines and has taken account of international and national climate change policy and legislation.

The Draft CAP is being developed in a number of phases, specifically:

- Advanced Planning
- Statutory Plan Making Stage
- Completion

ADVANCED PLANNING & GETTING STARTED

A Dublin regional approach was agreed by the four Dublin Local Authorities, CARO (Climate Action Regional Office) and CODEMA (City of Dublin Energy Management Agency), whereby they would collaborate closely on the development of their respective Climate Action Plans

The regional team commenced the process of plan development in early 2023, and met regularly to plan for the development of the respective CAP's.

A programme plan was developed which included key tasks to be completed at each stage of advanced planning and the statutory plan making phases.

The Climate Action team within the ECAAT Department engaged internally across departments to plan for climate action review and development under the direction of the Climate Action Steering Group.

External support was procured to establish the County Emissions Baseline, to undertake a County wide Climate Change Risk Assessment, and to undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the relevant Appropriate Assessments (AA) for the Plan.

An area in Balbriggan was chosen as the Decarbonising Zone.

STATUTORY PLAN MAKING PHASE

INTERNAL CONSULTATIONS:

With the internal teams engaged within Fingal County Council and the wider supports in place, consultation, exchange of ideas, the drafting of this detailed plan could be initiated.

Stakeholder engagement began with a briefing to the Executive Management Team and Senior Team of the Council outlining the requirement to develop the CAP, the tasks and timelines involved.

The Climate Action Team engaged with the Senior Management team and each Department, through meetings and workshops, to develop ambitious actions across the six thematic areas of the Draft Plan

The requirement to develop a CAP had been highlighted at a meeting of the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee in December 2022 and at a meeting of the Corporate Policy Group in January 2023. Presentations were made at the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee and the Marine & Coastal Management Strategic Policy Committee in June 2023. Updates on the process were provided at various intervals through the Chief Executive Monthly Report. A further councillor engagement session will take place early in the public consultation period.

The Climate Action team took advantage of a number of informal awareness raising opportunities in advance of public consultation including a stand at Flavours of Fingal in early July 2023.

Engagement with internal teams continued and evidence base and challenges facing the County in terms of climate adaptation and mitigation were considered.

Regular collaboration was undertaken with the other three Dublin Local Authorities to ensure regional alignment across the Draft Climate Action Plans. Engagement with other neighbouring local authorities was facilitated by the Dublin CARO.

ACTION REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT

Action review and development is one of the key building blocks of this Draft Plan. This has been an iterative process, - building on the successful implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan 2019 – 2024, and associated learnings. Teams aimed to develop SMART actions (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timebound) and considered the full role of the Council, where the Council could influence, facilitate / co-ordinate, and advocate for climate action.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

The Draft CAP was required to be assessed under specific environmental legislation. Recommendations and mitigation measures made through the assessment processes outlined below are incorporated into this Draft Plan and will be undertaken as part of implementation of the adopted Plan.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Environmental assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are considered before such decisions are made. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the term which has been given to the environmental assessment of plans and programmes, which help determine the nature and location of individual projects taking place. SEA is a systematic process of predicting and evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a proposed plan or programme, in order to ensure that these effects are adequately addressed at the earliest stages of decision-making, in tandem with economic, social and other considerations. The SEA process was integrated into the preparation of the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. This is in accordance with the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004 as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011)[18]. The SEA Environmental Report is contained as a separate document accompanying the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with requirements under EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)[19], the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)[20] the potential effects of the Climate Action Plan on certain sites designated for the protection of nature under European legislation, must be assessed as part of the preparation of the Climate Action Plan. This process, known as Appropriate Assessment, is to determine whether or not the implementation of Draft Climate Action Plan could have negative consequences for the habitats or species for which these sites are designated. Appropriate Assessment was undertaken as part of the plan-making process and a Natural Impact Report is contained as a separate document accompanying the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Draft Plan will be on public display from 20th September 2023 to 3rd November 2023 inclusive, and the final draft Plan will be informed by the Chief Executive's Report on written submissions, and by consultations with Climate Action, Environment and Biodiversity Strategic Policy Committees, and Elected Members. This section will be updated following public consultation.

COMPLETION STAGE

Subsequent to this Statutory Plan Making stage, the Draft Climate Action Plan will enter the completion stage.

This stage will include the output from the public consultation and recommendation for the SEA / AA process as appropriate.

3. EVIDENCE BASED CLIMATE ACTION

BASELINE EMISSIONS INVENTORY

The 2023 Climate Action Plan (CAP 23)[11] reaffirms emissions pathways for Ireland set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 - to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Relevant targets for Local Authorities include:

- Local Authorities must improve their energy efficiency by 50% by 2030, compared with a baseline of 2009 (or earlier).
- Local authorities must also reduce their heating and transport emissions by 51% by 2030, in comparison to a 2018 baseline.
- Nationally we must reduce GHG emissions by 51% by 2030 compared to a 2018 baseline and achieve climate neutrality by 2050 - Local Authorities are obligated by the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 to produce plans consistent with this target.

Table 3.1 below highlights the milestone years used in this analysis:

Key Years	Significance
2009	• Baseline year for public sector energy efficiency targets
2018	• Baseline year for GHG emissions reduction targets • Emissions related to the wider Fingal area are also calculated for this year
2021, 2022	• The latest data from 2021 and 2022 is used in this analysis, where available, to highlight Fingal County Council's current status and progress towards 2030 targets.
2030	• Year of public sector energy efficiency target – reduction of 50% • Year of national emissions reduction target of 51% (in comparison with 2018 baseline year)
2050	• Year of national target of net-zero emissions

Table 3.1: Milestone years used in this analysis

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S CURRENT ENERGY USE

Fingal County Council is responsible for the energy use and emissions associated with its buildings and facilities, public lighting, and also from the Council's vehicle fleet. This section highlights the Council's current energy use and the progress the Council has made in energy efficiency improvements, using the most recently available data. The information from the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's (SEAI) Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) database shows that Fingal County Council had a total final energy consumption of 28.6 gigawatt hours (GWh) which would represent 46.7 GWh of primary energy.[21]

Table 3.2 below highlights the energy efficiency improvement Fingal County Council has achieved to date:

Energy Efficiency Improvements in Fingal County Council	
Energy Efficiency Improvement in 2022 vs 2009	• **41.8%**

Table 3.2: Fingal County Council's Energy Efficiency Improvements

Figure 3.1 shows that in 2021, Fingal County Council's Public Lighting was the highest energy consumer, accounting for **53%** (24.7GWh) of the Council's Total Primary Energy Requirement (TPER). The municipal fleet accounted for **12%** (5.7GWh) of the total energy use. The remaining energy consumers, mostly buildings and facilities, account for 35% (16.2GWh) of the total energy consumption.

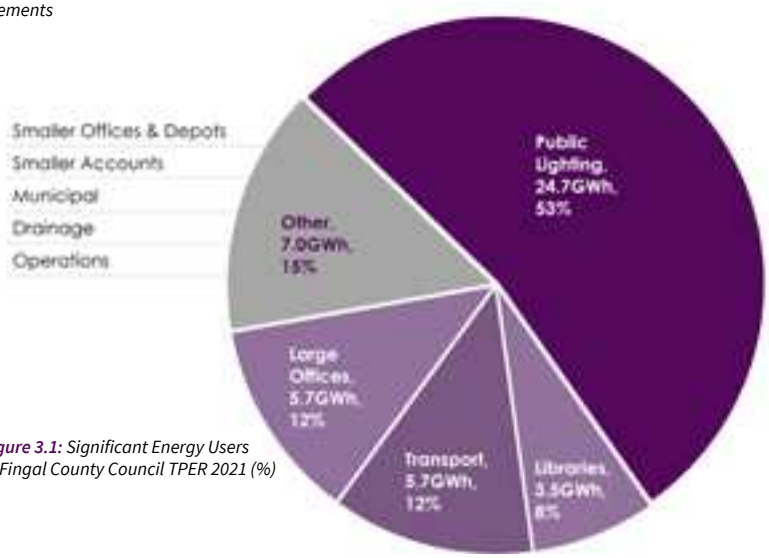


Figure 3.1: Significant Energy Users in Fingal County Council TPER 2021 (%)

For further explanation, the different ways of measuring energy are outlined in Figure 3.2 below

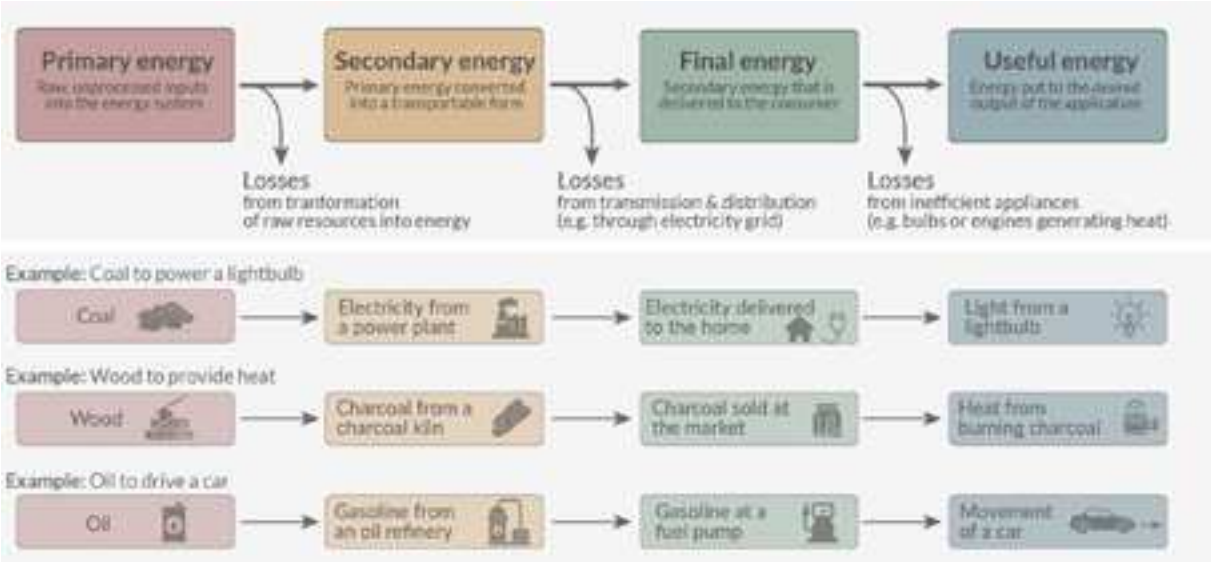


Figure 3.2: The Four Ways of Measuring Energy[22]

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S CURRENT EMISSIONS

This section uses the most recently available data to highlight Fingal County Council's current emissions. Among the Council's total emissions of 8,912 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2) in 2021, public lighting was the most significant emitter at 51% of total emissions. Buildings and facilities followed this and then the municipal fleet, each contributing 34% and 15% to the Council's emissions, respectively.

Largest Emitters	Public Lighting	Buildings and Facilities	Municipal Fleet
Proportion of emissions	51%	34%	15%

Table 3.3: Main sources of emissions in Fingal County Council in 2021

In 2022, 71.9% of the Council's emissions came from electricity, mainly due to the large amount of electricity used in public lighting and the Council's buildings and facilities. The use of diesel, which made up the majority of the energy used for the vehicle fleet, contributed 15.0% to the total emissions and was the second highest contributor to emissions. The use of natural gas contributed to 11.3%; most of this gas was used for space heating in Council buildings and facilities.

	Electricity	Natural Gas	Diesel	Other
Proportion of emissions by energy source	71.9%	11.3%	15.0%	1.8%

Table 3.4: Proportion of emissions for each source in Fingal County Council 2021

GAP TO TARGET

The gap-to-target model (GTT model) is a spreadsheet model for use by public bodies to evaluate their energy-related Green House Gas (GHG) emissions over time, in accordance with SEAI's public sector energy M&R framework for the period to 2030.

The GTT analysis highlights the future emissions reductions required for Fingal County Council to meet its 2030 targets. The 2022 gap-to-target for thermal and transport emissions is estimated at 48.6%. This means in order to meet its 51% reduction target in thermal (heating and transport) related GHG emissions between 2022 and 2030, Fingal County Council must reduce its non-electricity-related emissions by a further 48.6% compared to the 2018 baseline.[24]

Overall GHG emissions have reduced by 34% since the 2018 baseline; this is mainly due to a reduction from electricity sources.

As seen in Figure 3.3 below Fingal County Council has the potential to exceed its 2030 emissions reduction targets, based on successfully completing the decarbonisation projects identified by Fingal County Council's Energy Management Team and Codema. (These projects are referenced in the Energy & Building Action Table, in Chapter 5)

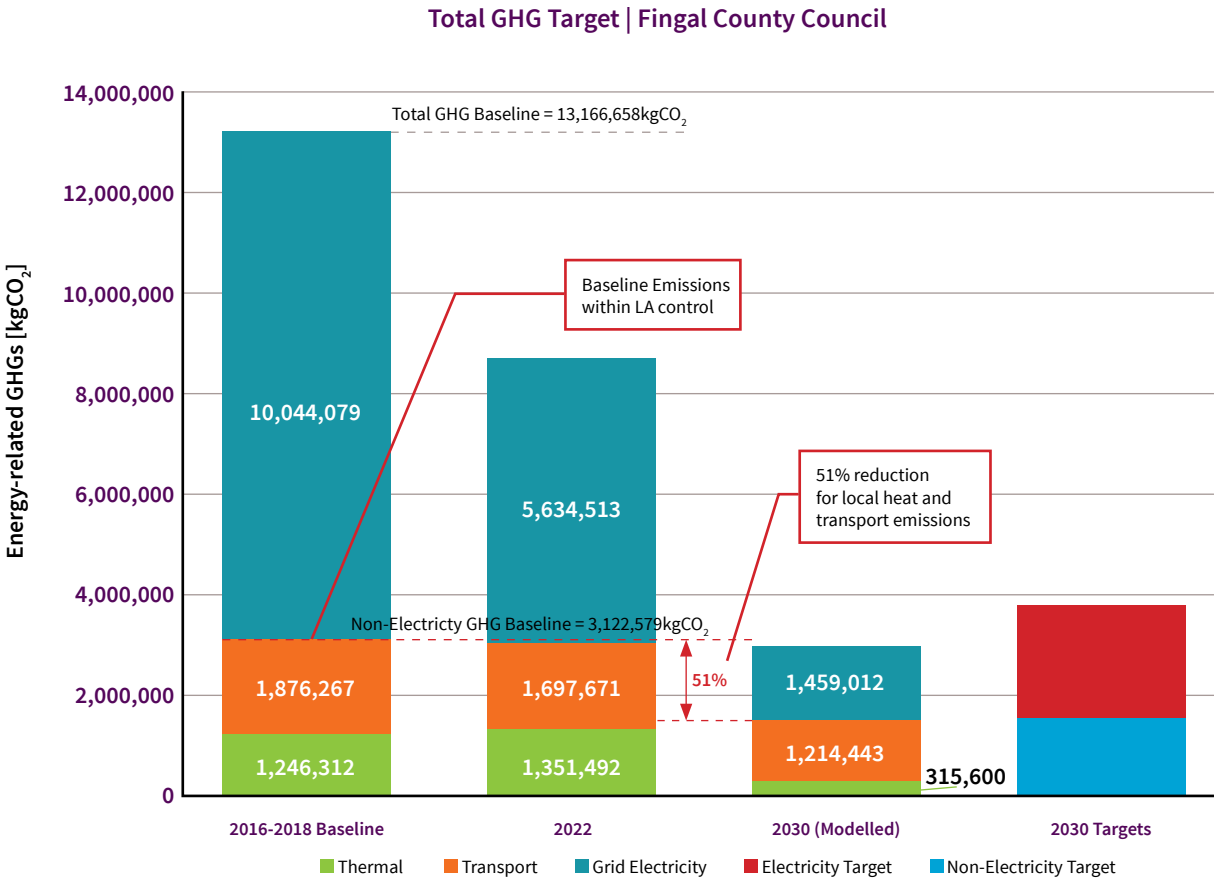


Figure 3.3: Gap-to-Target Tool, Total Fingal County Council Emissions Targets for 2030 and Current Emissions

PRIORITY AREAS FOR FURTHER REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES

Key areas are as follows:

- Retrofit Fingal County Council's own buildings and facilities to include renewable energy and renewable heating systems.
- Electrification of Fingal County Council's fleet.

RETROFIT AND RENEWABLE HEATING SYSTEMS IN FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S OWN BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES.

Grid decarbonisation is expected to dramatically reduce Fingal County Council's electricity emissions. The remaining focus, therefore, is the direct emissions targets, which include emissions from transport and thermal. Building thermal energy upgrades present better cost-effectiveness of emissions reduction (€/tonne CO_2).

Fingal County Council's buildings are being evaluated and prioritised for action on a range of criteria, including total emissions reduction potential and cost-effectiveness of emissions reduction (€/tonne CO_2).

The types of actions planned for buildings in the pipeline are:

- Suitability evaluation of buildings for upgrades
- Building Energy Rating (BER) assessment
- Photovoltaic Solar Panels
- Lighting upgrades
- Heat Pumps
- Building fabric upgrades
- Building energy management system upgrades

These actions can be viewed in Energy & Building Action Table, in Chapter 5.

ELECTRIFICATION OF FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S FLEET

The electrification of the Council's vehicle fleet is well advanced, with 58 electric vehicles currently in operation. The Council will need to upgrade at least 24% of its fleet by 2030 to meet the direct emissions target. The Council aims to meet and surpass this target.

TOTAL EMISSIONS OF FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL AREA

Ireland has committed to reducing its emissions by a minimum of 51% by 2030. The 2030 target corresponds to a 51% reduction from 2018 figures, as defined by the Programme for Government[23], which states that Ireland is 'committed to an average 7% per annum reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions from 2018 to 2030 (a 51% reduction over the decade)'. The significance of the Dublin region in the Irish economy means that it is imperative to plan and commit to energy saving and CO_2 reductions at a local and regional level to meet national level targets.

It is imperative for urban regions to focus on reducing emissions, as activities in urban areas, such as manufacturing, transportation and energy demand cause more than 70% of global emissions.

The overall emissions for the Fingal area have been calculated from the baseline year 2018. This 'Baseline Emissions Inventory' (BEI) uses data from the 2016 census and additional data collected as part of the Dublin Region Energy Master Plan (DREM)[24] project to make an estimation of the BEI for the Fingal area for 2018. Total emissions are estimated to be 1,641,133 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) (Figure 3.4).[26]

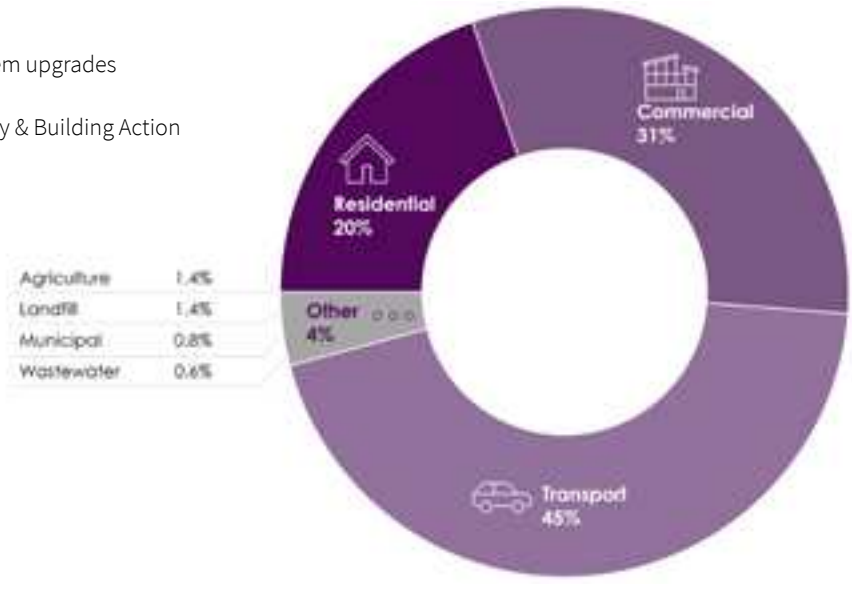


Figure 3.4: Total GHG Emissions for Fingal County Council per Sector 2018 (%)

Figure 3.4 illustrates that the sectors that produced the most emissions were the transport, residential and commercial sectors, accounting for 44.6%, 19.7%, and 31% of the total emissions, respectively. Data centres represent 13.1% of the commercial sector's emissions. Fingal County Council's emissions (municipal emissions) accounted for 0.8% of this total, with social housing contributing another 1% to the residential sector. This highlights the need for collaboration and action from all stakeholders to tackle the remaining 98.2% of emissions from public and private sector sources in the Fingal area.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION PATHWAYS FOR FINGAL COUNTY AREA

The Dublin Region Energy Master Plan is an energy modelling project that provides evidence-based pathways for the Dublin Region (hereinafter Dublin) to achieve its carbon emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. For the first time in Ireland, the Dublin Region Energy Master Plan uses spatially-driven energy modelling to identify cost-optimal decarbonisation solutions that consider the socio-economic impact at a local level in Dublin based on the specific energy "characteristics" or profile of a particular area.

Put very simply, this means that the master plan has looked at 'what should go where' for Dublin based on the type of area and the technologies that are best suited to reducing energy-related emissions within that area. The master plan also brings together national government plans and policies to show their impact on Dublin.

To define the pathways for Dublin to meet its 2030 and 2050 targets, the project first had to get a good understanding of the current situation in the county; this was followed by projecting the future business-as-usual energy demand and emissions (for the buildings, heat, electricity and transport sectors), and then identifying the low-carbon potential for these sectors. All this information was then used to determine the net-zero pathway for Dublin.

Strategic priorities for Fingal based on the Dublin Region Energy Master Plan are:

- **Decarbonisation of heat**
  - Heat pumps have the potential to supply significant heat demand in Fingal.
  - District Heating has significant potential in the Fingal area, with the Dublin 15 area having the most potential.
- **Buildings**
  - The average BER in Fingal is C3 - support is needed for building energy retrofits.
  - There is significant potential for building integrated solar provision across the Fingal area.
  - There is an opportunity to develop increased linkages between energy and local-level spatial planning as local-level energy planning can identify solutions not visible at a national level.
- **Renewable electricity**
  - Offshore wind presents the most significant potential for renewable electricity generation in Fingal.
  - Utility-scale solar presents the second most significant opportunity for renewable electricity production in Fingal.
  - Developing enabling electricity infrastructure should be supported to maximise Dublin's potential to generate renewable energy.
  - Significant electricity consumers such as data centres and other large industrial sites should maximise on-site renewable generation and ensure any remaining demand is supplied through renewable Power Purchase Agreements (preferably those that match hourly site demand), which finance renewable electricity projects within Ireland or its territorial waters.
- **Transport**
  - Active travel and public transport solutions should be prioritised, including the reallocation of road space to active travel modes.
  - Support for electric vehicle infrastructure.

The County Fingal Baseline Emissions Inventory can be made available on request.

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT

In Fingal, climate change is posing challenges in many ways, from the increased frequency of uncontrolled gorse fires, increased incidents of flooding, and imposition of water restrictions during heatwaves. This section provides an assessment of climate change risks and impacts for Fingal.

Globally, recent decades have seen a change in weather patterns. There has been an increase in the number of extreme weather events occurring throughout the world. In 2023, Ireland recorded the wettest July on record whilst the southern European counties experienced a heatwave. Weather patterns are changing, and it appears the rate of change is accelerating. Ireland and Fingal are no exception to the global trends.

A summary of the key climatic and weather related changes in Dublin are detailed below.

Highlights of Observed Climate Change for Ireland and Fingal

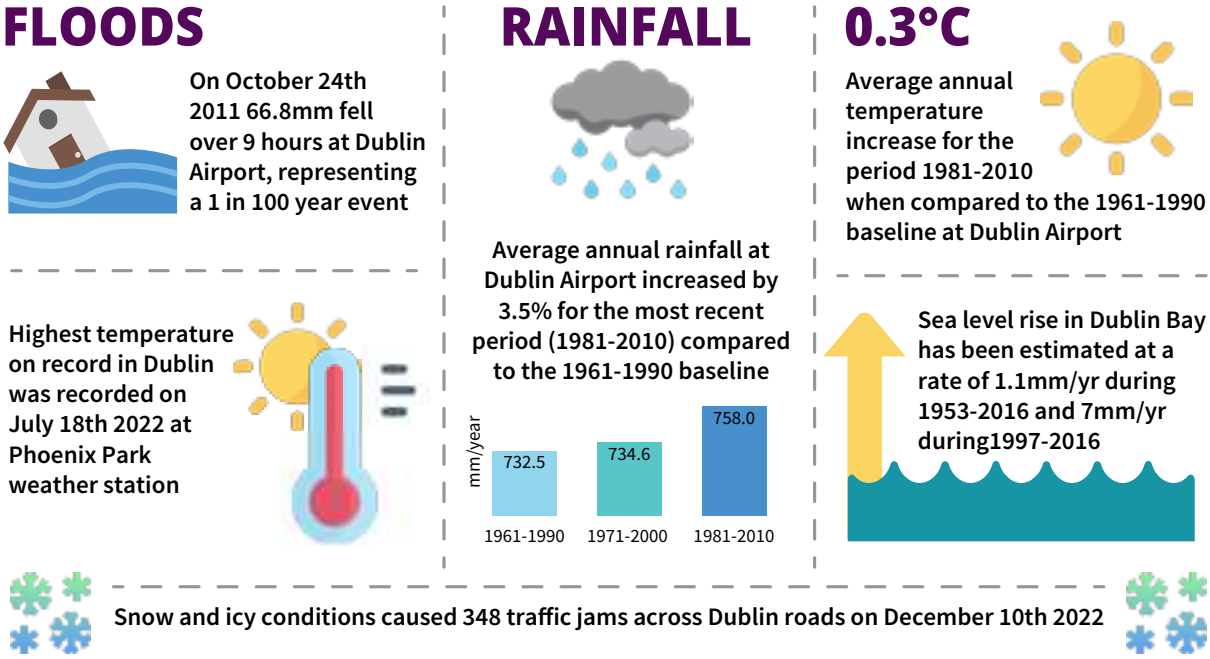


Figure 3.5: Observed climate change for Ireland & Fingal

A Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is the methodology that was used in this CAP to assess past climatic and extreme weather-related events in Fingal and develop a climate impact baseline from which future impacts can be predicted. The period of past climatic and weather-related events studied was 1982–2023.

A profile of climate hazards was developed and used to consider future risks that may affect Fingal, establishing their frequency, their intensity and identifying specific areas of Fingal that are most vulnerable. This is a qualitative assessment from which adaptation actions were identified which reduce / mitigate and manage these risks.

The Council engaged Consultants KPMG Sustainable Futures to undertake a Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) in accordance with "Technical Annex B - Climate Change Risk Assessment of the Local Authorities Climate Action Planning Guidelines".

DEVELOPING THE CLIMATE HAZARD PROFILE

The profile of climate hazards shown below was developed using data from recent severe weather events in Fingal and data contained within Fingal County Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024. It provides an overview of the recent climate and weather-related events and the frequency to have impacted Fingal over the recent past.

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Snow & Ice	Heavy Snowfall Jan '82 Heavy Snowfall Jan '87			Heavy Snowfall Dec '10 Heavy Snowfall Dec '10	
Coastal			Coastal Flood, Feb '02	Coastal Flood, Jan '14	Coastal Flood, Jan '20 Coastal Flood, Feb '20 Coastal Erosion, Sep '20
Heat & Cold		Heatwave, June-Aug '95	Heatwave, Summer '06 Cold Spell, Winter '09	Cold Spell, Dec'10 Cold Spell, Feb '18 Heatwave, Summer '18	Heatwave, Aug '22 Cold Spell, Dec '22
Wet & Dry		River Flood, Jun '93 Pluvial Flood, Jun '93 Pluvial Flood, Jun '93	River Flood, Nov '00 River Flood, Nov '02 Drought, Summer '06 Pluvial Flood, Aug '08	Pluvial Flood, Oct '11 River Flood, Oct '11 Drought, Summer '13 River Flood, Nov '17 Pluvial Flood, Jan '18 Drought, Summer '13 Pluvial Flood, Nov '19	Pluvial Flood, Feb '20 Pluvial Flood, Nov '20 Pluvial Flood, Jul '21 Pluvial Flood, Dec '21
Wind	Hurricane Charley, Aug '86	Strong Winds, Feb '90 Severe Windstorm, Dec '97		Storm Darwin, Feb '14 Storm Doris, Feb '17 Storm Ophelia, Oct '17 Storm Eleanor, Jan '18 Storm Georgina, Jan '18 Storm Ali, Sep '18 Storm Callum, Oct '18	Storm Brendan, Jan '20 Storm Ciara, Feb '20 Storm Barra, Dec '20 Storm Eunice, Feb '22

Figure 3.6: Overview of the hazard events which have impacted Fingal 1982-2023

FREQUENCY OF THE CLIMATE HAZARDS

For each of the hazard types that have been identified, an assessment of their current frequency has been conducted. The final assessment of the frequency is shown in the table below.

Hazard Type	Current Frequency
Heatwave	Common
Drought	Occasional
Cold spell	Common
Heavy snowfall	Occasional
Severe windstorm	Very Frequent
Pluvial Flood	Frequent
River Flood	Common
Coastal Flooding	Frequent
Coastal Erosion	Common
Groundwater Flood	Rare

Source: Fingal County Council Climate Change Risk Assessment

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The steps to undertake this qualitative assessment, from which the current risks can be assessed and future risks to 2050, can be predicted are detailed below.

STEP 1: CURRENT CLIMATE RISKS AND IMPACTS	• Develop profile of climate hazards • Characterise climate hazards frequency • Exposure, vulnerability and impacts for Fingal • Impact assessment (service delivery) • Current climate risk matrix
STEP 2: FUTURE CLIMATE RISKS AND IMPACTS	• Assess future changes in climate hazards frequency and intensity • Assess future changes in exposure and vulnerability • Assess emerging hazards and potential future climate risk • Future climate risk matrix • Uncertainty assessment

The baseline information was used to examine the service level impacts on the delivery of services by the Council and a current climate risk matrix was then developed based on the frequency of hazard and the associated level of impact already seen in Fingal.

HOW IS FINGAL PREDICTED TO CHANGE INTO THE FUTURE

The 2022 census[31] recorded a population of 329,218 in Fingal. This represents a 10% increase on the 2016 Census[25] and a 17% increase on the 2011 Census[26]. This trend is expected to continue. In order to support predicted population growth, it is anticipated that there will be subsequent growth in development in the county. These predicted changes in population and development must be considered when predicting future risks and impacts.

Looking to the future, further analysis is required which builds on the assessment of current climate risks and impacts and then expands the analysis to include projected changes in frequency and intensity of climate hazards.

FUTURE CLIMATE RISK MATRIX

The risk matrix shown below (Figure 3.7) shows the future change in risk with the hollow marker showing the current risk and the solid marker the future risk. The dotted line shows the change between the current and future risk.

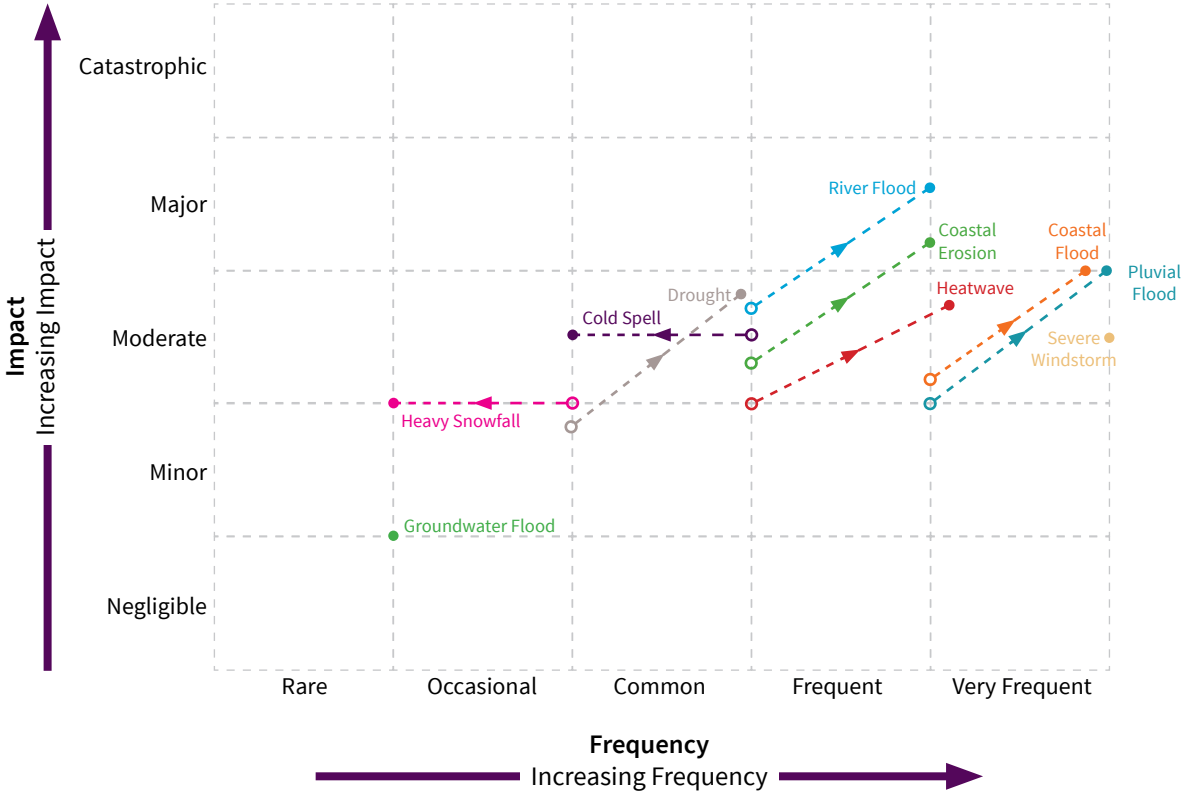


Figure 3.7: Risk matrix showing the future changes in risk for the identified hazards within Fingal

- The risks associated with existing hazards such as river, pluvial, and coastal flooding are projected to increase in the future as a result of projected increases in the frequency of hazard events and also due to an increase in the areas, assets and populations exposed to these hazards.
- Heatwaves and droughts although already experienced in Fingal, are expected to occur more frequently and with a greater impact on Fingal in the future. The impact is exacerbated by not only projected changes in frequency of occurrence of heatwaves but also as a result of projected increases in population and the proportion of population considered vulnerable (those aged 65 years and over). These hazards can therefore be considered as emerging risks for the region.
- Although the frequency and impact of severe windstorms is thought to be unchanged in the future, these events will remain a risk for Fingal.
- The impact of heavy snowfall and cold spells on Fingal remains, however, due to projected decreases in hazard frequency, the overall risk of these hazards is likely to reduce in the future, resulting in a decreased level of risk.
- Groundwater flooding is also thought to be unchanged in the future.

A summary of these changes is shown in Figure 3.8 below:

Hazard	Projected Change	Future Frequency
Heatwaves	• Projections indicate an overall increase in average temperature (bottom left) of between 1.2 and 1.6º for Fingal relative to the 1981-2000 period.	Frequent ▲
Droughts	• Under a high emission scenario, projections indicate that heatwaves will become more frequent (bottom middle) by mid-century. • Summer rainfall is expected to reduce in the future when compared to the baseline period of 1981-2000, in both the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenario contributing to potential drought conditions.	Common ▲
Cold Spell	• As a consequence of the increasing temperatures, a decrease in the number of frost days and ice days in the 2041-2060 future period is projected when compared with the baseline period of 1981-2000, for both the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenario.	Occasional ▼
Heavy Snowfall	• The annual snowfall in the region is expected to decrease substantially by the middle of the century for the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios (bottom right).	Rare ▼
Severe Windstorms	• Projections of storms are subject to a high level of uncertainty. By mid century, projections indicate that average wind speed will remain similar to those currently experienced. There is limited evidence of a potential increase in the frequency of more intense storms which are currently rare events. However, more research is needed to confirm this increase.	Very frequent –
Coastal Flood	• Projections of sea level under a high emissions scenario indicate an increase of up to 0.24m by 2050 which will increase the frequency of coastal inundation (bottom left).	Very frequent ▲
Coastal Erosion	• A rising sea level is strongly linked with coastal erosion and an increase in erosion rates and extent.	Frequent ▲
Pluvial Flood	• Projections indicate an increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall days (days with precipitation >30mmm) for Fingal with some areas projected to see an increase of up to 17% (bottom right). This will likely result in an increased frequency of associated river and pluvial flooding.	Very frequent ▲
River Flood		Frequent ▲
Groundwater Flood	• Projections of changes in groundwater flooding are currently not available, therefore there is uncertainty in the change in groundwater flooding frequency that can be expected.	Rare –

Figure 3.8: Summary of climate projections for Fingal

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FINGAL:

The impacts of climate change hazards on Fingal will have direct and indirect consequences as follows:

Coastal flooding and erosion already pose a significant risk for Fingal and have resulted in the inundation of assets, damage to protected and important species and habitats, and disruption of transport routes. Erosion at the Burrow, Portrane has been a concern for a number of decades. Rising sea levels will increase the frequency and extent of coastal inundation across Fingal. The risk associated with coastal erosion is also projected to increase as a result of sea level rise.

Recent experiences of river and pluvial flooding events in 2020 and 2021 resulted in the inundation of residential properties, damages to commercial buildings and premises, and disruption of transport networks. Projected increases in the frequency of extreme precipitation events will result in increased surface water and riverine flood risk for Fingal.

Severe windstorms are currently experienced very frequently across Fingal and result in wide-ranging impacts, including damage to power and communication infrastructure, disruption to transport networks and damage to trees. Projections indicate no significant change in the level of risk associated with windstorms.

Fingal experienced both a heatwave and drought in 2018, while a heatwave was also recorded in 2022. These events resulted in an increased frequency of uncontrolled fires and associated emergency response, increased demand on water resources and on the provision of services at key recreational sites (e.g. traffic management). Projected increases in the frequency of heatwaves and drought conditions will mean that events currently experienced on an infrequent basis will become more frequent.

Recent experiences of cold spells and heavy snowfall events in 2018 (e.g. Storm Emma) and 2022, demonstrated the wide range of impacts for Fingal. These included, amongst others, road closures, disruption to public transport, power outages, an increase in the frequency of trips and falls, and impacts on water resources (restricted water supply during storm Emma). Projected increases in average temperature and decreases in the frequency of snowfall indicate a decrease in the frequency of cold spells, heavy snowfall, and their associated impacts.

The County Fingal Climate Change Risk Assessment can be made available on request.

4. RESPONDING TO RISKS - EMERGENCY

Fingal County Council has established a Major Emergency Management Unit and developed a Major Emergency Plan to allow the Council to deal with major emergencies, including major emergencies relating to extreme weather events.

The Council's Major Emergency Management Unit was established to meet its obligations as a Local Authority under "A Framework for Major Emergency Management"[28].

Under the Framework, the Council is one of the three Principal Response Agencies (PRA) and works closely with the two other Principal Response Agencies, An Garda Síochána and the Health Service Executive. Together, the PRA deal with all aspects of emergency management and major emergencies including extreme weather events.

The Dublin Fire Brigade (DFB) is the Principle Emergency Service of Fingal County Council and is the first responder to many, but not all, emergencies in the Fingal Administrative area.

The Major Emergency Management Unit are active participants at local, regional, and national level committees dealing with various aspects of major emergencies and organises and delivers training and exercises on an interagency basis and participates in local training.

The Council is part of the Major Emergency East Region, comprising the counties of Dublin (Including Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and South Dublin), Kildare and Wicklow.

In the event of a major emergency, the Council will respond to the incident in cooperation with the An Garda Síochána and the Health Service Executive as well as with other state agencies and private sector companies as necessary.

Increasingly in recent years extreme weather events are becoming more frequent. Since 2010, there has been an increase in the frequency of flooding throughout Fingal as well as increased incidents of windstorms, cold spells, and heatwaves.

A weather alert system is in place to advise the Council of predicted extreme weather events. The Council uses these alerts, along with the PRA to determine the response in s and

MAJOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EAST REGION

5. OUR CLIMATE ACTIONS

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION RESPONSE:

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

TRANSPORT

FLOOD RESILIENCE

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

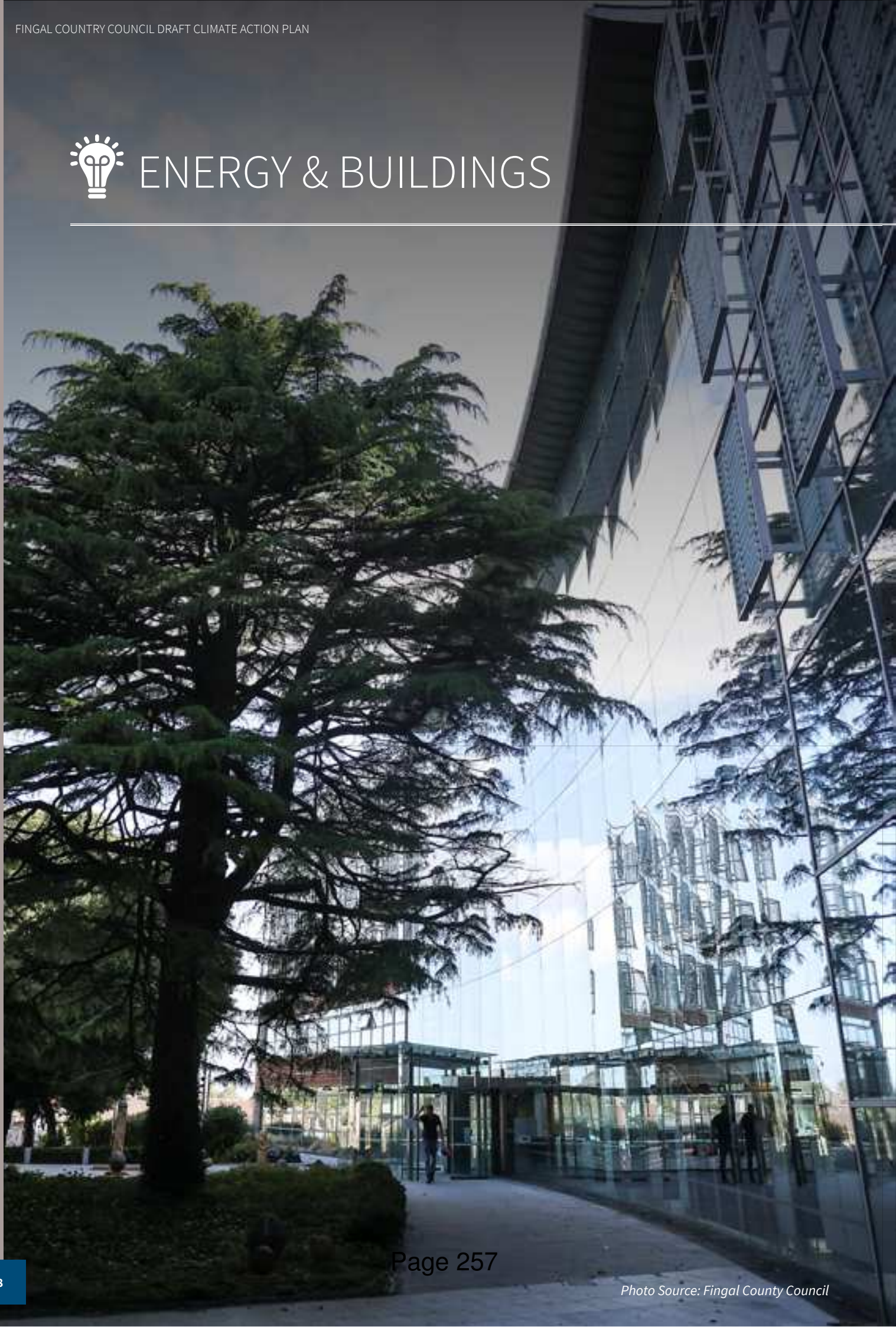


Photo Source: Fingal County Council

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ireland has set ambitious targets for a 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (relative to 2018 levels) and net-zero emissions no later than 2050[11]. Strategic pathways in meeting these targets are ambitious $C0_2$ emissions reductions in electricity generation, improvements in residential building energy efficiencies and the way we heat our homes, and a move to electric vehicles. All sectors of society will play a role in this.

Fingal County Council has well established energy management practices and met it's 2020 public sector energy efficiency and emissions reductions targets for Council operations. The Council aims to show leadership in working to meet and surpass its 2030 targets, and to influence emissions reductions in the wider community in line with the national climate objective. The Council is also working to improve the resilience of the built environment to the effects of climate change.

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S KEY ACTION AREAS FOR ENERGY AND BUILDINGS

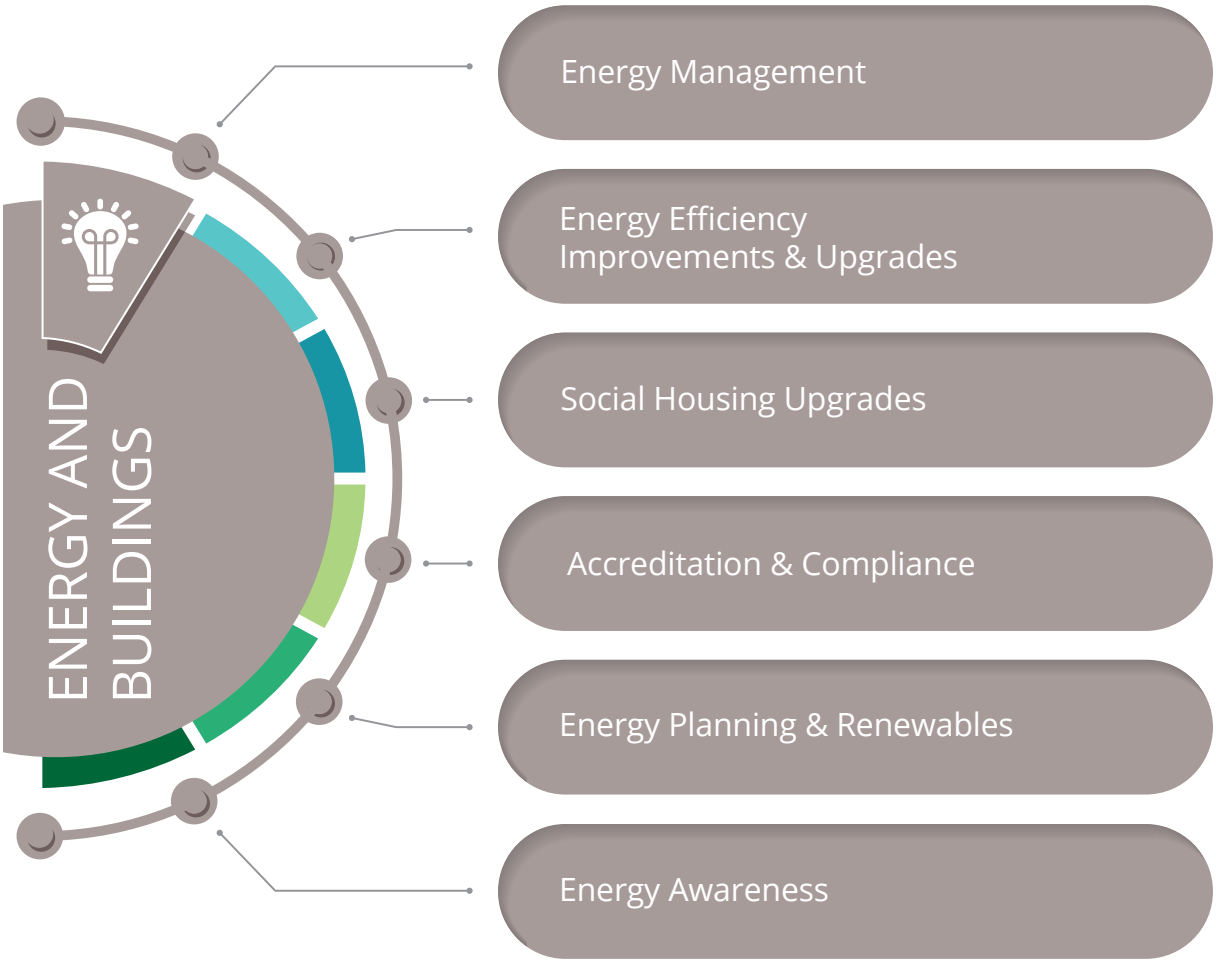


Figure 5.1: Fingal County Council's Key Action Areas for Energy and Buildings

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Fingal County Council has a dedicated Energy Management Team in place. This multidisciplinary team is led by an Energy Performance Officer and includes a dedicated Energy Manager and a Fleet Manager. The team works to identify and deliver energy efficiencies across Council operations. The Energy Management team has developed an ISO 50001 compliant Energy Management System which was recertified in July 2022. The team monitor and track energy performance, and report on the Councils energy performance annually to the SEAI. The team work with Codema to identify and develop plans for energy efficiency improvements and CO_2 emissions reductions across all energy accounts, with a focus on significant energy users. This work includes the identification of projects and funding streams to bridge the gap to meeting the Councils 2030 energy targets and developing plans to deliver on these. Codema have developed a project implementation unit to assist Councils deliver on this under DeliveREE.

Fingal County Councils
Energy Management Certification

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS & UPGRADES

Fingal County Councils Public Lighting energy efficiency improvement programme is almost complete with 98% of the older lights being replaced with more energy efficient light emitting diode lamps under the CCAP 2019-2024[29].

The Council is working to improve the energy efficiency of building stock and on plans to bring all council building stock to a BER of B2 equivalent by 2030. Efficiencies to date have been achieved through a range of mechanical and electrical equipment upgrades, building management systems upgrades, upgrading lighting heating and controls, refurbishment upgrades including windows and doors, and deeper building fabric upgrades.

The Energy Management Team in partnership with Codema, have developed an Energy Performance Contract as an innovative way of improving the energy efficiency of the main Council offices - Fingal County Hall and Civic Offices in Blanchardstown. An Energy Performance Contract is a contractual agreement by an Energy Service Company to guarantee energy savings over an agreed period of time. A new energy performance contract is in planning stage for the Draíocht Arts Centre & Library, Blanchardstown.

CASE STUDY

ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACT

In partnership with Codema and Lawler Sustainability, the Council has just completed its first Energy Performance Contract (EPC) with the energy upgrades for Fingal County Hall and Civic Offices, Blanchardstown. The contract is for nine years and aims to deliver savings of 1.3 GWh per annum.

The construction and implementation of the EPC presented a number of challenges, especially in retrofitting significant energy works in busy operational offices. The lessons learned now give Fingal and future partners, a more holistic implementation template, to deliver further and more complex EPC projects in the future, offering more ambitious energy savings.

The contract has now successfully moved to the service phase. Early measurement and verification data analysis of the energy performance of both buildings, indicate that the EPC is on course to achieve its savings targets.

The energy upgrades delivered during the EPC in Fingal's two offices include:

- Upgrade of lighting to LED and improved lighting controls
- Optimisation of the Building Management Systems (BMS)
- Solar PV installations
- Retrofit of Air Handling Units
- Pump Upgrades
- Installation of a heat pump

Solar PV installed on Fingal County Hall Rooftop

DELIVEREE & PATHFINDER

The DeliveREE project aims to support the roll out of over €20M worth of energy projects on a range of council facilities such as libraries, offices, and community buildings, across the four Dublin Local Authorities, over the next five years. By creating a structured approach, DeliveREE aims to accelerate the formation of large-scale projects by standardising the project development process, allowing projects of various types and sizes to be aggregated to create scale. This enables the use of energy performance and energy supply contracts.

Codema is working with the Council and the SEAI to secure Pathfinder funding for the proposed projects to be delivered as part of DeliveREE. The SEAI-developed Pathfinder Scheme aims to provide capital support to public bodies and prioritises complete approaches to building retrofit to at least BER 'B' standard, using renewable heating systems.

SOCIAL HOUSING RETROFITS

All new social houses are developed to Near Zero Energy Building Standard, and the upgrade of existing social housing stock in Fingal is well advanced. The Government launched a revised ten-year Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme for social housing upgrades in 2021[30]. The revised programme provides significant upscaling in the levels of funding in line with the Programme for Government commitments; and focuses on ensuring that the fabric of the home is upgraded, and an energy efficient heating system is provided. This enables local authorities to move to a 'deeper retrofit' programme. The retrofit works result in significant savings for Council tenants and more comfortable homes. Fingal County Council has availed of maximum levels of funding under the programme. Although the revised programme provides for significant upscaling in the level of funding available; the Council is constrained by Government funding allocations in relation to social housing retrofits. Funding levels under this programme should increase annually to deliver a total of 36,500 social houses nationally, retrofitted to BER B2 or equivalent, by 2030.

The National Climate Action Plan[11] has set extremely ambitious targets of 500,000 dwellings retrofitted to BER B2, and 400,000 existing dwellings to have heat pumps installed by 2030. The Councils recognises that support is needed in achieving these targets and the Housing & Community Development Department are exploring collaborative opportunities with the SEAI to help drive the uptake and delivery of private residential energy efficiency upgrades; and if possible, by coupling certain activities with the delivery of public housing upgrades in mixed estates. The Council is also supporting the SEAI Sustainable Energy Community programme and a range of Energy awareness initiatives.

CASE STUDY

SOCIAL HOUSING ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES

Greenridge court is a small estate in Dublin 15 comprising of a row of single occupancy, single storey dwellings. Fingal County Council carried out energy efficiency retrofit works ensuring that the fabric of the social homes was upgraded, and an energy efficient heating system is installed. Energy efficiency works included led lighting, attic insulation, external wall insulation, air tightness improvements, heat pump installation and new heating controls. This raised the BER rating from an average D3 rating to a B2 standard. This has resulted in draught free dwellings, with much improved comfort levels, and reduced running costs.

Our tenants were understandably anxious at the start of the project due to the changes in technology along with the disruption during the works. The Councils team worked with tennants throughout the process and during the works and tenants have been delighted with the results.

Fingal County Council are continuing with this social housing upgrade programme throughout the county on a phased basis.

Greenridge court before and after Energy Efficiency upgrades

ENERGY PLANNING & RENEWABLES

There is an overreliance on imported fossil fuels nationally. The electrification of heat and transport has been identified as a key strategic pathway to meet the national climate objective, and the National CAP23[11] includes a commitment that 80% of our electricity needs will come from renewable sources by 2030.

Significant potential exists for the production of electricity from large-scale offshore wind energy facilities off the Fingal coast. The Council will engage with state and semi-state agencies in relation to the development and implementation of wind and utility-scale solar photovoltaics projects. The Council will also facilitate the improvement of transmission grid infrastructure to enable the decarbonisation of the electricity, heat, and transport sectors.

Codema have developed a Dublin Region Energy Master Plan[24]. The master plan considers realistic, costed pathways for the Dublin region to achieve its carbon emission reduction targets to 2030 and 2050. These pathways are based on detailed local-level, spatially driven energy scenario modelling. The masterplan identifies low-carbon technologies specific to the energy characteristics of a particular area at a local level, addressing all energy sectors of electricity, heat and transport. This masterplan will continue to inform Dublin Local Authority strategies and plans.

The National CAP 23[11] includes targets for the supply of up to 2.5 TWh of district heating nationally to decarbonise residential heating. Codema are supporting the Council in the development of a district heating scheme in Blanchardstown. A feasibility study and outline business case has been completed in 2023, and a techno-economic analysis of the preferred pipework route, construction and operational temperatures has also been undertaken. It is intended to commence construction of a viable scheme within the lifetime of this Plan.

NORTH IRISH SEA ARRAY (NISA)

In an exciting new development, large scale renewable energy projects are edging closer, bringing renewable clean energy, jobs, and community benefits to the region.

The NISA was one of seven offshore renewable energy projects issued with Irish Maritime Area Consent in December 2022. Statkraft and its offshore partners Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners secured 500 MW from the State's first offshore wind auction in March 2023, to develop the NISA off the east coast of counties Dublin, Louth, and Meath. This will have the capacity to power approximately half a million Irish homes and businesses with sustainable renewable energy and is a key enabler to meeting the National CAP23 target of 5GW of offshore wind energy being connected to the Irish national electricity grid by 2030.

As part of the project, a community benefit fund will be established to support the local coastal and marine communities in the vicinity of the wind farm. The project will fund €2/MWh for the lifespan of the contract. It is estimated that this would be in the region of €4 million per year or €80 million over the lifetime of the project, depending on the final operating capacity of the project.

Community decision making is set at the heart of how these funds will be managed and it is required that a Community Benefit Fund committee will be put in place by an Independent Fund Administrator. Typically, community benefit funds associated with wind farm projects are used to support various projects, such as recreational facilities, sustainable energy and climate action initiatives, education and skills development, and support existing local clubs, as well as the fishing industry.

ENERGY AWARENESS

The Council in partnership with Codema, regularly engages with staff and citizens on energy awareness initiatives. This includes continued professional development training for staff including sensitive energy efficiency improvements to architectural and heritage assets; and working with the SEAI to encourage energy efficiency learnings amongst SME's. More energy awareness initiatives are listed in the Community Engagement section.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO ENERGY & BUILDING ACTIONS:

- Improved energy independence and energy security (and wealth retention) through improved energy efficiencies and development of large-scale renewable energies in Ireland;
- Solidarity with European partners on the Climate agenda and demonstrating National leadership in the area;
- Improvements in residential building energy efficiencies and the way we heat our homes resulting in better quality, healthier and more comfortable homes, and efficient use of resources;
- Improving the national residential building stock and making solutions more accessible will play a part in the Just Transition for all;
- Improvements in residential and commercial building energy efficiencies resulting in the development of new construction sector jobs and training;
- Improvement in building energy efficiencies and renewable energies will foster Innovation in the public and private sectors.

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Organisational Energy Management							
E1	Continuous Improvement by maintaining ISO 50001 energy management system	ISO 50001 Compliant	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	SEAI, Codema, NSAI
E2	Annual Monitoring & Reporting to SEAI	FCC's energy use monitored and reported	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema, SEAI
E3	Publish Fingal County Council's Energy Review Periodically	Review published, # of recommendations implemented	Ongoing	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema
Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades							
E4	Continuous Improvement through the Energy Performance Contract for County Hall (Swords) and Civic Offices, during the service stage	Measurement & Verification of energy savings	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	ESCO, Codema
E5	Procure upgrades through an Energy Performance Contract for Draíocht Arts Centre and public library in Blanchardstown with potential of including Balbriggan Town Hall & Library/ Watery Lane Depot/ Ballycoolin Training Centre	EPC Awarded	2025	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema
E6	IES Building Energy Modelling to be completed in County hall and Grove Road offices. Further modelling of digital assets to be included in other EPC projects.	# Number of models completed	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
E7	Refurbishment programme for Fingal Corporate buildings to include energy reviews and retrofits as standard in line with Public Sector targets for 2030.	# of buildings upgraded	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Architects	
E8[1]	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	Ongoing reviews of design and construction process to target independent certification on completion	Ongoing	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Architects	BREEAM assessor
E9	Undertake a feasibility study on utilising the existing Bore Hole with heat pump technology in County Hall Offices to provide heating, and to provide cooling to IT Comms room.	Feasibility study to be completed	2024	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
E10	BER Audits to be carried out on corporate buildings and libraries to determine BER ratings	# of BER Audits carried out	2024	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
E11	Roll out of real time check metering and energy monitoring platform across significant energy using buildings to analyse and understand usage.	# of sites metered and monitored	2024	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema
E12	Implementation of identified DeliveREE/ Pathfinder projects across FCC premises to include the decarbonisation of significant energy using buildings.	# of Projects implemented / packages prepared through DeliveREE/ Pathfinder funding; and associated emissions reductions.	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema, SEAI
E13	Feasibility study for retrofit/ fabric upgrades across the 2 Civic Offices	Feasibility study and use of IES Models	2026	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
E14[2]	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	# of LED upgrades	2026	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
E15	Targeted M&E upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC. Identifying projects and packages through Planned Preventative Maintenance	# of M&E Upgrades	2028	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
E16[3]	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	# of units converted to LED	2024 - 2026	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Operations	
Social Housing Upgrades							
E17[4]	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.	# of units upgraded annually	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Housing and Community Development	DHLGH
E18[5]	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	# of units completed under pilot project.	2024	Mitigation	Co-ordinate & Facilitate	Housing and Community Development	SEAI, REIL

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
E19	Build on the pilot roll out of EnergyCloud to c. 60 social homes in Swords in 2024 with further roll out to social homes across the county	No. of homes availing of Energy Cloud	2025	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Housing and Community Development	Energy Cloud
E20	IGBC Home Performance Index Assessments carried out and where feasible certification obtained for all new social housing projects developed by the local authority.	# Registered and assessed	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Full Accountability	Architects	IGBC
E21	Pilot study to research and potentially futureproof new build social housing schemes for district heating	Study Complete	2025	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Architects	Codema
Accreditation & Compliance							
E22	Green Procurement - Design Team appointments to include a sustainability specialism capable of informing all stages of the design process and documenting the required evidence to achieve accreditation under a recognised Building Assessment Method such as the IGBC Home Performance Index, BREEAM and LEED	Appointments Made	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Architects	
E23	In accordance with the incoming embodied carbon amendments to the Construction Products Regulations, the Building Control Authority will encourage compliance and monitor/enforce the display of carbon footprint on all construction products.	Compliance with the annual market surveillance campaign	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
Energy Planning & Renewables							
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	# of existing buildings and sites developed and occupied.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
E25[6]	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	On Site completion	2029+	Mitigation	Co-ordinate & Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Codema

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
E26	Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis, on council controlled lands	Assessment complete	2028	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel & Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	Codema
E27[7]	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	# of panels installed	2028	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema
E28[8]	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	Strategy prepared	2028	Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
E29	Review Energy Statements for planning applications.	Energy Statements reviewed.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
Energy Awareness							
E30	Work with SMEs in partnership with SEAI to promote energy efficient adaptations	# of SMEs availing of funding from SEAI	Annually	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	SEAI, LEO, LEADER, Chambers Ire
E31	Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through the energy efficiency grant from LEO	# of SMEs availing of funding from Energy Efficiency grant	Annually	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	SEAI, LEO, LEADER, Chambers Ire
E32[9]	Conduct research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post-works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners	Case studies completed	Ongoing	Mitigation	Influence	Architects	DCC and Built Heritage Unit of Dept of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
E33[10]	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	# of buildings upgraded	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Architects	

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

TRANSPORT

Photo Source: Fingal County Council

TRANSPORT

Transportation has a critical role to play in our approach to climate change, as it contributes to a significant amount of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. In Fingal, the transportation sector is the largest contributor to GHG emissions, with an estimated 45% of total emissions. How we choose to travel for work, education, shopping and leisure has a big impact on Ireland's and Fingal's GHG emissions. This presents numerous opportunities for positive change.

At a national level, CAP23[11] sets out an ambitious target for the transport sector to reduce its emissions by 50% by 2030. CAP23[11] outlines the steps which will enable a radical, equitable transformation in how we travel over the next seven years to move towards the 50% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 and a fully decarbonised transport sector by 2050.

This is a challenging target. As a society we have become dependent on private cars, both in an urban and rural setting. The 2022 Census[31] outlined that the number of people who drove to work nationally increased by 4% to 1.2 million between 2016 and 2022. The dominant form of transport for school children remained the car, with 55% of primary school and 42% of secondary school children nationally being driven or driving to school.

The National CAP23[11] Transport Section is framed around the Avoid-Shift-Improve approach: reducing or avoiding the need for travel, shifting to public transport, walking and cycling and improving the energy efficiency of vehicles.

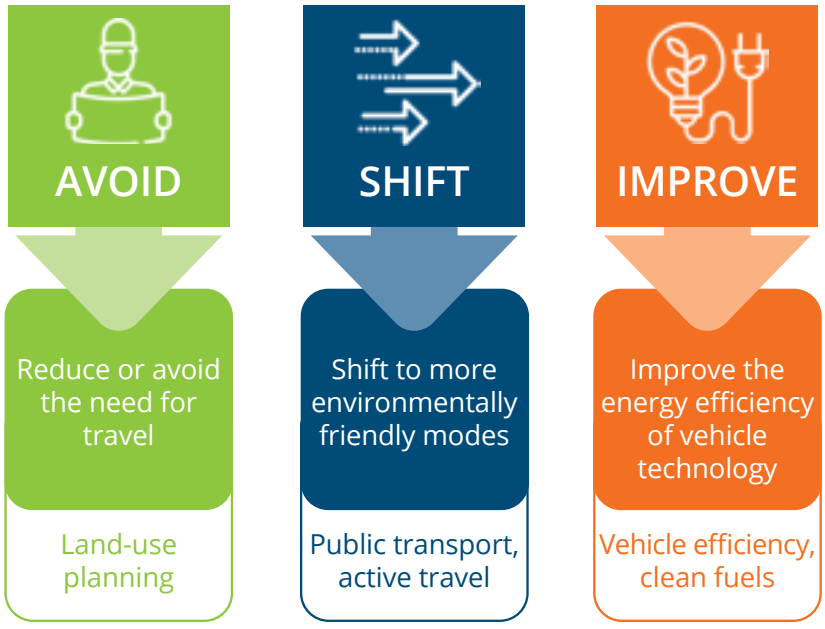


Figure 5.2: Avoid-Shift-Improve approach

Fingal County Council supports the Avoid-Shift-Improve approach through its own Development Plan Policies and Objectives. The Fingal Development Plan 2023- 2029[32] has a focus on Connectivity & Movement in support of Climate Action, and strengthening the integration of land-use and transport planning; with a priority focus on compact growth served by high quality public transport and increased provision of walking and cycling infrastructure. Actions in this Plan further support this approach and will increase the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure, thus promoting and enabling a modal shift to active travel and more sustainable modes of transport. The Council works with a range of stakeholders, including the National Transport Authority (NTA) An Taisce and the other Dublin Local Authorities to improve the sustainable transport options in the Dublin region by implementing the measures in the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2042[33].

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S KEY ACTION AREAS FOR TRANSPORT-RELATED EMISSIONS

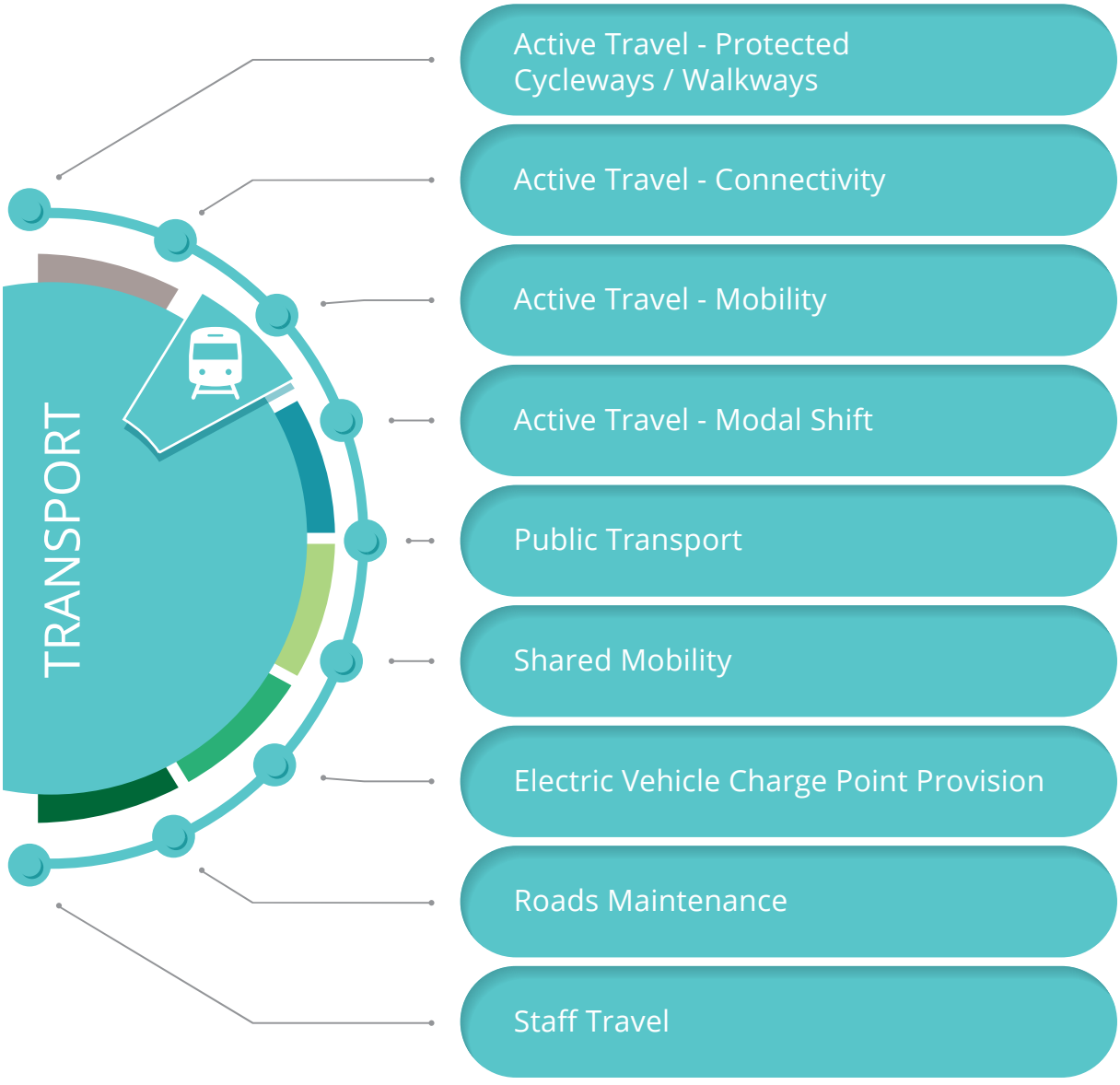


Figure 5.3: Fingal County Council's Key Action Areas to address Transport-related emissions.

ACTIVE TRAVEL

Fingal County Council is working to increase the number of people choosing Active Travel for everyday short journeys, or as part of longer journeys by public transport. The Council has developed an Active Travel Strategy[34] which considers the full range of initiatives the Council can undertake to make Active Travel an attractive and realistic choice for more people. The Strategy[34] can be viewed at: **https://www.fingal.ie/activetravel/strategy**

Active Travel means using your own energy to get where you're going. It includes walking, scooting, running, wheeling, and cycling. It includes all types of trips, with an emphasis on trips under 5km, including going to work, school, shopping, visiting friends and for leisure. Active Travel considers the needs of those who use prams, scooters, wheelchairs, and adapted cycles, as well as new ways of getting around such as electric scooters and bikes.

A significant programme of works has been developed across various active travel pillars including the enhancement and delivery of a protected cycle network across the county, delivering infrastructure improvements which will enhance connectivity, delivering infrastructure in towns and village to make active travel more accessible and safer, delivering a range of safety improvements and tailored safety campaigns, and the support of mobility and behavioural change initiatives including provision of bike parking facilities at key destinations particularly in towns and villages and the reallocating road space.

The Council is supported through National Transport Authority funding to progress the delivery of a network of protected cycle lanes under the five-year programme. These cycle lanes in addition to the network of high-quality Greenways which are under development, will deliver a high-quality cycling network as part of the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan[53].

Active Travel measures in place at Brackenstown Road Swords and St Philip the Apostle School Zone

CASE STUDY

TIER E BIKE ROLLOUT

In June 2022 TIER were awarded a 12-month contract to operate stationless eBikes across Fingal. The scheme initially targeted five locations with 100 eBikes deployed. The initial operating zone covered Blanchardstown, Swords, Malahide, Baldoyle and Howth but was quickly expanded to include Castleknock, Skerries, Rush, Lusk and Balbriggan. Over the course of the 12 months the number of eBikes was expanded to over 250 across the county.

In the 12-month pilot period there were 23,823 trips covering 96,859km. The average journey length was 4.025km with an average journey time of 18 minutes. The carbon emissions from an average petrol car journey is approx. 157g per km travelled and 149g for a diesel vehicle, this is 10 times that of an eBike which accounts for approx. 15g of carbon per km travelled. If each of these 23,823 trips replaced a car journey of the same distance that would be a carbon reduction of approximately 13,232kg.

There have been 9,451 customers in Fingal between July 2022 and June 2023.

The most popular location for TIER eBikes month on month is the Dublin 15 area, these trips would predominantly be commuter journeys which tells us that Bike Share can play a key part in public transport.

TIER bike stand Malahide

SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL

The Safe Routes to School programme was launched to address to road safety concerns in the vicinity of primary and post-primary schools in Ireland. The programme aims to help families choose Active Travel for school trips. Fingal County Council is working to deliver for Fingal schools, with local solutions being designed to encourage the whole school community to walk or cycle to and from school wherever possible, by improving the safety and making these options more attractive.

Grove Road Malahide School Streets – before and after.

These actions in conjunction with other transport related measures will encourage a modal shift across our communities, away from the dependence on private car use to more sustainable alternatives. The aim is to reduce car dependency and result in fewer car journeys particularly for shorter trips; thereby reducing congestion and emissions, improving air quality and the quality of life of residents, and enhance the attractiveness of Fingal for visitors.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2022-2042[33], developed by the National Transport Authority (NTA), aims to "provide a sustainable, accessible and effective transport system for the Greater Dublin Area which meets the region's climate change requirements, serves the needs of urban and rural communities, and supports the regional economy[33]."

Fingal County Council will continue to work with the relevant transportation bodies (including the NTA, Transport infrastructure Ireland (TII), Dublin Bus, Luas, Irish Rail, Bus Éireann, and Road Safety Authority) to facilitate and provide support in delivering major improvements to the public transport network, and measures to achieve modal shift. Key projects include;

- Delivery of MetroLink to Swords and serving Dublin Airport;
- Implementation of the DART Expansion Programme which proposes the provision of high frequency DART services including the electrification of the northern rail line to Drogheda;
- Implementation of a Core Bus Network under BusConnects for the Dublin Metropolitan area and throughout the GDA based on bus radial, orbital and regional routes in the Greater Dublin Area;
- Delivery of the metropolitan cycle network set out in the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan inclusive of key commuter routes and urban greenways on canal, and coastal corridors.

VEHICLE FACT FILE 2023

- Average Petrol car produces 157g of CO_2 emissions every km.
- Average diesel car produces 149g of CO_2 emissions every km.
- Average electric vehicle (EV) produces 33g of CO_2 emissions every km (based on current electricity gird supply in Ireland.
- Average electric vehicle (EV) produces 12g of CO_2 emissions every km (based on the projected electricity gird supply in Ireland in 2030).

Rule of thumb - the larger the car, the larger the emissions! SUVs generally use 20% more fuel than equivalently sized traditional cars - this is true for both internal combustion engine and electric SUVs

Looking at the full life cycle of EVs, battery technology is rapidly evolving and becoming less resource and energy intensive in its production. Over the full vehicle lifecycle, EVs generate much less CO_2 emissions than Internal Combustion Engine vehicles. (Figures referenced from the Dublin Region Energy Masterplan)[24]

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGE POINT PROVISION

Where a transition to sustainable active travel modes or public transport is not feasible, Electric Vehicles (EV) can play a part in reducing the carbon emissions and improving the energy efficiency of vehicles on our roads. CAP23[11] recognises EV as a key element in decarbonising the transport sector. Zero Emissions Vehicles Ireland (ZEVI) has been established to support the delivery of a national EV charging network and to further assist citizens, the public sector, and businesses to continue to make the switch to zero emission vehicles. The National target is to have an expected 30% of our private car fleet switched to electric by 2030, in conjunction with Ireland's target to facilitate a large-scale deployment of renewable energy to decarbonise Ireland's power sector with a 75% reduction in emissions by this date.

The Dublin region represents approximately 25% of Ireland's car fleet and so has a significant role to play in the decarbonisation of the country's transport system. Fingal County Council, in conjunction with the three Dublin Local Authorities, CARO and Smart Dublin, have developed the Dublin Local Authority Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (2022-2030)[35] to support the transition to Electric vehicles. It sets out the Local Authorities roll in facilitating a coordinated approach to the deployment of EV charging infrastructure. Work has begun on implementing the strategy and will continue under this Climate Action Plan.

ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLES IRELAND

Zero Emission Vehicles Ireland coordinates measures to support the uptake of zero emission vehicles and the rollout of charge point infrastructure to accelerate progress towards Ireland's ambitious electric vehicle targets committed to in the Climate Action Plan 2021.

It has an objective voice on zero emission vehicles, providing advice to both public and private sectors and carrying out significant stakeholder engagement. The Office works across government, industry and society to support the transition to zero emission vehicles.

Its operations include:

- supports for uptake of zero emission vehicles;
- infrastructure delivery through funding and policy guidance;
- strategy and policy lead, including taxation and regulation;
- research and innovation;
- communications and public and stakeholder engagement.

COUNCIL'S FLEET

The Council's transport fleet is made up of 220 vehicles, which consumed 5.7 GWh of primary energy and accounted for 15.4% of the Council's total emissions in 2021. The Council is committed to increasing its electric fleet on a phased basis, and currently has 65 fully electric vehicles in the fleet. These include small and medium commercial vans, 3.5 ton tipper trucks, 7.5 ton tipper truck, utility vehicles, dumpers, woodchippers and ride on mowers. Looking to 2030, it is intended to replace most of the fleet to electric vehicles once suitable vehicles become available on the market.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO TRANSPORT-RELATED ACTIONS:

- Replacing short car trips with walking or cycling can help individuals achieve their weekly minimum recommendation for physical activity.
- Petrol and diesel vehicles release particulate matter and gases such as nitrogen oxides, which are big contributors to air pollution. Replacing private car trips with walking, cycling or public transport can support improvements in the Dublin region's air quality.
- Traffic congestion can be a problem in our town and villages where space is limited. Fewer cars are on the road when more people choose to travel by walking, cycling or public transport helping to alleviate traffic congestion.
- Noise pollution is another by-product of cars that can be reduced by cycling or walking. Noise pollution is usually classified as unwanted or disturbing sounds that can affect humans and animals' health and wellbeing. The honking of horns, revving engines, background din of vehicles travelling on the road surface and screeching tires are all sounds that contribute to noise pollution. This pollution has been linked to various health problems, including high blood pressure, stress, anxiety, and sleep disorders. With cycling, walking and wheeling, there's no noise pollution, which can help improve the quality of life for everyone in an urban area.

TRANSPORT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways							
T1[11]	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	m of walkways delivered and improved per year, captured through the pavement management system.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	ECAAT / P&SI / Ops	NTA
T2[12]	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	km of Protected Cycle Lanes and Off Road Cycle Lanes and Greenways delivered per year. # of schemes completed.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	ECAAT / P&SI	NTA
Active Travel - Connectivity							
T3[13]	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/ permeability in order to promote active travel	Number improved annually	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
T4[14]	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	# of crossing delivered	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	ECAAT / P&SI / Ops	
T5[15]	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	no. of upgraded arms of junctions installed	Annually	Mitigation / Adaptation	Influence	ECAAT / P&SI / Ops	NTA
Active Travel - Mobility							
T6	Increase the quantity of bicycle parking and virtual parking bays in the public domain.	No. of bicycles facilitated in the public space	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
T7	Assist in the provision of bicycle stands in private community space, such as community centres, sport clubs etc.	# of bicycles facilitated in private/ community spaces	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
T8	Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county	# of bikes provided, # of bike journeys	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Bleeper Bike, TIER
T9	Provision of E scooters across the county	# of scooters provided, # of bike journeys	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Providers

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TRANSPORT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
T10	Implement pilots schemes for mobility/emobility to promote sustainable mobility by encouraging creativity and innovation in the county.	# of pilots implemented per year.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
Active Travel - Modal Shift							
T11[16]	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	km of road reallocation identified.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
T12[17]	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	km of existing road space reallocated. # of schemes	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Operations, P&SI, ECAAT	
T13	Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc)	# of traffic calming measures	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Operations	
T14	Assess the feasibility of re-allocating existing Pay & Display spaces to bike parking	# of spaces reallocated	2026	Mitigation	Influence	Operations & ECAAT	
T15	Introduction of Pay & Display schemes in accordance with adopted bye-Laws to discourage car use (To decrease car dependency)	# of locations	2026	Mitigation	Influence	Operations	
T16	Provide programmes and initiatives that support community-wide adoption of active travel modes e.g. Learn 2 Cycle with a Disability lessons, Adult Cycling lessons, Walking Buses, Cycling Buses; and opportunities for marginalised groups to engage in Active Travel	# of programmes/ initiatives provided per year	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
T17	Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.	Increase in kilometres of road network with a 30kmph speed limit	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Operations	
Active Travel - Modal Shift - Safe Routes To School							
T18[18]	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	# of schools with measures implemented.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	NTA, An Taisce
T19	Implement the School Streets initiative	# of schools participating	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	NTA, An Taisce

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TRANSPORT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Public Transport							
T20[19]	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	Public transport supported	Ongoing	Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	NTA, TII, Irish Rail
T21[20]	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	Policy developed and sites identified	2028	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	NTA
Shared Mobility							
T22	Promote and facilitate additional car sharing schemes	# of cars provided	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	GoCar
T23	Promote and facilitate additional community car sharing schemes	# of cars provided	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
EVCP Provision							
T24[21]	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	# of chargers provided	Ongoing	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	ZEVI, Dept. Transport
T25[22]	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	# of charging points	Ongoing	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Operations	
T26[23]	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	# of EV charge points provided	Ongoing	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Architects	
T27	Continued electrification of the Council's vehicle fleet as market technology develops	% of total fleet converted to EVs	Ongoing	Mitigation	Full Accountability	Operations	
Roads Construction & Maintenance							
T28	Maintenance and upgrade of public footpath network and regional and local roads to encourage modal shift to walking and cycling	Km of footpaths and roads maintained that facilitates modal shift	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Operations	
T29	Explore the use of sustainable methods of road surfacing that minimise the use of raw materials.	Study alternatives and # of pilots undertaken.	2025	Mitigation	Influence	Operations, P&SI, ECAAT	

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TRANSPORT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Staff Travel							
T30	Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy	Enabling IT solutions in place. # of staff availing of the scheme	Ongoing	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
T31	Aim to reduce kilometres travelled by private ICE vehicles within work hours and incentivise modes such as cycling, electric vehicles.	% modal shift from private car.	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
T32	Prepare and finalise the Smarter Travel Workplace Strategy for staff of Fingal County Council, and engage on the implementation of the strategy	"Strategy prepared # of recommendations enacted per year "	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
T33	Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff	# of staff availing of scheme	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
T34	Provide eco driving training to Council drivers	# of staff trained	2024	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
T35	Implement carbon offset programme for official flights and investigate an appropriate offsetting scheme for the Council's other business travel emissions.	Carbon Offset Programme implemented	2028	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	CARO, Codema

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FLOOD RESILIENCE

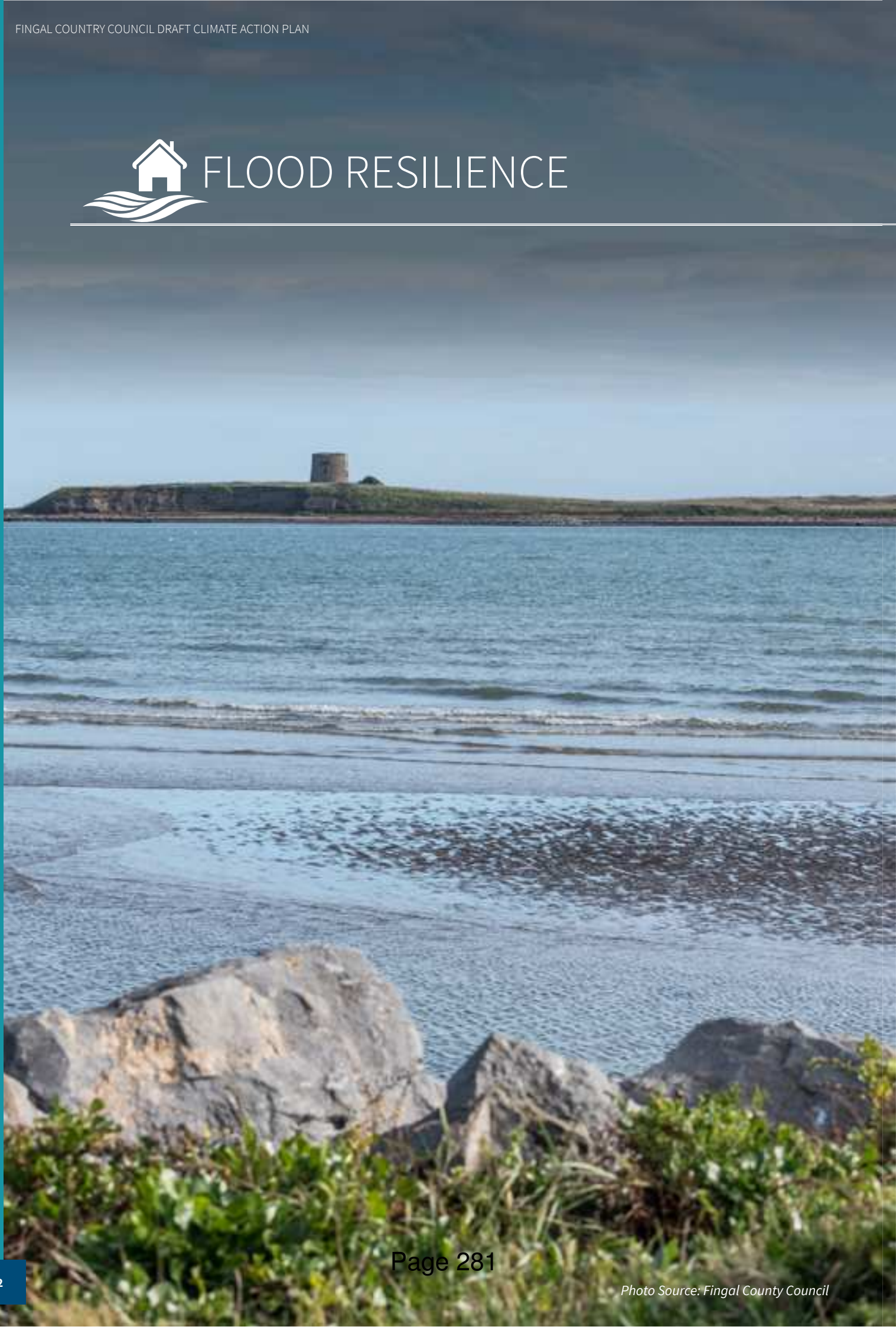

Photo Source: Fingal County Council

FLOOD RESILIENCE

Flooding is a key climate risk facing the Dublin Region. The frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events is increasing as a result of climate change. This may increase the risk of flooding in vulnerable areas of the County and places additional pressure on urban drainage networks. Sea level rise and storm surges as a result of climate change will have a considerable impact on flooding and flood risk for communities and infrastructure located along rivers, estuaries and the coast with accelerating rates of coastal erosion threatening coastal habitats.

WHAT IS FLOODING?

Flooding is a natural phenomenon defined as a temporary covering by water of land not normally covered by water and is a natural process that can happen at any time in different locations.

Flooding in Fingal can occur from a range of sources, individually or combined, including:

- coastal flooding (from the sea or estuaries),
- fluvial flooding (from rivers or streams),
- pluvial flooding (from intense rainfall events and overland flow),
- other sources, such as from blocked culverts

Met Éireann has predicted that autumns and winters in Ireland may become wetter, with a possible increase in heavy precipitation events of approximately 20%, and that summers may become drier. However, the change in precipitation patterns in Ireland, particularly at a local level and for shorter (sub-seasonal) durations, remains uncertain and is the subject of ongoing research.

Climate change is not only reflected in terms of the average temperature, precipitation, etc., but also in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions. The consensus among different modelling approaches is that extreme rainfall events are likely to increase in frequency in autumn and winter.

An increase in the number of intense storms over the North Atlantic could have a direct impact on storm surges, although there is still uncertainty around the impact of storm surges. Coastal erosion can give rise to flood risk, and erosion rates will be increased in the future as sea levels rise.

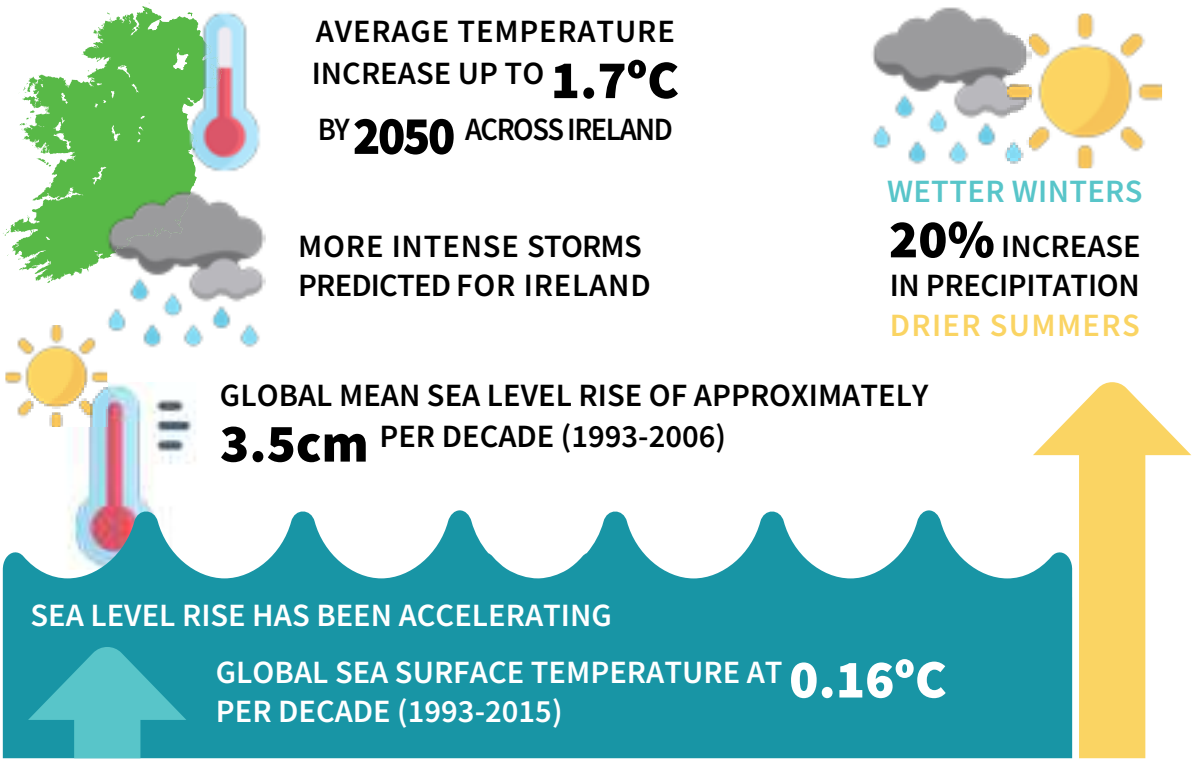

Figure5.4: Anticipated changes in climate, impacting flood risk (Source Met Eireann)

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S KEY ACTION AREAS FOR FLOOD RESILIENCE

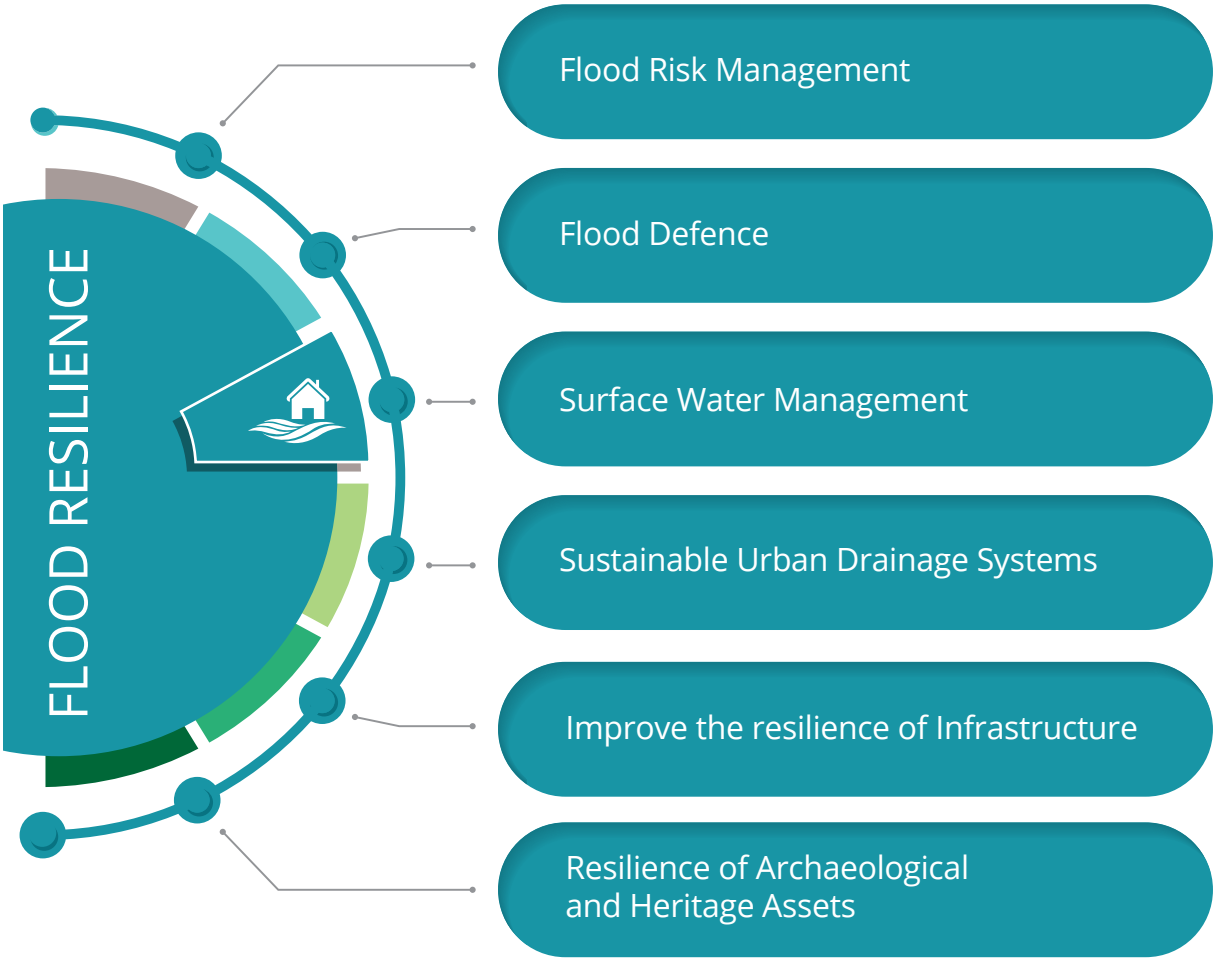

Figure5.5: Fingal County Council's Key Action Areas to improve Flood Resilience

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

Fingal County Council is active across all aspects of flood risk management, from prevention to emergency response, through to infrastructural investment following extreme weather events. This includes actions that consider flood risks arising from climate change through development policies, collaboration with the Office of Public Works (OPW) as the lead state agency in relation to flood risk management in Ireland on flood defence projects, own delivery of minor flood defence projects, use of nature-based solutions to manage flood risks, activation of flood emergency response plans, and rebuilding infrastructure in the aftermath of extreme weather events.

The Council works to minimise the risks posed by flooding in various ways. Flood risk is assessed and considered at all stages of the land use planning process and the county's floodplains are maintained through this process. This ensures that inappropriate development is avoided in areas at risk of flooding and avoids new developments increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere - including that which may arise from surface run off. Nature based solutions are utilised where appropriate to allow space for floodwaters. The Council has completed a county wide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in 2022[36] and this has informed the County Development Plan 2023 to 2029[32]. In addition, Surface Water Management Plans are undertaken on an ongoing basis for all Local Area Plans. These plans incorporate a Flood Risk Assessments and Sustainable urban Drainage Strategies and are carried out at an early stage of the forward planning process.

Where extreme weather events occur, the Council has an Emergency Response Plan[37] in place to reduce their impact and maintain business continuity across the county.

FLOOD DEFENCE

Fingal County Council is working with the OPW and other state agencies to develop flood protection measures in areas at risk of river and coastal flooding within the county.

Fingal County Council has worked to develop and implement an appropriate Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane, Rush and Rogerstown outer estuary. Council officials meet with the Coastal Liaison group regularly, and this has led to good communication and appreciation of shared interests. A Public Information Process relating to the Rogerstown Outer Estuary Coastal Flood/Erosion management process has been completed. Statutory Planning Process for Coastal Protection Measures is due to commence in Q4 2023.

SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Increased heavy rainfall events as a result of climate change and increased hard landscape areas makes the management of surface water more challenging for local authorities. Fingal County Council actively encourages the use of green infrastructure and sustainable urban drainage systems such as green and blue roofs, downpipe planters, permeable paving, swales, tree pits, raingardens ponds and wetlands as water attenuation measures.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) can reduce the rate and volume of water run off by intercepting it, providing temporary and permanent storage areas, and allowing water to infiltrate into the ground or be conveyed more slowly to the drainage system and ultimately to water courses. These solutions can offer a 'total' solution to rainwater management which closely mimics natural catchment behaviour where rainfall either infiltrates through the soil or runs off slowly over the ground surface to the nearest watercourse. These solutions can provide water quality treatment, benefits for biodiversity, and can provide for amenity and benefits to local communities simultaneously.

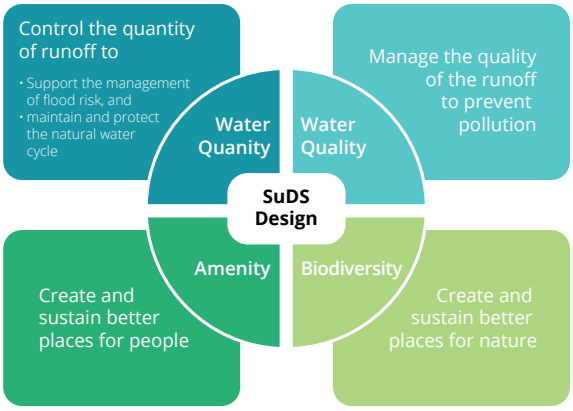

Figure5.6: Multifunctional Benefits of Sustainable Drainage Systems

SuDS must be included in all new developments in Fingal. Fingal County Council has recently prepared a SuDS Guidance Document – Green/Blue Infrastructure for Development[38], which will guide the provision of SuDS for new development through the planning process and will promote and support the strategic planning of surface water management in Fingal. "A Householders Guide to SuDS" is also in development, as an 'easy to use' practical guide for smaller scale domestic SuDS application.

Tree pit under construction

Tree pit on Main Street, Swords

IMPROVE RESILIENCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The Council is responsible for maintaining the drainage systems that manage stormwater and surface water run off as required. However, given the likelihood of more extreme rainfall/flooding events and the increased pressure this will put on the existing network, it is critical to ensure that the drainage systems will continue to operate as required. Existing drainage maintenance plans will be reviewed and improved to ensure a comprehensive plan is in place for the network, including gullies and SuDS assets. The plan will look to include the use of any emerging technological solutions.

RESILIENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE ASSETS

The Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Change Risk Assessment[39] was undertaken with input from CARO, Geological Survey Ireland, and others, under the Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024[29], and report launched in July 2021. This assessment brought together, for the first time in an Irish context, datasets pertaining to the risk posed to the Counties heritage assets from identified climate change hazards such as flooding and coastal flooding and coastal erosion. These assets include archaeological monuments, built heritage, historic gardens and demesnes and geological heritage sites. This assessment is now informing follow-on actions in this Draft Plan including the development of maintenance and condition survey programmes for Council owned historic buildings and ancient monuments that are informed by climate change impacts. These actions will build climate resilience into these archaeological and heritage assets.

CASE STUDY

HERITAGE X CLIMATE PROJECT

The Fingal Heritage X Climate Project is a citizen-science initiative begun as a means of facilitating ongoing monitoring of changes and impacts to heritage sites. Fingal Heritage X Climate encourages members of the community to visit heritage sites in Fingal, observe their condition and location and fill out an online form recording the condition of the site, any risks it may be facing and any visible damage or deterioration. The data produced will then link with the Fingal Cultural Heritage and Climate Change Risk Assessment GIS database https://www.fingal.ie/fingal-cultural-heritage-climate-change-risk-assessment

The original climate change risk assessment was a desk-based study. The Heritage X Climate Project https://www.fingal.ie/fingal-heritage-x-climate can be considered a positive field-based contribution to the ongoing assessment and monitoring of heritage assets which it began. Information gathered from both will be instrumental in allowing Fingal County Council to assess and prioritise sites for site surveys and mitigation work depending on the level of risk they face.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO FLOOD RESILIENCE ADAPTATION ACTIONS:

- SuDS Water Quality benefits: SuDS can improve water quality by filtering urban pollutants and sediment and so improving the quality of water discharged to watercourses, or groundwater.
- SuDS Biodiversity benefits: SuDS can create and sustain habitats for biodiversity.
- SuDS Amenity benefits: SuDS can create and sustain better places for people. Well-designed SuDS can provide for attractive multi-functional spaces to enhance people's quality of life.
- Flood Relief and Coastal Protection Schemes can provide opportunities for additional community benefits in terms of amenity.
- Recognising and integrating cultural heritage into climate action promotes culturally sensitive and inclusive strategies, fostering sustainability both in environmental and cultural terms.

FLOOD RESILIENCE

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Flood Risk Management							
F1	Update Council Emergency Response Plans to include flood event response	Plans reviewed and updated yearly	Annually	Adaptation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
F2	Ensure annual update of the specific risks to service provision in each FCC Department that may be impacted by Climate Change, building on the Climate Change Risk Assessment developed for the CAP.	Annual Risk Review	Annually	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel / All	
F3[24]	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	x2 meetings held each year	Annually	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	CCAT, RPS, Fingal Coastal Liaison Group.
Flood Defence							
F4[25]	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	Plan produced and actions implemented	2023-2025+	Adaptation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	RPS Consultants, OPW
F5[26]	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge,	Projects completed	2029+	Adaptation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	OPW
F6[27]	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	Schemes identified	2029+	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	OPW
F7[28]	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	# of schemes progressed	Annually	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Operations	
F8	Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast	Monitoring programme set up	2026	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	OPW
F9	Facilitate the development of a National Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme	Survey programme facilitated and developed	2026	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	

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FLOOD RESILIENCE

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries	# of sites identified	2028	Adaptation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
F11[29]	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	Construction haul roads and fill removed from wetland	2024	Adaptation & Mitigation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
Surface Water Management							
F12	Record on a GIS layer the council surface water system and make it available to all relevant staff from Operations & Planning. This must include all SuDS systems and flood embankments	Surface water system recorded on GIS layer	2027	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Operations	
F13	Prepare a maintenance register for the entire surface water system within the county, including SuDS, pipes and culverts to aid proactive maintenance, alleviate flooding and maintain water quality	Maintenance register created & updated annually	Annually	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Operations	
F14	Develop an improved maintenance plan for SuDS assets that are taken in charge by FCC, ensuring their continued operation.	Maintenance plans developed	2025	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Operations	
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems							
F15	Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments, maintaining community rain gardens, discourage hard paving in gardens and retrofit raingardens / water butt installations	No of promotional initiatives (social media posts, articles etc) and engagement events per year.	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence / Advocate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
F16	Develop a Blue/Green Roof Guideline to assist both internal and external stakeholders implement these systems as per the County Development Plan objectives	Guideline Produced	2024	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
F17[30]	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through nature based solutions.	Appropriate SuDS incorporated into all developments in the Planning process	Ongoing	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	

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FLOOD RESILIENCE

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
F18[31]	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation.	# of schemes progressed	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
F19	Create a case study of SuDS at Local Area Plan level	Case study complete	2028	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.	Local Area plans with Urban greening measures.	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.	Assessments completed and provided	Ongoing	Mitigation & Adaptation	Full Accountability	Architects	CARO, UCD
Improve the Resilience of Infrastructure							
F22	Assess resilience of regional and local roads in line with Climate Adaptation Strategy issued by the Department of Transport	# of assessments	2028	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Operations	LEADER
F23[32]	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	# of Inspections carried out	2026	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Operations	Clean Coasts,
Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets							
F24	Develop maintenance and condition survey programmes for Council owned historic buildings and ancient monuments that are informed by climate change impacts.	No of projects complete annually	Ongoing	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Architects	
F25	Archaeological and heritage assets to form part of all climate risk assessments including opportunities for integration of cultural heritage in adaptative mitigations e.g. green infrastructure, cycle ways, nature-based solutions etc.	Assets included in risk assessments as part of the Planning & Development processes	Ongoing	Adaptation	Full Accountability / Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	All Departments
F26[33]	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	Number of pilot projects identified and delivered	2027	Adaptation	Full Accountability	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	Heritage Council

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

FLOOD RESILIENCE

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
F27	Support and develop citizen science projects such as Fingal X Heritage as a means of monitoring climate change impacts on Fingal's heritage assets and raising public awareness	# of projects developed with community engagement	2027	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	Heritage Council
F28	Identify projects and opportunities for collaboration with relevant stakeholders to assess and prioritise cultural heritage sites vulnerable to climate change	# of projects participated in	Ongoing	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	CARO
F29	Build climate resilience of archaeological and built heritage in public and private ownership through the Community Monuments Fund	Number of sites in Fingal per year funded through CMF	Annually	Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	National Monuments Service, DHLGH

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NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Photo Source: Fingal County Council

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Nature-based solutions are defined by the European Union as '*Solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions*[51].'

Nature-based solutions work with nature rather than against it to provide sustainable, cost-effective solutions to societal challenges such as climate change. These solutions can be highly effective in both adapting to the effects of climate change and as climate mitigation measures. They can play an important role in carbon sequestration, providing and enhancing habitats and ecosystems, soaking up water and providing flood resilience, improving water quality, removing pollutants from the air, and in temperature regulation.

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S KEY ACTION AREAS FOR NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

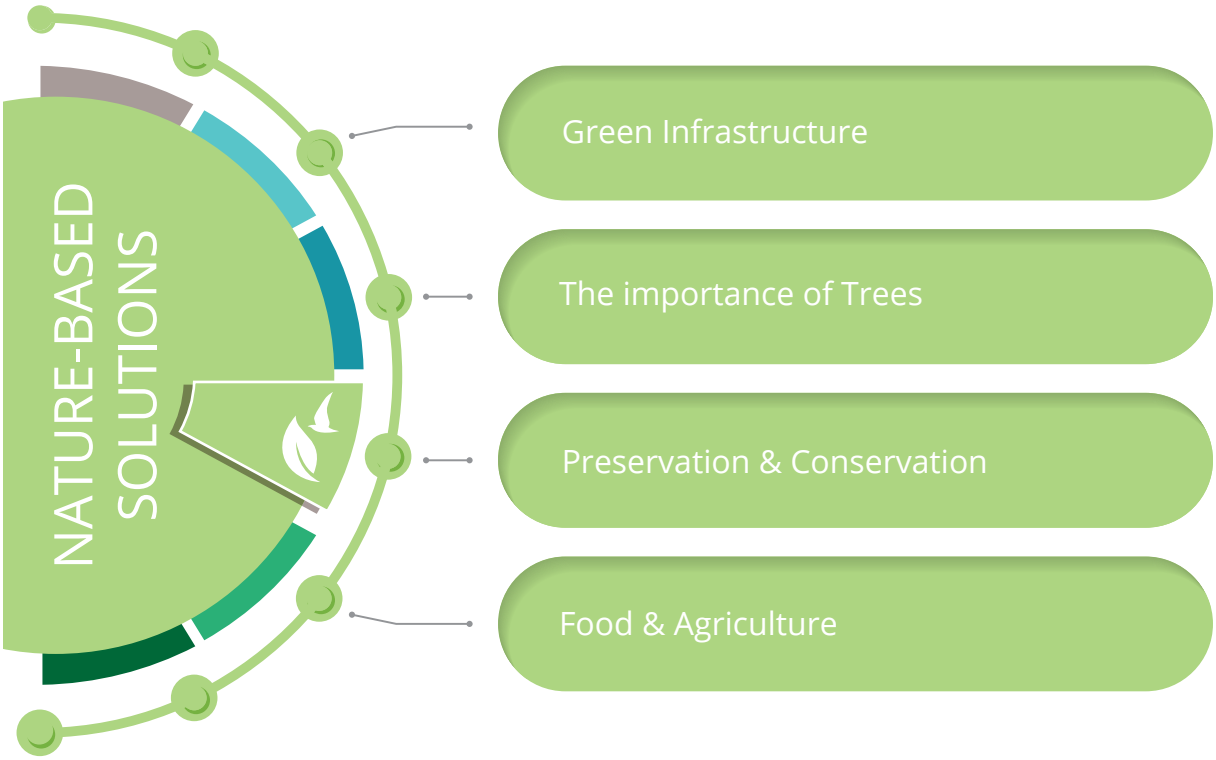

Figure 5.7: Fingal County Council's Key Action Areas to utilise Nature Based Solutions for Climate Action.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

The County Development Plan states,

> **'Green infrastructure can be understood as a planned network of interconnected natural areas such as parks, rivers and open spaces that help to conserve natural ecosystem functions. Green infrastructure planning results in environmental, economic and social benefits by providing nature-based solutions to development objectives. This approach results in resilient urban landscapes adapted for and reducing the negative effects of climate change'.**

The Council is working to protect and enhance existing green infrastructural assets, and develop a network of improved green infrastructure - built around core ecological sites. The Council is also to increasingly green developments through the inclusion of sustainable urban drainage systems and other forms of green infrastructure.

PROMOTING IMPORTANCE OF TREES

The Council recognises the importance of trees and the benefits they provide to our County; and is working to promote the trees as essential elements of the urban environment affording them a similar status to other urban infrastructure. Trees and plants reduce water run-off in extreme rain events, taking pressure off the urban drainage system as well as improving the urban microclimate. Many studies demonstrate the Health & Wellbeing benefits of urban trees. The Council aims to protect existing trees and woodlands and to manage these to ensure trees thrive to their full potential offering all the related benefits through the implementation of the Forest of Fingal, A Tree Strategy for Fingal[40].

CONSERVATION & PRESERVATION

Protecting and restoring ecosystems can help to reduce the impacts of climate change. Healthy ecosystems are also more resilient to climate change. The Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2030[41] includes actions which address biodiversity loss and climate change adaptation and/or mitigation in an integrated manner through ecosystems-based approaches. The restoration of carbon rich habitats such as saltmarsh, wetland and woodland will benefit many wildlife species, while these habitats can also sequester carbon, absorb floodwater and improve water quality.

Through the implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation actions in this Plan, supported by various policies and plans, the Council is working to improve the resilience of the County, to increase the carbon sequestration potential within the county, and to protect and enhance valuable ecosystems which will result in benefits to biodiversity and to the health and wellbeing of our population.

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CASE STUDY

THE WARD RIVER REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Fingal County Council has commissioned the preparation of the "Ward River Regional Park Development Project". The Park Development Project for the Regional Park will be produced by an integrated multidisciplinary team under the direction of Fingal County Council. This project will provide a vision for the 80 Hectare (200 Acre) Park which connects major residential areas in Swords to the town centre. Climate Resilient design based on the principles of Multi-functional Green Infrastructure and incorporating Nature Based Solutions will provide a long-term framework for the creation of places that are healthy, biodiverse, connected, and relevant to the lives of people in the local community. The project will identify the current and projected park user requirements, allowing for development of the park from the present time into the future. The project will showcase how different elements of Green Infrastructure can work in combination so that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The inclusion of extensive new active travel infrastructure in the park design will provide increased walking and cycling options for the local community. Convenient access to high quality sports, play facilities and heritage landscape gardens and related features will further boost active travel locally. New wetlands in the park will attenuate and improve the quality of surface water entering the Ward River helping to reduce the downstream impact on the Malahide Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC). These new wetlands along with planned woodland management, increased tree canopy cover and river restoration initiatives will improve biodiversity alongside managed public access to an important natural amenity. Extensive statutory and non-statutory public engagement in the preparation of the park development plans will ensure that the needs and concerns of the local community are taken into account

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS ACTIONS:

As alluded to in the passage above, - the benefits of Nature Based Solutions are extensive and too numerous to list here. These solutions are unique in the number and value of environmental, social, and economic benefits they can deliver.

In addition to the environmental benefits such as carbon sequestration, water filtration absorption and storage, improved soil health, habitat provision and enhancement, temperature regulation, and improved air quality; these solutions offer invaluable health and wellbeing benefits. Being around trees and nature can reduce stress, improve quality of life, and can speed up recovery times from illness. Urban trees and green infrastructure can remove large amounts of air pollution and dust and improve urban air quality. Trees and nature can also provide for Play & Learning, Shade Cooling & Comfort, Relaxation, and a Sense of Place.

Economic benefits include increased land and property values, increased tourism, increased productivity & creativity, and less financial burden on health & emergency services.

The benefits can also be interconnected: for example, the health benefits associated with contact to nature will in turn provide economic benefits with reduced costs to our healthcare system.

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Green Infrastructure							
N1[34]	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	Management plans prepared and # of actions implemented	2026	Adaptation & Mitigation	Full Accountability / Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g. in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan	Map & Survey & Review completed	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers protocol for nesting boxes.	Carry out exercise on all projects	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Architects	
N4[35]	Develop SuDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	# SuDS project implemented	2026	Adaptation & Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head	# of actions implemented	Annually	Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development	Study Complete	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
The Importance of Trees							
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits	Study Complete	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g. iTree	Valuation method adopted	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	

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NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands	Priority locations mapped, Ha of trees planted, € funding obtained.	Annually	Adaptation & Mitigation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place'	Right tree in the right place list prepared	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
Preservation & Conservation							
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change	Study completed	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	# of studies undertaken	2026	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N13[36]	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	# of restoration projects undertaken	2026	Mitigation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N14[37]	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	Restoration project implemented	2025	Adaptation & Mitigation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces	Increased acreage in pollinator areas	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Operations	

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NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Food & Agriculture							
N16	Continue supporting the use of public allotments as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste	Increased awareness on the use of allotments	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Operations	
N17	Map and protect strategic agricultural land for national food security purposes	Resource mapped	2028	Adaptation	Influence	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	IFA, Teagasc
N18	Engage with the agri-food sector to gain an understanding of how Fingal might better support more sustainable farming practices	Sector engaged	2028	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	Teagasc
N19	Develop climate change initiatives in partnership with local farmers and other stakeholders	Initiatives developed	2028	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	Teagasc

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CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S KEY ACTION AREAS FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Figure 5.8: Fingal County Council's Key Action Areas in relation to Circular Economy and Resource Management

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Transitioning from traditional linear economic models to a more circular economy, is a priority for the EU and Ireland. Increasing population and prosperity, results in increasing consumption of the earths finite resources and this has environmental and climate impacts. A circular economy maximises the use of resources, products, and assets, and minimises resource consumption and wastage in all forms. This is in contrast to the traditional linear take-make-use-dispose production and consumption approach, which is unsustainable. A transition to a circular economy will not only conserve resources, but also reduces environmental and climate impacts. It will foster innovation and thereby increase competitiveness and create new jobs. Everyone can play a part by choosing how we consume and use resources, and by reusing, recycling and minimising waste in our daily lives.

The Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022[42] was signed into Irish law in July 2022 and sets out a statutory framework for Ireland's transition to a circular economy. The Circular Economy Act 2022[42] is supported by a wider circular policy base which establishes the framework for the national transition to a circular economy. The National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029[43] includes targets, policies, and actions to enable the waste and resource sector to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. Targets include:

- Recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035;
- Recycle 70% of packaging waste by 2030;
- Recycle 55% of plastic packaging waste by 2030;

Key national objectives are to minimise the amount of waste we produce, maximising the value of materials that are already in use, and reuse and repair as much as possible.

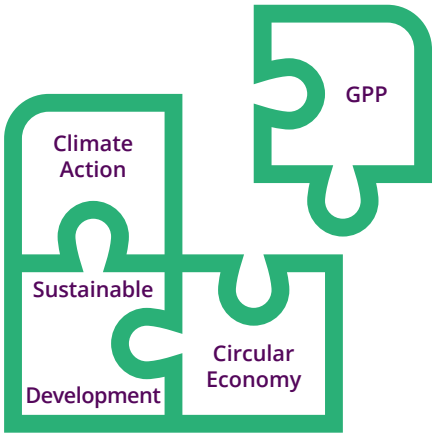
PROMOTE & FACILITATE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Fingal County Council signed up to the European Circular Cities Declaration[44] in April 2023. The Declaration is a commitment from European cities and regions to enhance efforts to transition from a linear to a circular economy. Signatories are committed to the need to decouple economic growth from resource use, recognise that local and regional governments have a role to play, and share a common vision of a circular economy. By signing the declaration, Fingal County Council has committed to enhancing its efforts to move towards a circular economy and to influence a wider transition across the County.

Mayor Howard Mahony signing the Circular Cities Declaration, pictured with Annmarie Farrelly CE, David Storey Director of Services, Environment Climate Action and Active Travel, John Quinlivan Director of Services, Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development and Councillor John Walsh.

GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Green Public Procurement (GPP) is a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle. Under the National Climate Action Plan[11], all procurement using public funds must include green criteria. By undertaking GPP Local Authorities and public bodies will harness their significant buying power to help shape Ireland's transition to a sustainable and carbon-neutral economy and society. Council budget holders and decision makers have undertaken GPP training and ensure environmental aspects of sustainable procurement is embedded in Council procurements.



REDUCE WASTE & INCREASE RECYCLING IN FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

Fingal County Council continues to examine how waste is generated and managed in Council offices and works to reduce waste. Office bin stations have been improved and paper use has been reduced using managed print. County Hall and Civic offices main staff canteens have reduced single-use items and three-bin systems are in place and monitored.

Thirty-two community centres all around Fingal have signed up to 'Keen to be Green'. This is an initiative between Community Department and the Fingal Community Facilities Network and aims to make improvements in efficiency and sustainability of community centres. It's a 5-phase journey starting with Waste, then Water, Energy, Transport and Biodiversity. The centres move forward together and receive awards for each phase. The aim of the initiative is to create excellent environmental standards in these public-facing centres.

WASTE REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Council will work to support targets in The National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029[43] by promoting, encouraging, and facilitating high levels of recycling and reuse, and by providing Civic Amenity sites and a network of bring banks across the County. The Council will also continue to support various waste reduction / repair & reuse / circular economy initiatives in partnership with stakeholders and will continue to collaborate with the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Planning Office, The Environmental Protection Agency, The Department of Environment, Climate and Communications and other national bodies to promote waste prevention and circular economy related campaigns and to implement key circular economy and resource management policy tools and regulations at a local level.

CASE STUDY

PROVISION OF BRING BANKS IN FINGAL

There are 60 Bring Banks throughout Fingal which makes it easy to recycle. Bring Banks have up to three types of recycling containers: glass banks for recycling clear, green, and brown glass bottles and jars; can banks for recycling aluminium drinks cans, and textile banks for recycling clothes in good condition. In 2022, 5,720 tonnes of glass and 31 tonnes of aluminium cans were collected in Fingal. On average 220 tonnes of textiles are recovered annually from Fingal textile banks.

Anti-Graffiti artwork at bottle bank site

CASE STUDY

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL REUSE AND REPAIR

Fingal County Council supports various waste reduction / repair & reuse / circular economy initiatives in partnership with Rediscovery Centre Ballymun. Throughout 2022 Rediscover Cycling sourced 134 bikes from the Estuary Civic Amenity site. These were repaired and serviced by Rediscover Cycling staff. Forty two of these bikes were donated to residents in the Balseskin Migrant Reception Centre.

Rediscover Paint collected 5,564 kgs of paint for ReUse from the Estuary Civic Amenity site, which was otherwise destined for hazardous waste collection and treatment. The paint was re-processed and re-packaged by trained specialists at the Rediscovery Centre. Fingal County Council made 1646 litres of this paint available, free of charge, to Tidy Towns and community groups across the county for use in public spaces, schools, and buildings.

The Fingal musical instruments project has grown with a regular supply of instruments being presented at the Civic Amenity Sites. Instruments are cleaned, repaired, and re-distributed into the community for ReUse. Recipients include schools, migrant centres, centres for autism and rehabilitation, and individuals. These initiatives prolong the life of existing products and materials and avoid the creation of emissions in the production of new products. The success of the instrument project has led it to being scaled up by several local authorities.

Musical Instrument donations to Fingal Schools

Rush Tidy Towns painted Public Toilets using Recycled Paint

CASE STUDY

BROWN BIN APARTMENT PROJECT 2023

A recent EPA study[46] showed that most household organic waste nationally (60%) continues to end up in the residual and recycling bins. Key objectives of the Food Waste Regulations[45] are to reduce the amount of organic waste going into residual bins and to increase the levels going into dedicated brown bins that can then be recycled; and also to make sure that Brown Bin services are available to all householders.

To assess compliance with the Food Waste Regulations[45], Fingal County Councils Waste Enforcement Section have commenced a project by gathering information on the number of Brown Bin services currently in use at apartment complexes within Fingal. Information was sought from the ten waste collection companies operating in Fingal through the use of Regulation 10 Notices to confirm if brown bin service provision at apartment complexes was currently in place. Contact was made with the waste collection companies in September 2022 whereby a list of over fifty property management companies was compiled for follow on investigations.

Management companies have been asked to submit a waste management plan for brown bin implementation and to have the service in place within an agreed timeframe. Engagement with the property management companies is ongoing.

This project will reduce the amount of organic waste being disposed of through residual waste bins and increase the amount food waste that can be recycled for other uses such as compost.

WASTE PREVENTION & ENFORCEMENT

The Council in its role as a Waste Regulator works to improve compliance with waste legislation and develop better waste prevention and waste management strategies.

The Annual Inspection and Compliance Plan under the EU / EPA Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections[47] ensures the efficient delivery of targets for environmental inspections. Under the Plan, monitoring of authorised and unauthorised waste activities and enforcement of waste legislation is ongoing.

Construction and Demolition waste represents the largest waste stream in Ireland. Food waste is a global problem with environmental, social, and economic consequences. Fingal County Council is working increase compliance in these areas, including the segregation of domestic and commercial waste and the management of construction & demolition waste.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:

A move towards a more circular economy should:

- Increase competitiveness, stimulate innovation, boost economic growth, and create jobs in Ireland.
- Stimulate local employment through the repair and reuse sectors in the short term.
- Result in savings for consumers through better quality and longer lasting products which can be repaired and reused.
- Result in increased resilience of Irish businesses who will be less dependent on imports and supply chain shocks.
- Improve social justice and enable a 'Just Transition' through a more sharing economic model.
- Reduce waste generation.

The success of Circular Economy and Resource Management Policies and Plans relies on behavioural change. As a society and individually, we need to become more aware of the links between our own daily choices and activities, and the impact on the environment.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Green Public Procurement							
R1	Develop a Green Public Procurement (GPP) strategy	Strategy developed and adopted by Steering Group	2023	Mitigation	Influence	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
R2	Develop a monitoring and reporting tool to ensure GPP is embedded into all Procurements	Tool Developed and Approved by Steering Group	2024	Mitigation	Influence	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
R3	Ensure GPP Monitoring & Reporting is undertaken to ensure Green Criteria is included in contracts.	# of contracts assessed for GPP inclusion	Ongoing	Mitigation	Influence	All	
Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC							
R4	Implement Environmental Management System for Council buildings including reduction in waste and water usage, and increased recycling	EMS implemented	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability	People, Corporate & Digital Services	
R5	31 Community centres to participate in FCC Keen to be Green initiative over 5 stages	Implementation of sustainable initiatives identified in each stage	2028	Mitigation	Full Accountability / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Housing & Community	Community Facilities Network
Waste Reduction / Circular Economy							
R6	Support and promote the implementation of the targets of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029	# of initiatives supported	Annually	Mitigation	Influence / Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
R7	Establish a network of public drinking water fountains to help reduce plastic waste in partnership with Uisce Eireann	# of new points installed	2026	Mitigation	Influence	Operations, P&SI, ECAAT	Uisce Eireann
Waste Prevention							
R8[38]	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	# of assessments undertaken yearly and compliance with best practice guidance for Construction & Demolition waste management.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Developers, Consulting Engineering Companies, Architectural Firms.

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CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
R9	Assessment of all apartment complexes within Fingal on the management of food waste and use of brown bins. Engagement with apartment management companies to ensure compliance with legislation and to encourage segregation of food waste by residents and subsequent collection by authorised collectors.	# of apartment complexes engaged with and the # apartment complexes with brown bin collection service in place.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Management Companies, Waste Collectors,
R10	Waste Collection Permit and Waste Facility Permit holders desktop annual return (AR) validation and on site verification audits to improve traceability of the various waste streams	# of compliant Annual Return validations/ verifications completed	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Waste Collectors, Waste Facilities, National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO).
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently don't have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance	# of households engaged with and # of engagements resulting in bin service put in place	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Households residing in Fingal, Data Management Company,
R12	Assessment of commercial premises within Fingal to ensure compliance with the Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 in terms of waste segregation and in particular food waste.	# of commercial premises engaged with and the # of commercial premises with 3 bin system in place with an emphasis on management of food waste.	Annually	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Commercial Premises,
Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy							
R13[39]	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	Circular Cities Action Plan Complete	2024	Mitigation	Full Accountability / Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
R14[40]	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan	"Measures Implemented Review completed"	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability / Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	

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CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
R15	Incorporate circular economy principles in FCC Economic Development Strategy	Circular Economy principles incorporated in Economic Development Strategy	2024	Mitigation	Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
R16	Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.	Carbon footprint reduced at events	Annually	Mitigation	Full Accountability / Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
Recycling / Circular Economy							
R17[41]	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	Opening Hours extended	2024	Mitigation	Influence	Operations	
R18[42]	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	# of new bring bank sites	2028	Mitigation	Influence	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Glassco
R19	Provide paints, musical instruments and bicycles from Estuary & Coolmine civic amenity centres to community groups for re-use. Identify other used items that could be collected at the Civic Amenity Centres and re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired for re-use.	# of items re-used	Annually	Adaptation	Influence / Coordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
Land Use & Acquisition							
R20[43]	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	Land & building assessment complete	2024	Mitigation & Adaptation	Full Accountability	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
R21[44]	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	No. of projects/ measures implemented annually	2028	Mitigation & Adaptation	Full Accountability	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
R22	Identify opportunities for the acquisition of land and buildings by agreement/ CPO for renewable energy/ regeneration/active travel/greenway/green infrastructure projects etc	Area of land (Ha) or no. of buildings acquired for Climate Action Projects	Ongoing	Mitigation & Adaptation	Full Accountability / Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Photo Source: Fingal County Council

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The national Climate Action Plan 2023[11] states that delivering on our climate ambition requires the Government and citizens of Ireland, to come together in a strengthened 'social contract' for climate action and the co-creation of real solutions to climate change, that are meaningful, inclusive, fair, and accessible for all.

In developing, implementing, and monitoring its existing Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024[29], Fingal County Council has established a track record of engaging with citizens and stakeholders on climate action; and aims to build on this, through the development and implementation of this Draft Climate Action Plan.

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL'S KEY ACTION AREAS FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

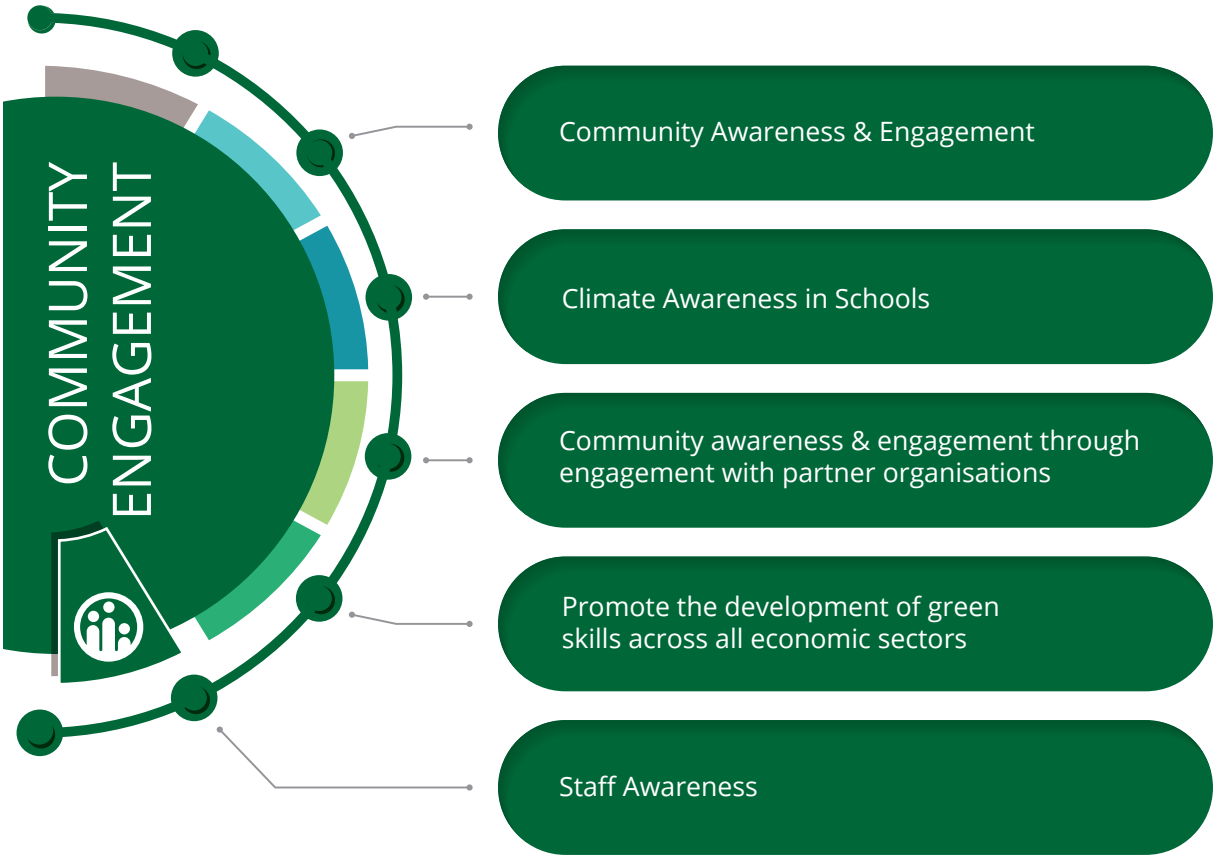

Figure 5.9: Fingal County Council's Key Objectives to engage with Communities on Climate Action

COMMUNITY AWARENESS & ENGAGEMENT

In 2021 and 2022 Fingal County Council, in partnership with the Dublin Local Authorities, Codema – Dublin's Energy Agency and the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office (CARO), organised a full schedule of public engagement events on climate action across Dublin, covering the thematic areas of the existing Climate Change Action Plans. **www.dublinclimateactionweek.ie**

This partnership aimed to demonstrate progress on the implementation of the four Dublin local authority Climate Change Action Plans, to make climate action a 'reality' allowing citizens to see what climate action can look like; and to share knowledge with partners. In total, over 110 in-person and on-line events were delivered across the CCAP[29] thematic areas in 2021 & 2022. The website www.dublinclimateactionweek.ie continues to be a repository for information containing recordings of events and links to local authority work in the area of climate action.

CASE STUDY

MINI CLIMATE ACTION FESTIVAL, MILLENNIUM PARK BLANCHARDSTOWN

As part of Dublin Climate Action Week 2022, Fingal County Council's Environment Climate Action and Active Travel Department hosted a Mini Climate Action Festival in Millennium Park in Blanchardstown. The festivals circular economy theme had a focus on promoting sustainable living through reuse and repair.

The festival was an immersive experience, with members of the community enjoying practical sustainability workshops covering active travel, bike repair, food waste and composting, community gardening, fast fashion/swap shop and alternatives to everyday single use household items. The Fingal Instruments Project, which repairs musical instruments collected in the recycling centres and redistributes them in the community, gave away twenty instruments throughout the day. Musicians entertained the crowd playing instruments which had come through the recycling centres.

Attendees were provided with an opportunity to calculate their carbon footprint using the Environmental Protection Agency's carbon calculator, and people had opportunities to learn how to reduce carbon emissions individually, at home, as a family, and as a community.

Mini Climate Festival at Millennium Park for DCAW22

In addition to Dublin Climate Action Week, the Council has engaged in Climate Action Awareness & Engagement activities across various functions and services, through the implementation of the CCAP, and through its strong network of community groups, businesses, sports clubs, schools, and residents' associations and examples are given below. The Council has also provided and funded numerous Climate Action and Environmental Awareness workshops and training courses for schools, community groups, tidy towns groups and youth and age friendly groups. The Council commits to build on this effort and aims to show leadership in this area through the implementation of this Plan.

CASE STUDY

WORLD SAND DUNE DAY, FCC CITIZEN AND STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT EVENT.

World Sand Dune Day, designed to highlight the importance of sand dunes, fell on Saturday 24th June 2023 and Fingal County Council hosted a well-received sand dune awareness event at Rush South Beach. Sand dunes are a natural defence against coastal erosion and flooding. As fragile ecosystems, they are at risk of being damaged by intense storms which are predicted to increase into the future as a direct result of climate change.

The Council's Climate Action Section partnered with An Taisce's Clean Coasts, representatives from Trinity College's Geography Department, the Dublin CARO and Rush Tidy Towns, to deliver a walk and talk to the dunes. The event raised awareness of the importance of sand dunes, how dune systems should be managed and what members of the public can do to help protect sand dunes.

The Council erected a 1km cordon of rope and wooden posts along the dunes to discourage the public from walking on the dunes and causing further erosion.

1km of recently erected rope and wooden post cordon with bi-lingual signage to encourage people to stay off the dunes in order to protect them.

COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION FUND

The Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, has recently launched a new Climate Action Fund (Strand 1 - Building Low Carbon Communities). This is a fund of €24 million for local authorities to administer across their functional areas, to help support and build low carbon communities. This funding is part of the Community Climate Action Programme, which aims to support projects and initiatives that facilitate community climate action through education, capacity building and learning by doing.

Community projects eligible for this potential funding will address the following five themes:

- Community and Energy Projects
- Travel
- Food and waste
- Shopping and recycling
- Local climate and environmental action

Fingal County Council has appointed a dedicated Community Climate Action Officer to guide and support communities to develop projects and initiative. For information and guidance contact: **CommClimateActionOfficer@fingal.ie**

CLIMATE AWARENESS IN SCHOOLS

At a school level, the Council's Environmental Awareness officer works closely with the An Taisce Green Schools programme, to continue awareness activities and Green Flag awards in both primary and post-primary schools. An Taisce has also developed new resources for teachers on climate action, to overlap with teaching curriculums. Numerous workshops, facilitated by experts from the Rediscovery Centre, VOICE and Global Action Plan, are funded on an ongoing basis for Fingal schools. Funds are also available for schools for eliminating single use items and introducing segregated recycling systems. The Composting for Schools Programme which was co-created in Fingal in partnership with the Dublin Local Authorities and Composting Ireland, has introduced composting in over 60 Fingal schools. Students, caretakers and teachers learn to compost food waste, wormeries, and landscape and gardening waste.

Fingal County Council funded a community 'leaf mould' initiative in 2022 and will roll it out each year in the autumn. One hundred and forty Community Leaf-Mould Cages have been set up in high leaf-fall areas involving almost thirty community groups and schools. Groups fill the cages with leaves and manage the process to produce compost for gardening projects locally.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS & ENGAGEMENT THROUGH ENGAGEMENT WITH PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

Fingal Country Council has worked to actively promote and support the SEAI Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) programme, which is a funding and support programme aimed at helping communities to work together to become energy-smart and more sustainable. Codema is the regional co-ordinator for the SEC network in the Dublin & Mid-East Region. Fingal County Council currently has twenty-two Sustainable Energy Communities. As an ongoing commitment to the programme, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 2022 between Fingal County Council and SEAI. A local mentor guides the SEC through a three-step process of 'Learn-Plan-Do.' This process is aimed at assisting SEC become more energy-efficient, use renewable energy, and consider smart energy solutions. A Fingal information webinar can be viewed at **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GfeUgjP7YB4**

Another ongoing programme is the CARO led, GAA Green Clubs Programme, which sees Local Authorities work with local clubs by offering advice and guidance in helping clubs to complete sustainability and climate action projects under the Programme.

CASE STUDY

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN CLIMATE HERO'S CHALLENGE

In early 2023, the environmental education organisation, Global Action Plan organised a "Climate Heroes" challenge. The national competition, funded by Irish Aid, was designed to illustrate the immediate impact that small lifestyle changes can have on reducing our carbon footprint. The challenge raised awareness of individual greenhouse gas emissions in the areas of transport, food, consumption, and energy and aimed to inspire others to make changes and create a more sustainable future for all. Sixty-eight community groups and organisations from all around Ireland took part in the challenge including twenty-one community groups from the Fingal area. Each group logged everyday climate impact activities in a bid to save the greatest amount of greenhouse-gas emissions. Fingal's groups came out on top, saving 14,744 kgs of carbon dioxide. The National Climate Action Hero Awards ceremony was held at Fingal's County Hall headquarters in June 2023, and awards designed by The Rediscovery Centre were presented to the Ukranian Volunteers of Ireland, Castleknock Tidy Towns, Myrtle The Coast Residents Association and Prosper Group by the Mayor of Fingal, Councillor Adrian Henchy and Hans Zomer, CEO with Global Action Plan.

CASE STUDY

COMMUNITY TREE PLANTING

The Council's Environment Climate Action and Active Travel Department in partnership with Operations Department have facilitated Community Tree Planting during the Winter months in green spaces around Fingal. A mix of native trees, with native providence, such as Oak, Birch, Rowan, Holly, Scots Pine, Hazel and Alder are planted by members of the public. The events have become popular with groups of students from local schools and with individuals wishing to mark an occasion. Local Community groups and Tidy Towns members attend the events and Climate Action information is provided.

New trees planted in Malahide Castle grounds by local community

CASE STUDY

REUSABLE CUP CAMPAIGN

A Reusable Cup Campaign was organised in Skerries in April 2022 in collaboration with The Conscious Cup Campaign, Skerries Tidy Towns and local fourteen local businesses in the area. Reusable cups were promoted in the local cafés and businesses and promotional material supplied by Fingal County Council and The Conscious Cup Campaign. The Council supported a competition, and fourteen local businesses came together to make a #wechoosereuse video encouraging reusables. Disposable coffee cups are a significant waste problem, not just in Ireland but globally. Takeaway cups are not recyclable in Ireland and many other countries. 22,000 single use coffee cups are disposed of in Ireland every hour.

The Conscious Cup Campaign has prepared a Café Map where people can search for cafés in local areas which welcome reusable cups **https://www.consciouscup.ie/cafe-map.php.**

STAFF AWARENESS & TRAINING

In partnership with the CAROs and the Local Authority Services National Training Group (LASTNG), climate action training continues to be rolled out for the entire local authority sector, including elected representatives, to empower and upskill staff to act as leaders on climate action. In addition to this, there is regular climate action awareness messaging through internal Council communication channels.

Engaging and empowering communities can make it possible to realise the multiple opportunities that a transition to a carbon-neutral society and economy presents, such as new sustainable careers, warmer more energy-efficient homes, better travel options, more sustainable consumer choice, integrated spatial planning, cleaner air and water and a better environment for future generations.

By continuing to demonstrate leadership on Climate Action, and actively engaging with communities on climate action, the Council hopes to increase collaboration with communities for positive change in various aspects of community life.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
Community Awareness & Engagement							
C1	Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 - 2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as per Grant guidelines.	# of grants for climate action projects across each thematic area	2026	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence / Coordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
C2	Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA	# of events held, # of citizens engaged	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Coordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	DLA, CARO, Codema
C3	Develop an annual calendar of climate action & environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days, such as the World Earth Day, World Sand Dune day, National Reuse Month, National Bike Week, Dublin Climate Action Week, All Dublin Clean up week. Targeted campaigns to promote activities as per calendar timeline.	Annual calendar of activities developed from January to December each year. # of activities promoted.	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Coordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
C4	Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness.	# of campaigns	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Advocate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
C5	Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries.	# of supports for public, # of citizens engaged	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Advocate	ECAAT / EETD	Libraries
Climate Awareness in Schools							
C6	Engage with DLA to scope requirement for delivering Climate Action Awareness in Schools, through training providers, in advance of Climate Action Awareness being mainstreamed within school curriculum.	Agreed programme scoped and delivered accordingly	2024	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	An Taisce, Comhairle na nÓg
C7	Engage with schools and An Taisce and provide resources & funding to deliver green flags and achieve green schools status.	# of schools engaged, # of students participating	2028	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	An Taisce

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
C8	Provide resources including funding to schools in Fingal as support to engage in resource management projects. Projects may include composting for schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects, resources packs and installation of water butts.	# of schools engaged, # of gardening projects, # of composting projects, # of resource packs provided, # of water butts installed	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	
Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations							
C9	Provide an annual energy awareness event in partnership with Codema, SEAI and other stakeholders	Annual event held	Annually	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Codema, SEAI, CARO
C10[45]	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	# of communities supported	Annually	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Codema, SEAI, CARO
C11	Pilot Climate Action workshops with Tidy Town committees to promote awareness of climate action at a local level.	# of workshops	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Tidy Towns, Workshop Providers
C12[46]	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g. watering	Number of people involved	Annually	Adaptation & Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	
C13	Guided by the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the GAA and CCMA, towards working together on sustainability and climate action projects, engage with the Green Club Programme through a nominated lead, working with the CARO and GAA, in the promotion and support of projects by participating clubs, to meet the objectives, and during key phases, of the programme to 2029	# of clubs engaged, # of students participating	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	GAA, CARO
C14	Keen to be Green Communities: supporting community groups to develop climate awareness projects such as bike repair workshops, clothes swaps, community gardens, green festivals.	# of initiatives / projects supported and examples	Annually	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Housing & Community	Community Facilities Network

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ref	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Mitigation / Adaptation	LA Role	Lead Department(s)	Partner(s)
C15	Work with Global Action Plan on the further development of Climate Action Heroes programme across communities	Programme Supported Annually	Annually	Mitigation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate	Housing & Community	Global Action Plan
C16	Promote LEADER Projects on sustainability	No. of LEADER Projects on sustainability	Ongoing	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	LEADER
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.	# of initiatives supported by the Council each year, One event per year delivered	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel	Clean Coasts,
C18	Sport Grants - Clubs must provide evidence of 'circular economy' and other sustainable initiatives as appropriate.	# of applications approved with evidence of sustainable initiatives	Annually	Mitigation	Influence / Advocate	Housing & Community	Sports Clubs
Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors							
C19	Review Fingal Skills Strategy which includes the development of green skills across all economic sectors	Skills strategy review completed	2024	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
C20	Expand participation in Green Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy	Group membership expanded	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
C21	Establish an Agri-Food Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy to promote diversification within the Agri-Food Sector	Membership of group & number of initiatives promoted	2024	Mitigation & Adaptation	Influence	Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development	
Staff Awareness							
C22	Provide Climate Awareness training for all staff and elected members and identify opportunities to embed climate awareness across all departments	# of staff trained, # of councillors trained	Annually	Mitigation & Adaptation	Co-ordinate and Facilitate / Advocate	People, Corporate & Digital Services	Codema, CARO, LASNTG
C23	Develop climate action induction pack for all new staff.	Pack developed	2024	Mitigation & Adaptation	Advocate	People, Corporate & Digital Services	CARO

Actions with a note are summary actions. Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment of the actions in this Draft Plan can be viewed in appendix 1.

6. DECARBONISING ZONE

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS A DECARBONISING ZONE?

A Decarbonising Zone (DZ) is a chosen area where local authorities and communities work together to reduce the amount of carbon produced by their everyday activities. By looking within the community for ways to live and work more sustainably, these zones can find local solutions to global problems, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving air quality, saving energy and reducing waste.

The main objective of a Decarbonising Zone is to find innovative but achievable ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the area by 51% by 2030, based on 2018 levels, in line with the National Climate Objective[11]. Each zone's plan will be based on the characteristics of the area, what is of benefit to the local community, and how these elements can work together to reduce or remove carbon and other greenhouse gases from the zone.

By creating these zones nationwide, different approaches and projects can be tested and perfected, allowing other communities to apply these ideas based on their own needs.

WHY IS THE 'DECARBONISING ZONE' PROJECT HAPPENING?

Under the National Climate Action Plan 2019[48], every local authority in the country is required to plan a Decarbonising Zone. Further to this, as part of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021[1], every local authority is also required to produce a detailed Climate Action Plan. The Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans[17] published by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communication (DECC) in 2023, clarified that Decarbonising Zones must now be included in all local authority Climate Action Plans.

WHY WAS BALBRIGGAN CHOSEN?

To qualify as Decarbonising Zones, the chosen areas need to have certain characteristics that have potential for climate action across a variety of sectors. Balbriggan was chosen as a Decarbonising Zone as it was considered; 1) to be ready to support climate action, 2) to have a strong sense of community, 3) to be the right size in terms of population (at least 5,000 people for urban decarbonising zones).

As a Decarbonising Zone, Balbriggan also has a lot of potential for developing new and existing climate projects, with opportunities for tackling a host of issues. For example, air quality could be improved by looking at increasing use of public transport, active travel, and mobility hubs. Energy sustainability could be addressed with new energy infrastructure, like electricity network upgrades and district heating, and by improving efficiency and renewable heat in residential, public, and commercial sector buildings. There are opportunities for greening projects that support biodiversity in both public and privately held areas of land.

Additionally, the Our Balbriggan project which aims to transform and rejuvenate Balbriggan by 2027 is currently underway with government funding of over €50m. Together, the Our Balbriggan project and decarbonising zone have the potential to be developed hand in hand, and make a greater positive impact for the area.

VISION FOR DZ

The Council has developed a draft vision for the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone as follows:

THE DECARBONISING ZONE OF BALBRIGGAN WILL SHOWCASE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR DECARBONISATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVING IN OUR COUNTY.

THE BALBRIGGAN DECARBONISING ZONE TODAY

INTRODUCTION

In order to achieve the target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030, we first need to know; 1) the current emissions in the decarbonising zone, 2) what activities are producing them, and 3) the purpose of these activities.

In this section we look at everything from the population breakdown and travel patterns, to the types of buildings and heating systems within the area. This gives us a detailed overview in terms of knowing existing behaviours, activities and infrastructure so that we can decide how best to develop solutions together that are tailored to Balbriggan and everyone living and working here.

SIZE, ZONING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Balbriggan is a coastal town, about 34 km north of Dublin city. The Balbriggan decarbonising zone (DZ) is shown in Figure 6.1 & Figure 6.2 below. It encompasses the core town centre of Balbriggan, and residential areas lying largely north of the river Bracken. The zone is mainly used for residential purposes, which cover 33% of the total area. The town centre covers the second biggest area (around 19%). Open space (parks etc) and roads both also have significant areas with 17% of the total space each.

The total area is 1.3 km2, including approximately 3,680 households, and 80 commercial and industrial buildings.

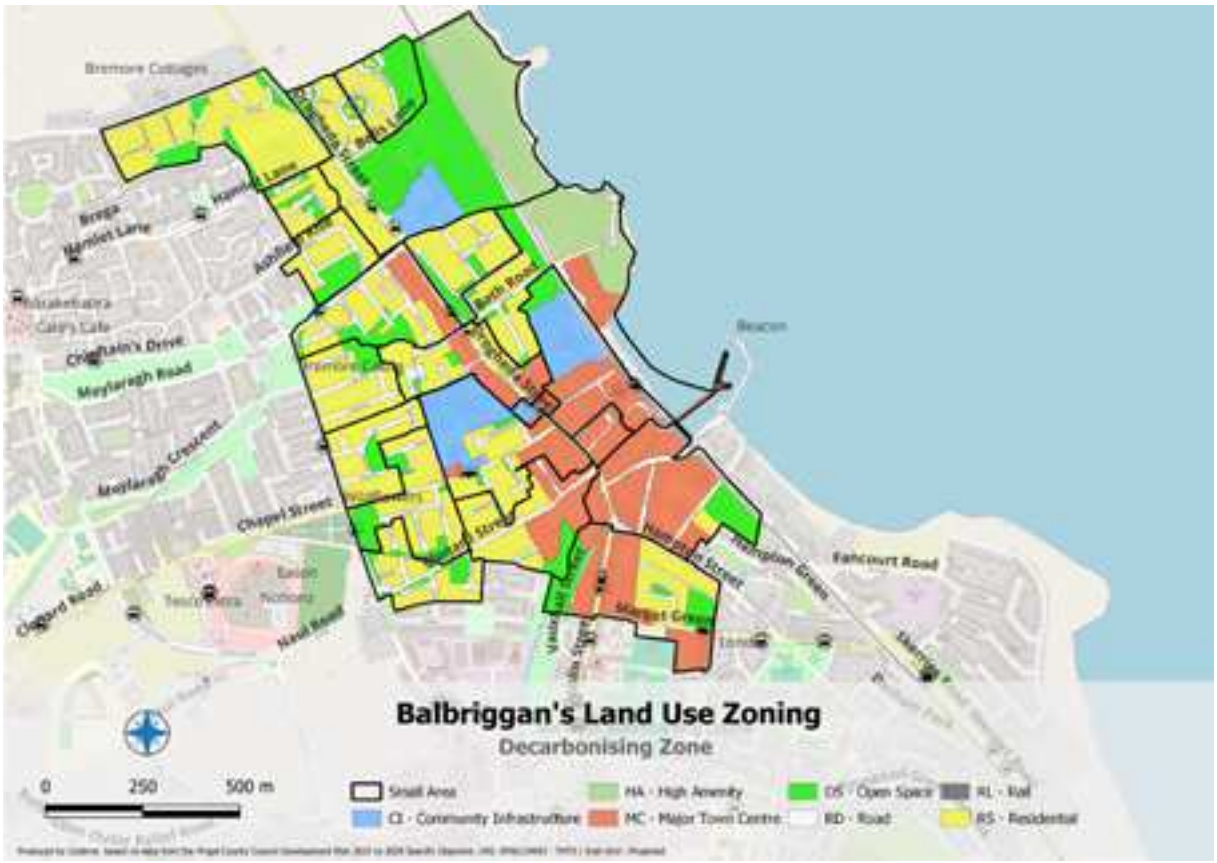

Figure 6.1: *Location of Balbriggan DZ and land use zoning within the DZ*

POPULATION

The population of Balbriggan DZ is approximately 5,900 inhabitants. The age profile is made up of 12.6% of people older than 60 years of age, 32.8% younger than 20 years of age, and the remaining 54.6% are between 20 and 60 years old.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition to the town centre, residential and open space areas, Balbriggan DZ includes the following amenities and public places shown in Figure 2.

- **Balbriggan harbour**
- **Balbriggan beach**
- **Courthouse**
- **Health centre**
- **Community centre**
- **Garda station**
- **Schools**
- **Sports and community organisations**

TRANSPORT LINKS

Balbriggan is served by the Belfast–Dublin rail line which is the main and busiest railway route on the island of Ireland that connects Dublin Connolly station in the Republic of Ireland and Belfast Lanyon Place station in Northern Ireland. Balbriggan is also accessed by the M1 motorway, approximately 2 km west of the town. Dublin Bus routes 33 and the 33n Nitelink also serve Balbriggan.

Figure 6.2: *Amenities and public spaces in Balbriggan DZ*

EXISTING KEY CONTACTS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholder engagement is essential to the development of the Decarbonising Zone plans. For example, the National Guidelines of the Local Authority Climate Action Plans[17] recommends early and continued engagement of stakeholders throughout the project. Additionally, the guidance highlights that the Local Authority does not possess "the control or power to directly influence all of the energy and emission reductions within the boundaries of the DZ area". Therefore, it is crucial to engage a wide range of sectors and stakeholders in the DZ process to identify actions and progress the development and implementation of the plan[27].

To ensure a fair and just process in developing and implementing the Balbriggan DZ, Fingal County Council plans to engage stakeholders from the local area such as community groups, educational facilities, health centres, childcare and youth groups, faith bodies and the creative arts.

It will be crucial to identify and engage "key intermediaries" such as those with wide community following and influence in the area. These trusted groups and individuals can act as "connectors" between the community and the Council, leveraging existing projects, raising awareness of the DZ plans and engaging the wider community.

One example of a key intermediary group that should be engaged in the DZ process are the Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) in the area. An SEC is a group of people who have come together to improve how energy is used within the community and develop energy efficiency improvements for the benefit of their community. SEC often look at projects in homes, transport and local business. They aim to:

- be energy-efficient
- use renewable energy
- consider smart energy solutions

An SEC can include a range of different energy users in the community such as houses, sports clubs, community centres, churches and businesses. In this way, an SEC connects sustainable energy, local economic development and public wellbeing. There are two SEAI[28] SEC in Balbriggan - 'Fingal Renewable', and 'Balbriggan Sustainable Energy Community'.

EMISSIONS WITHIN THE BALBRIGGAN DECARBONISING ZONE

A Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI) is a way of taking a snapshot of how much greenhouse gases are currently being released in a specific area. It looks at sources of emissions, such as factories, cars, homes, and other activities as well as electricity usage and waste management. The Baseline Emissions Inventory helps guide the actions taken in the decarbonising zones.

The Baseline Emissions Inventory was developed using methodologies from several Codema reports[29], national guidelines for local authority climate action plans[30] and supporting datasets[31] . The series of maps outlined in the following section have been created using the same methodologies, sources and datasets.

BEI for Decarbonising Zones Nationally will use a baseline of 2018. Using this baseline data, it's possible to see where the biggest potential for carbon savings can be made, and how to consider approaches to reach the goal of 51% reduction by 2030 (Figure 6.3). The results show that the Balbriggan DZ produced 15,890 tCO_2 equivalent in 2018. By comparing 2030 emissions data to the 2018 baseline, it will be possible to see the progress made and measure the success of climate actions across the zone.

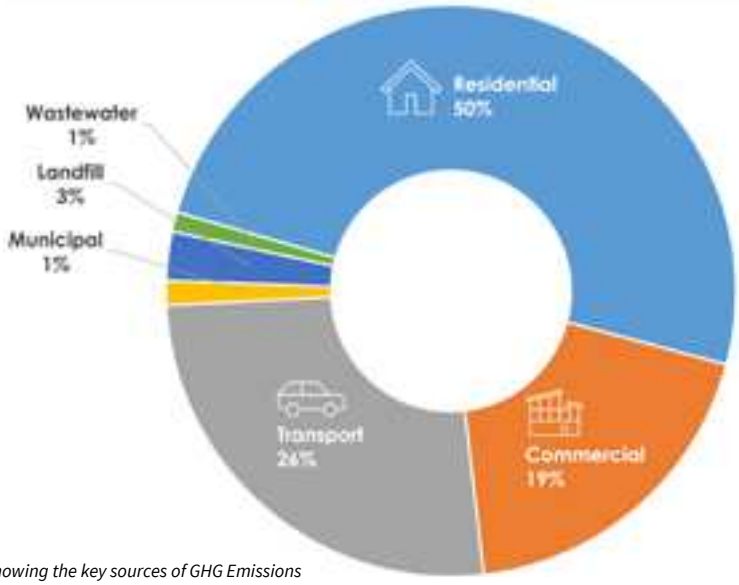

Figure 6.3: Baseline Emissions Inventory for Balbriggan DZ showing the key sources of GHG Emissions

RESIDENTIAL EMISSIONS

The following series of maps[32] - residential emissions, building energy rating, and heating system (Figures 6.4 – 6.6) - help us to understand the type of homes and heating systems in the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone. Together they help us to understand the areas where home energy upgrades or retrofits can have the greatest impact on emissions and air quality, and the type of work that will be required.

Figure 6.4 below shows the spatial breakdown of residential emissions in the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone, per 'small area[33]' highlighting the areas of highest and lowest emissions from the residential sector. The darker colours on the map help to show the areas where home energy upgrades can have the greatest impact on reducing emissions.

A Building Energy Rating (BER) certificate rates a home's energy performance on a scale between A and G. A-rated homes are the most energy efficient while G-rated homes are the least energy efficient. Figure 6.5 below shows the average Building Energy Rating (BER) of the houses in each small area in the Balbriggan DZ. The BERs are largely in the mid to lower ranges of C3, D1, D2 ratings reflecting the ageing building stock in this area, and highlighting the considerable work required to meet the national aims of improving the BER of our building stock.

Figure 6.6 below shows the areas where the primary heating fuels – gas, oil, and electricity are used in the decarbonising zone. Natural gas is the main fuel source for residential heating (50%), followed by oil (29%) and electricity (14%). Other fuels include coal, wood, peat, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

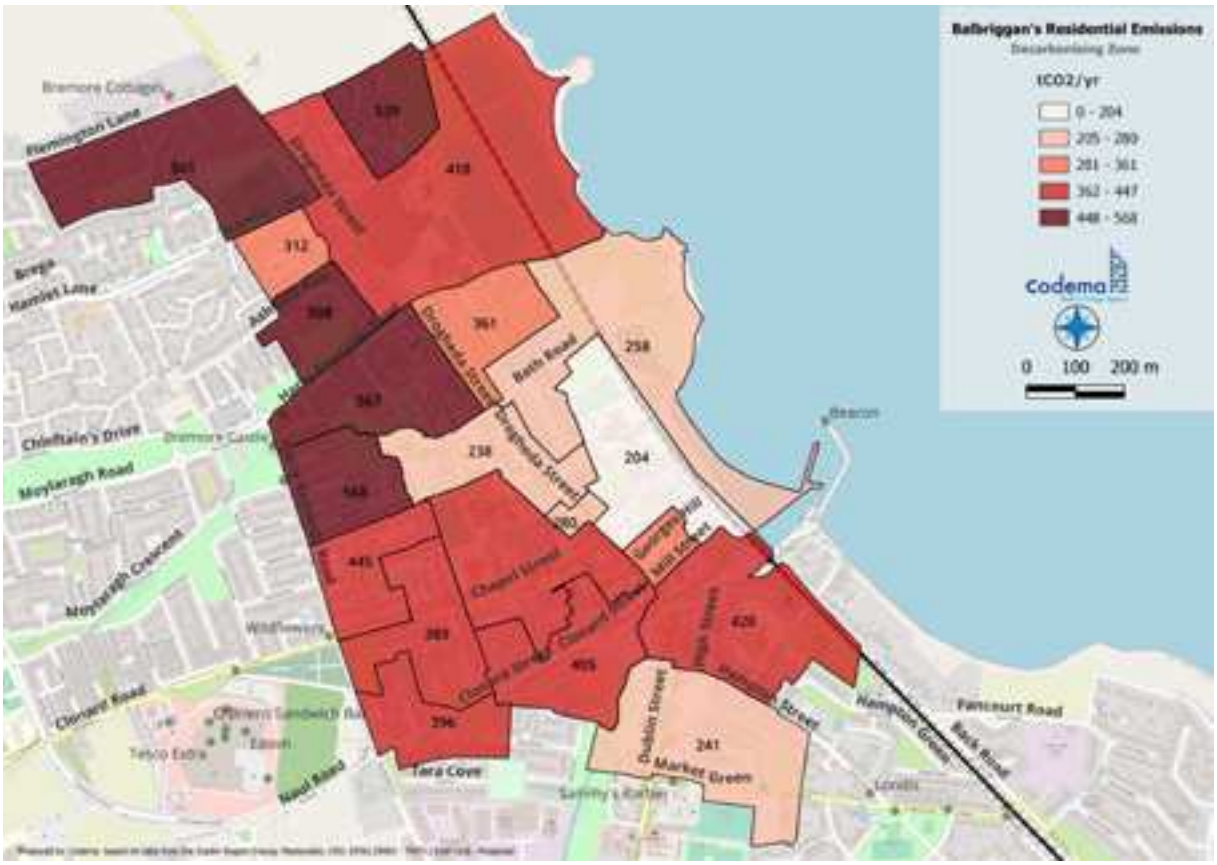

Figure 6.4: Residential Emissions (tCO_2) per Small Area in Balbriggan DZ

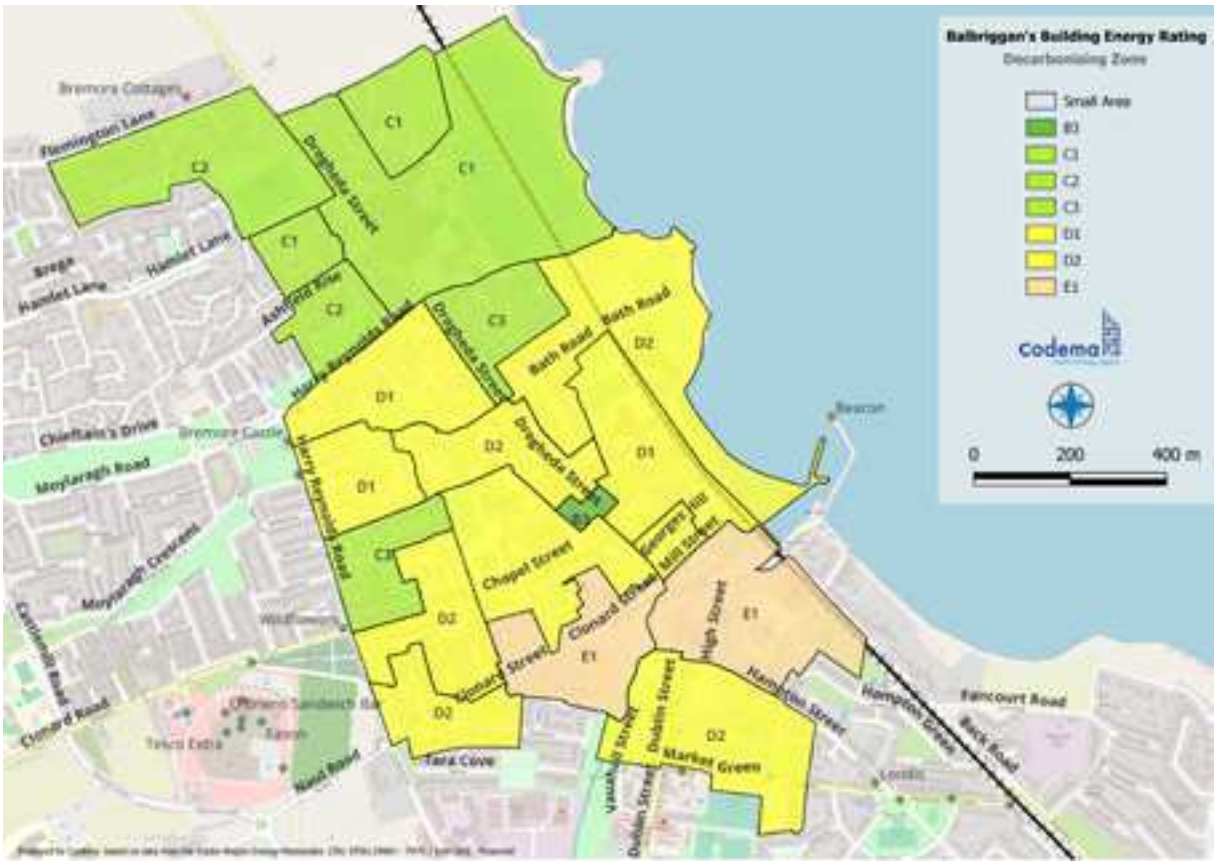

Figure 6.5: Average Building Energy Rating (BER) of the houses in each Small Area in the Balbriggan DZ

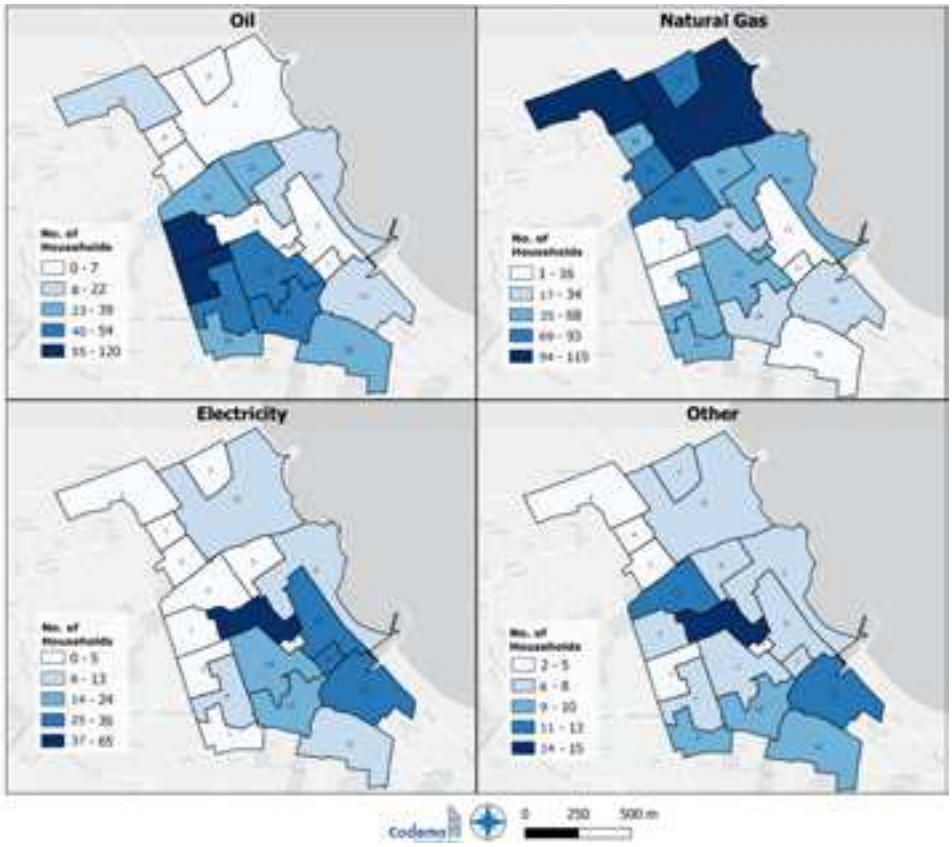

Figure 6.6: Heating fuels used per Small Area in Balbriggan DZ, as per the 2016 census data

COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC EMISSIONS

The greenhouse gas emissions from the wider commercial sector within the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone are reflected in Figure 6.7 below. This includes small, medium and large businesses, from high street retail shops and supermarkets, to office buildings, and industrial activities like factories. It also includes public sector buildings. Understanding the areas of highest and lowest emissions from this sector, helps us to understand where future emission reduction and renewable energy projects can have the greatest impact[34].

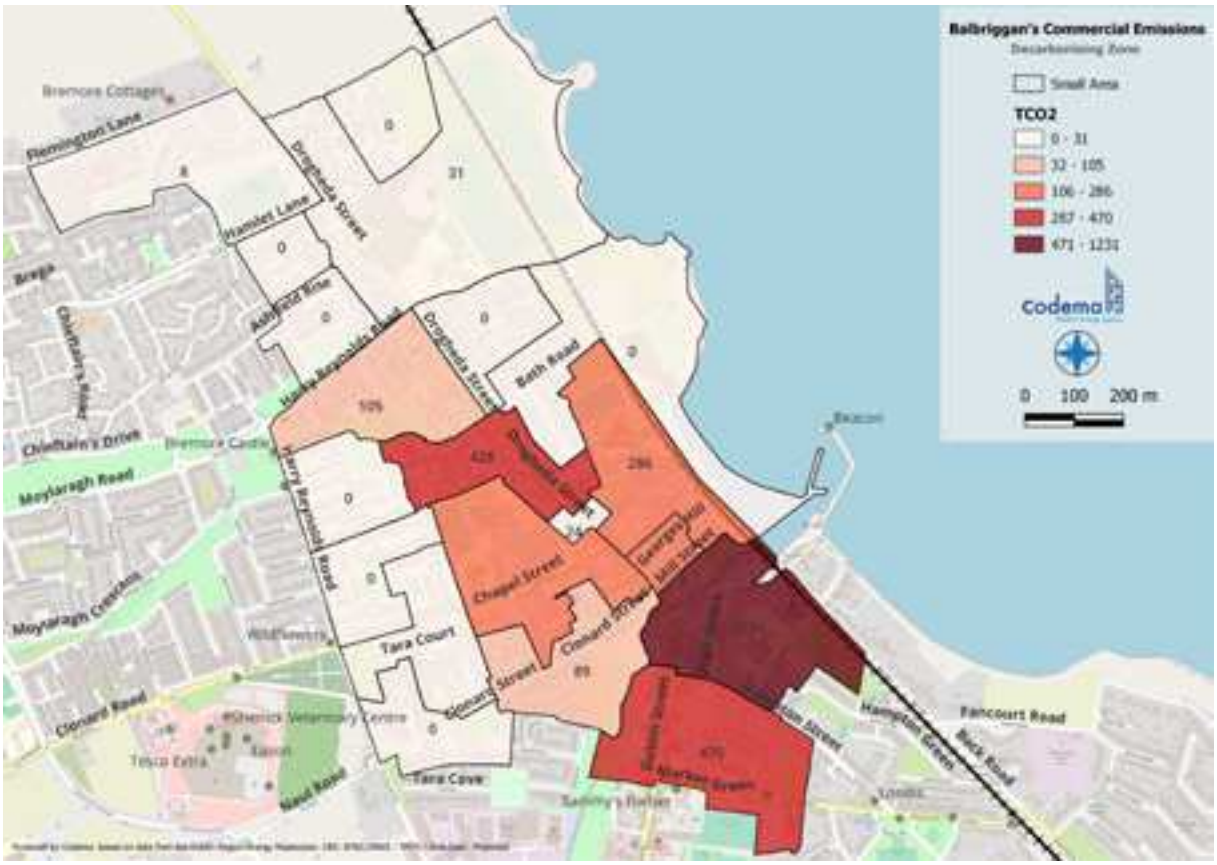

Figure 6.7: Commercial Emissions (tCO_2) per Small Area in Balbriggan DZ

TRANSPORT EMISSIONS & PROFILE

In the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone about 53% of transport emissions come from road trips, and 47% from rail transport. Figure 6.8 below shows the roads within the decarbonising zone which have the highest emissions associated with them and Figure 6.9 shows the ways that people within the decarbonising zone travel to work, school or college. In order to reduce emissions in transport significantly, a shift to active travel is needed, in addition to greater uptake of electric vehicles. This chart shows that there may be a large opportunity to reduce car journeys in favour of active travel, as 46% of all journeys within the decarbonising zone were in a car. This information can be used to support new plans for more sustainable travel options within the zone.

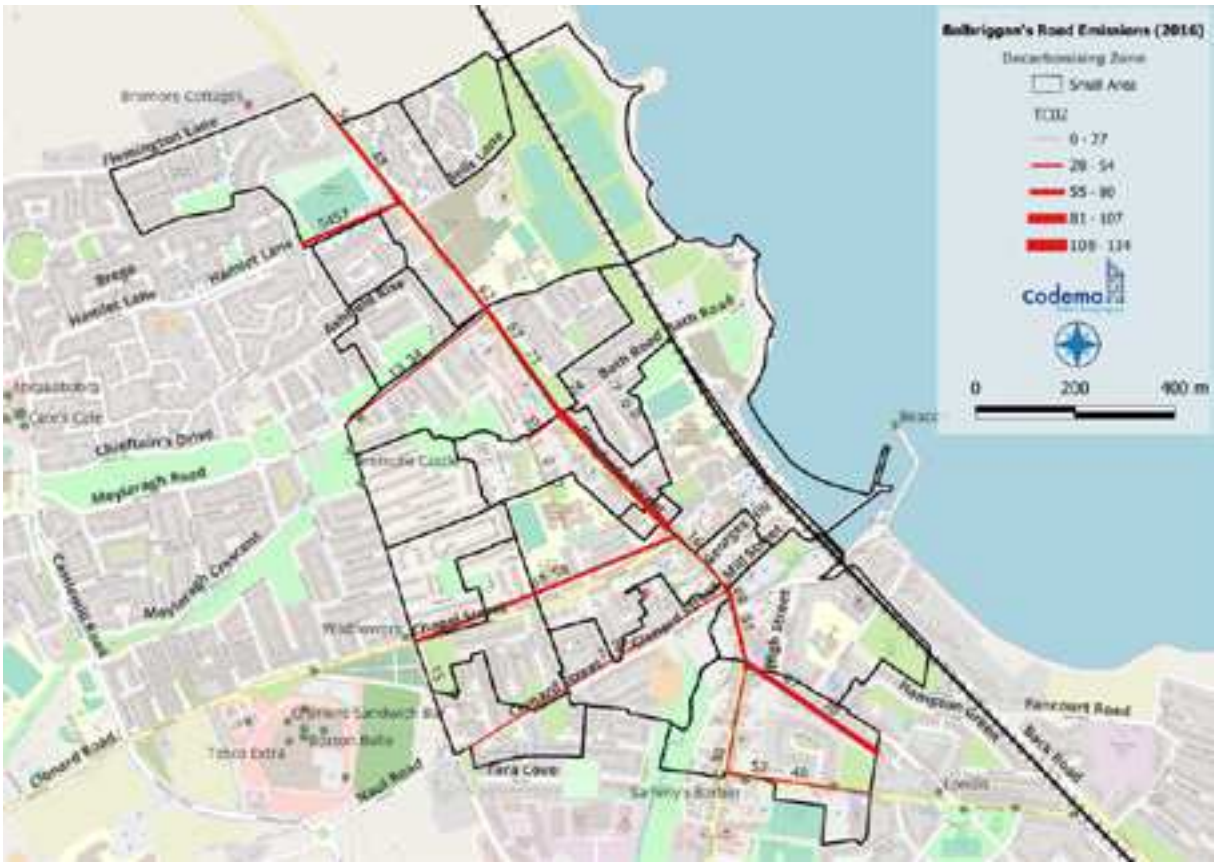

Figure 6.8: Road Emissions (tCO_2) – developed based on modelling data supplied by the National Transport Authority

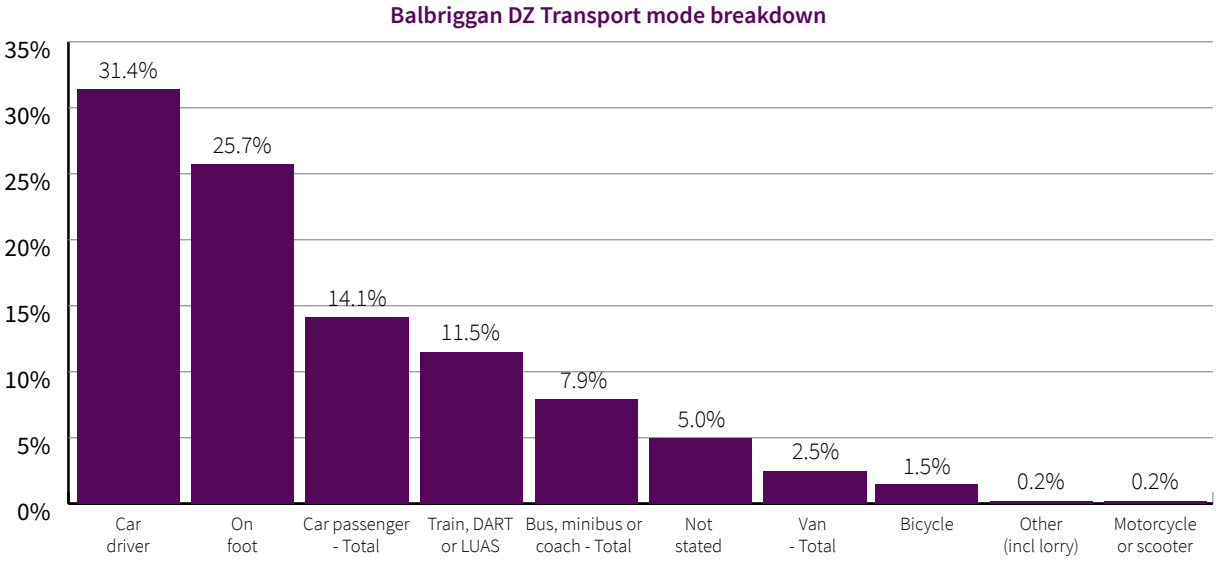

Figure 6.9: Journeys to works, school or college within the Balbriggan DZ (CSO 2016)

ROLE OF FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

The core role of Fingal County Council in the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone is as a facilitator. To support and deliver the Decarbonising Zone plan, action will be needed by Fingal County Council, but also other public sector organisations, local business and industry, social and community groups, and the wider public.

Recognising this, Fingal County Council will play several roles while supporting climate action in Balbriggan. These roles are:

- **Direct action**
  delivering on climate action in areas within the local authority's direct control including own buildings, infrastructure, systems, operations, and staff.
- **Facilitation**
  delivering on climate action by coordinating, connecting, and linking others. This can include stakeholder engagement, capacity-building, developing partnerships, funding, and policy support, among other enabling activities.
- **Advocacy**
  communicating, influencing, and building on a shared vision of the DZ, as well as raising awareness of the DZ plan and developing recommended and new actions with a wide network of local stakeholders to achieve support from the local community.

CLIMATE PATHWAYS AND KEY OPPORTUNITIES

Climate pathways could be described as choices or routes that could significantly reduce emissions within the Decarbonising Zone. These pathways highlight key ways to reduce emissions, and show how potentially effective these might be. This analysis supports the creation of a DZ plan that best suits the unique circumstances and resources within the zone, while also aligning with Ireland's national climate goals[11] (i.e., 51% reduction in emissions by 2030). By exploring these climate pathways, the zone can make significant progress in combating climate change and creating a cleaner, more sustainable future for Balbriggan.

In this section, we look at the Climate Pathways that could be explored within the residential, commercial and transport sectors.

RESIDENTIAL CLIMATE PATHWAY TO 2030

A potential emissions pathway for the residential sector of the Balbriggan DZ is presented below in Figure 6.10. Emission reduction measures are presented in orange, and are ranked in terms of cost effectiveness from left to right. These measures are: 1) Electricity Supply, 2) Solar PV and Home Energy Upgrades. A 5% increase in emissions is expected in a BAU scenario[35].

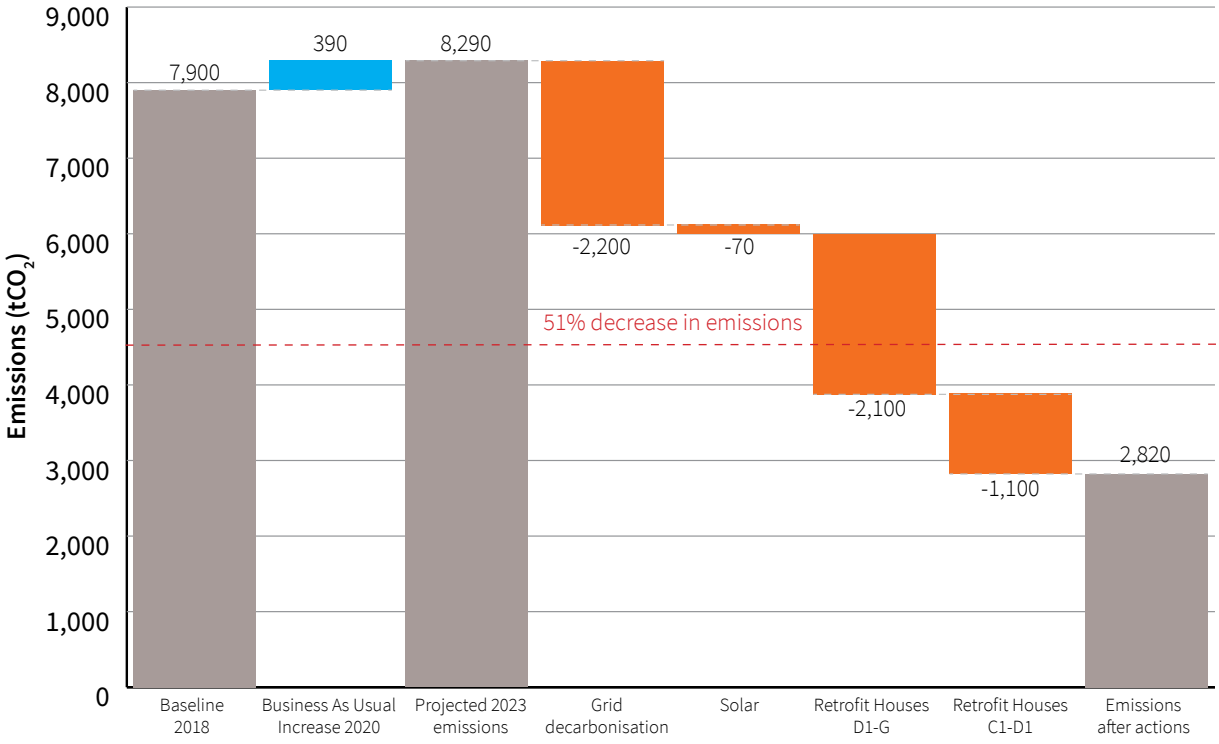

Figure 6.10: Balbriggan DZ Residential Climate Pathway

1. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity grid decarbonisation means using cleaner sources such as wind and solar to generate electricity that in turn powers our homes and businesses. Future electricity grid decarbonisation will reduce emissions by an estimated 28%[36] (2,200 t CO_2) in the Balbriggan DZ. This leaves an additional 2,190 t CO_2 to tackle in order to reach the target of 51% emissions reduction by 2030.

2. SOLAR PV & HOME ENERGY UPGRADES

This remaining 2,190t CO_2 target could be reached through a combination of rooftop Solar PV panels and also Home Energy Upgrades for about 1,035 homes currently between BER D1 and G, as shown below[37]. Home energy upgrades on the remaining 937 homes currently between BER C and D1 provide potential for reducing emissions in the zone beyond the 51% target. Home energy upgrades (or retrofits) may involve attic and wall insulation, ventilation, airtightness measures, and installation of renewable heating systems.

COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC CLIMATE PATHWAY TO 2030

A potential emissions pathway for commercial and public emissions within the DZ is presented in Figure 6.11 below. The measures are presented in order of cost per tonne of CO_2 saved, meaning the measures on the left will likely provide more value for money. This commercial sector refers to commercial buildings and public buildings (including street lighting). The main areas for reducing emissions in the commercial sector are: 1) Electricity Supply and 2) the Decarbonisation of Heat.

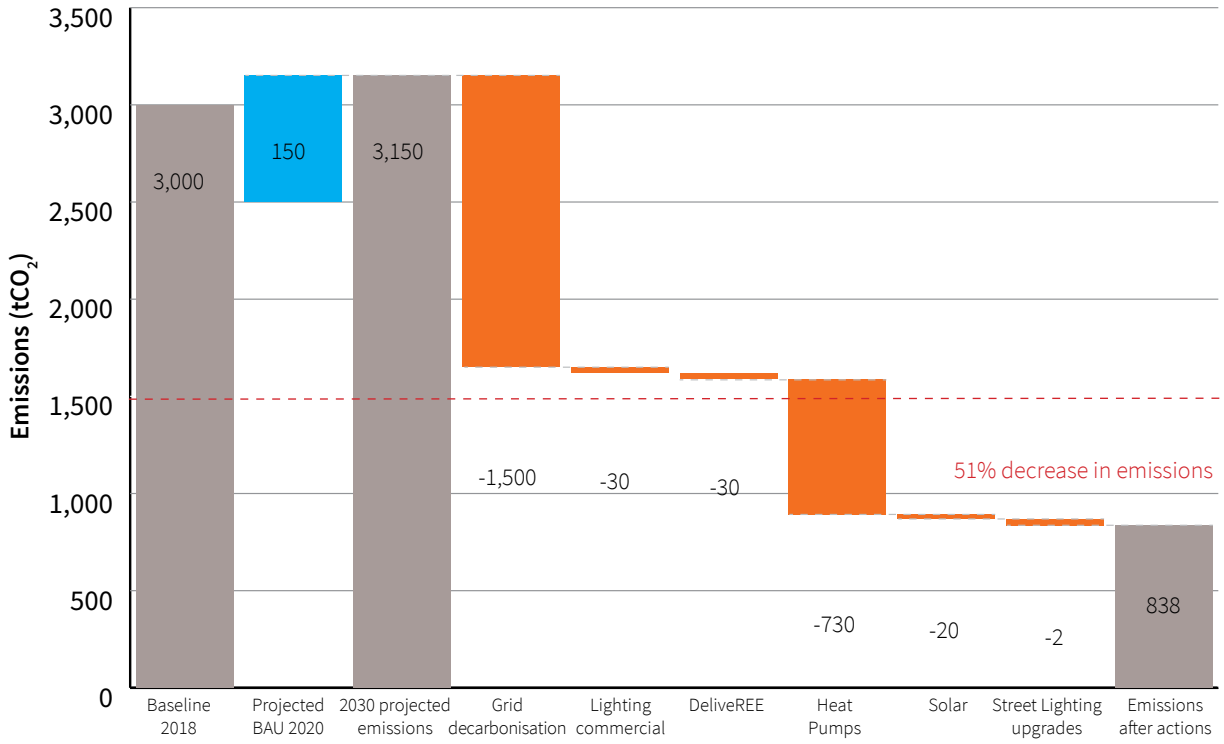

Figure 6.11: Balbriggan DZ Commercial Climate Pathway

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Similarly to the residential sector, the decarbonisation of the electricity grid will contribute significantly towards the 51% reduction in the commercial sector.

KEY DECARBONISATION MEASURES

In the commercial sector, completion of the following projects could allow the DZ to meet its targets:

- Lighting upgrades within the top 80% of commercial users
- Prioritising decarbonisation of Fingal County Council buildings within the zone (DeliveREE project)
- Decarbonisation of heat consumption and fabric upgrade of the top commercial user, which is a hotel

Further or alternative emission reductions are possible in the wider commercial sector:

- Upgrade the top 80% of commercial heat consumption to renewable heat systems. This includes the next 12 largest commercial consumers; a large supermarket, 2 medium supermarkets, a garda station, 5 pubs, an office, an amusement centre and a creche
- Solar PV on commercial buildings with available roof space
- Street lighting upgrades

TRANSPORT CLIMATE PATHWAY TO 2030

Figure 6.12 below presents a potential emissions pathway for transport emissions within the Balbriggan DZ. The measures are presented from the most cost effective (€/tonne CO_2) on the left, to the most expensive on the right and include; 1) Light Good Vehicles, 2) Bus Electrification, 3) Heavy goods Vehicles and 4) Car use and active travel. More detail on what is included in these measures is included below:

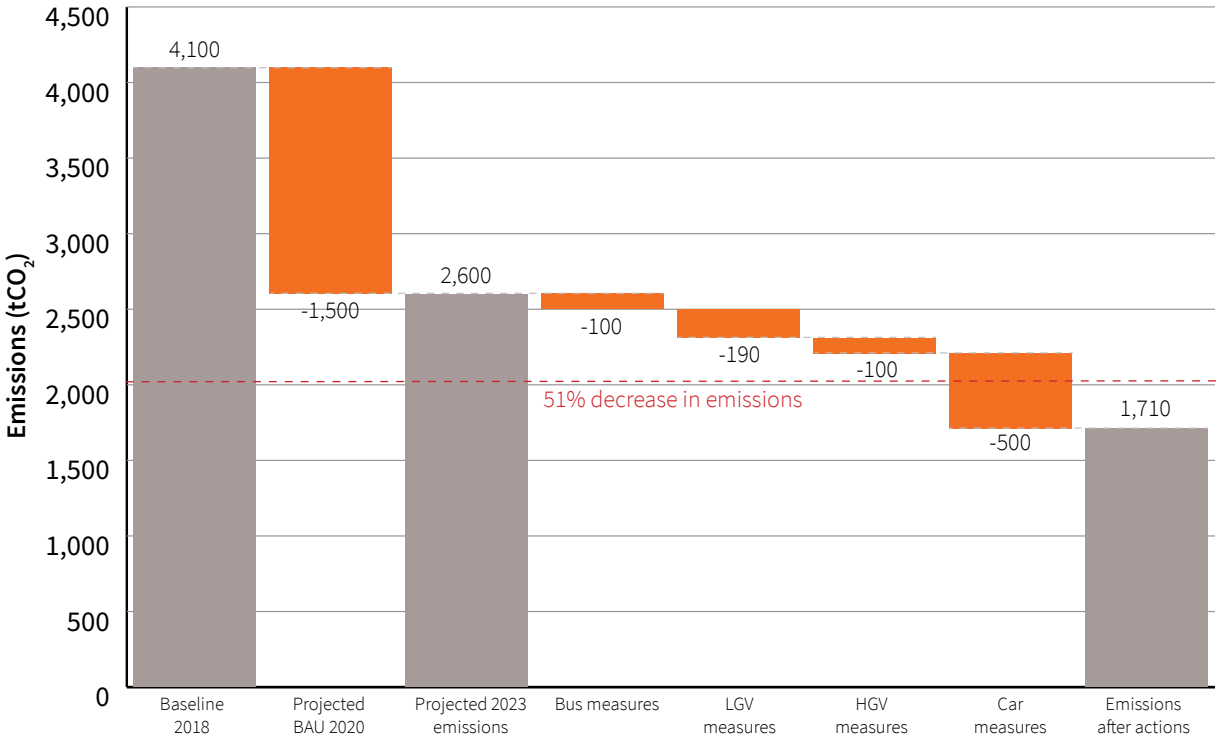

Figure 6.12: Balbriggan DZ Transport Climate Pathway

BUSINESS AS USUAL / CURRENT TRAJECTORY

Current modelling suggests that there may be an 11% decrease in road emissions and a 62% decrease in rail emissions, drawn from National Transport Authority modelling. This modelling includes public transport projects planned this decade including the DART+ programme through Fingal and into Louth (non-tunnel elements), and Radial Core Bus Corridors and revised routes and service under the BusConnects programme. Roads projects considered include the R132 reconfiguration at Swords, the N3 Castaheany interchange upgrade, the R126 Donabate Distributor Link Road, the Oldtown-Mooretown Western Distributor Link Road, and the Swords Relief Road at Lord Mayors. The modelling does not include the impacts of Metrolink, a fully completed Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network, Finglas LUAS, or potential demand management measures on the M50, none of which are now expected to be completed prior to 2030.

BUS ELECTRIFICATION

In relation to buses in the DZ, it will be necessary for 70% to be electrified (public and private). It is the intention of the NTA to deliver a fully low-emission public urban bus fleet by 2030, consisting of battery electric, diesel hybrid and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, with a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035. This is likely to provide the greatest contribution towards the 70% target, as regional and private bus services will be more difficult to decarbonise.

LIGHT GOODS VEHICLES (LGV)

Vehicles considered an LGV include commercial jeeps, vans and smaller trucks. For the Balbriggan DZ to meet 2030 targets there would need to be a 5% reduction in vehicle kilometres due to freight logistics planning improvements, 10% switch to e-cargo bikes and 40% switch to Electric Vehicles. This is one potential pathway.

HEAVY GOODS VEHICLES (HGV)

Vehicles considered a HGV include large vans and articulated trucks. For Balbriggan DZ to reduce emissions in line with national targets a reduction of 5% in vehicle kilometres will be necessary as well as a shift of 20% of HGVs to Electric Vehicles and 5% to rail freight.

CAR TRAVEL AND ACTIVE TRAVEL

It will be important to prioritise active travel (walking, cycling) and public transport throughout Balbriggan DZ to encourage a 29% reduction in car usage or number of kilometres travelled by car within the DZ. Furthermore, switching 34% of cars in the DZ to EVs will be necessary to meet 2030 targets.

WHERE COULD SOLAR PV BE INSTALLED?

An initial analysis in Figure 6.13 below highlights the rooftop solar electricity opportunity in the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone, showing that many buildings have potential to consider solar panels for electricity. This map is an initial indicator of the potential of solar panels[38]. Further building-specific consideration is needed to determine the true potential for solar panels. Additional factors for consideration include: shading, roof pitch, and access.

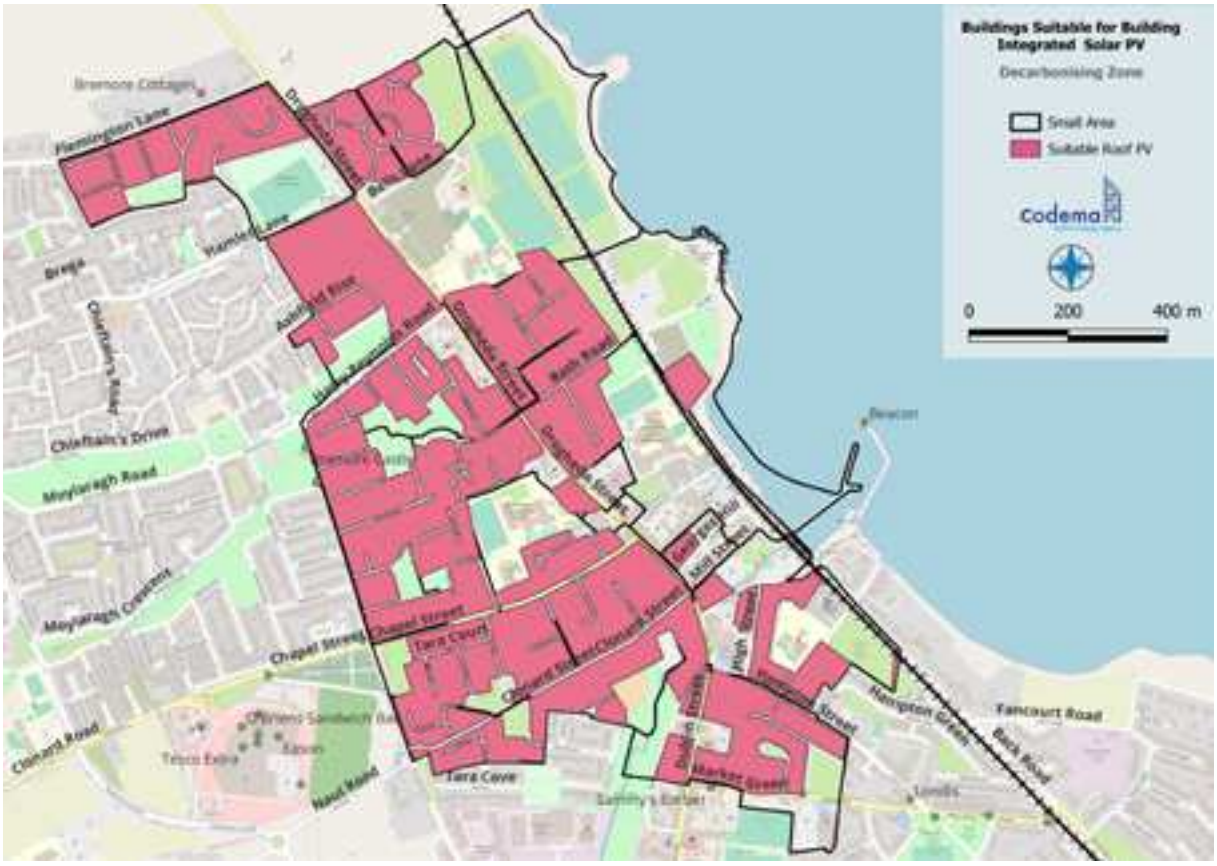

Figure 6.13: Potential Rooftop solar electricity opportunity in Balbriggan DZ

WHERE COULD HEAT PUMPS BE INSTALLED?

A heat pump provides heat to a building, by capturing heat from outside and moving it inside. It uses electricity to do this, however the quantity of heat delivered into your home is about three times greater than the quantity of electricity used to power the system. Heat pumps are recognised as an important way to increase renewable energy in heating.

About 400 homes in the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone may be suitable for heat pumps without further insulation and energy efficiency measures. The remaining 1,600 homes are likely to require further insulation and energy efficiency measures before they are suitable for heat pump installations. Figure 6.15 below shows the percentage of houses potentially suitable for heat pumps in each small area – the darker colours on the map help to show the areas where greater numbers of suitable houses are located.

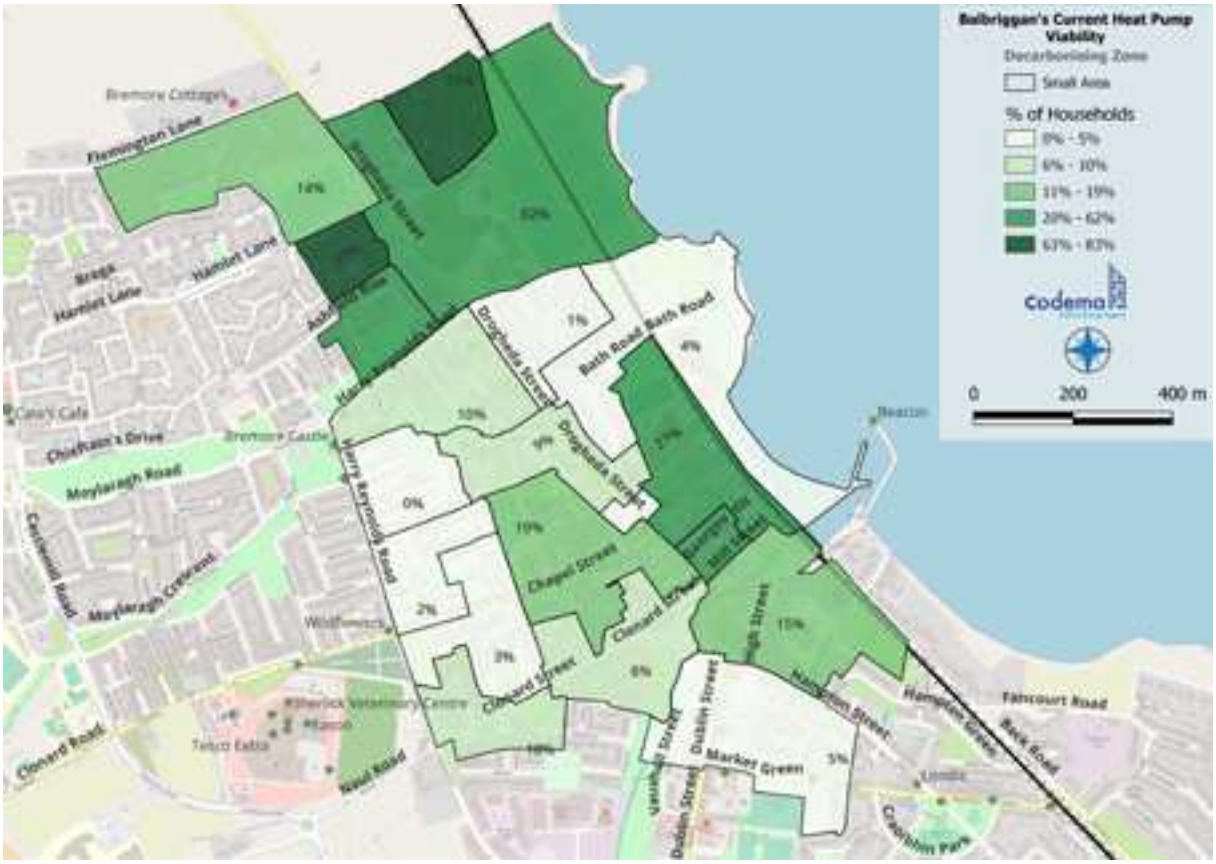

Figure 6.14: Heat pump suitability potential in Balbriggan DZ

WHERE COULD DISTRICT HEATING BE USED?

District heating is a tried and tested system made up of a network of underground pipes, serving an entire community or beyond. Instead of each building having its own separate heating system, they all connect to a shared network, much like the electrical grid.

The first step in creating a district heating system is to look within the area and identify existing and potential sources of heat. This heat could come from many sources: waste heat from sources such as data centres, power plants and waste incineration; environmental sources like river and sea water; geothermal energy, and also large heat pumps, among others.

Hot water is then pumped through a network of well-insulated underground pipes. These pipes carry the heat throughout the area to each individual building. Although relatively new to Ireland, these systems have been in use in Europe for decades. District heating is recognised in Ireland and by the EU as an important way to increase renewable energy in heating.

The map below in Figure 6.14, from Codema's Dublin Region Energy Masterplan[24], compares the costs of heat pumps and district heating in the decarbonising zone. The areas coloured blue are most suited to heat pumps and the areas coloured red are most suited to district heating. This indicates that district heating may be a viable option in the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone, and that this heating solution merits further consideration. Additionally, SEAI's National Heat Study[49] has identified the Balbriggan area as an important 'candidate area' for district heating. Potential heat sources for further investigation include geothermal energy, energy recovery from river or sea water, air source heat pumps. Further investigation of local waste heat sources may add to the potential heat sources suitable for district heating in Balbriggan.

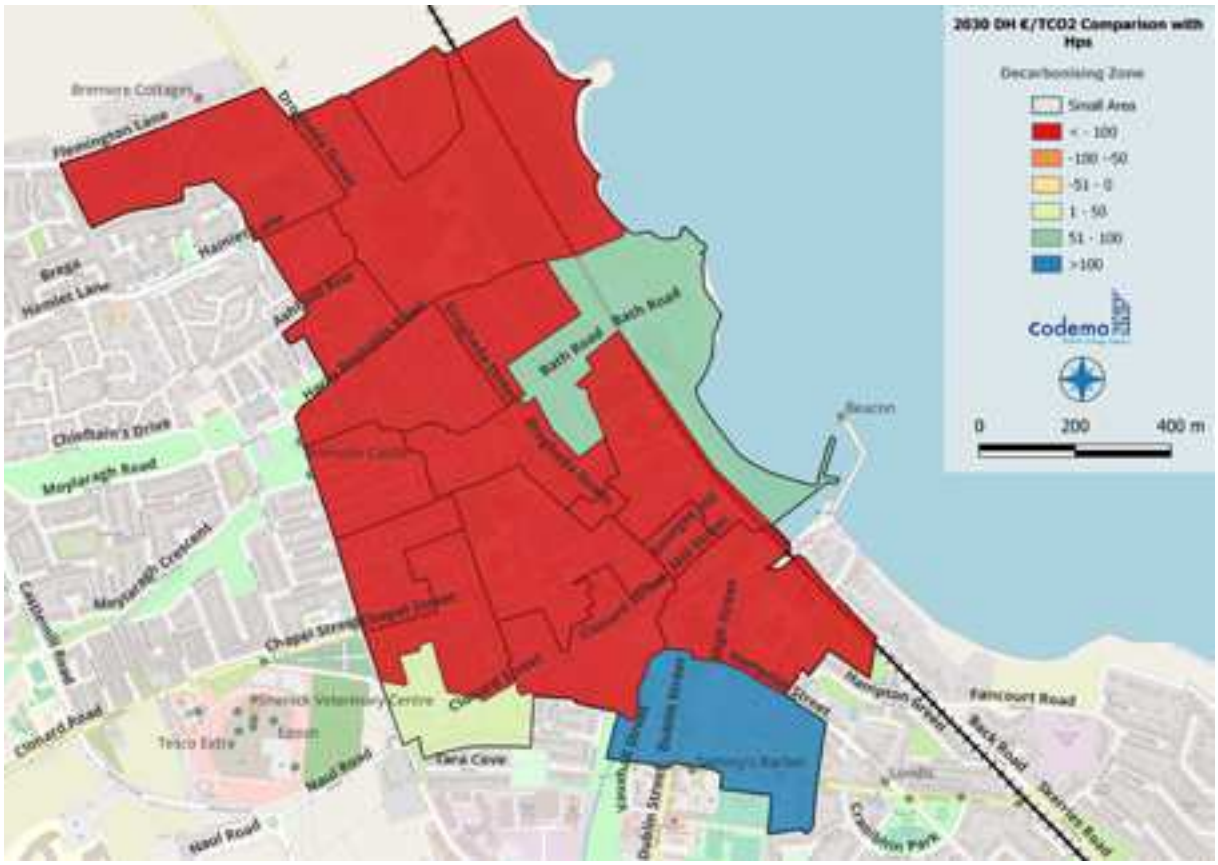

Figure 6.15: Heat pumps and district heating suitability potential in Balbriggan DZ

District heating has many benefits, including;

- **Climate-friendly**
  modern district heat networks run on renewable energy reducing emissions and improving air quality.
- **Energy Efficiency**
  district heating is typically more efficient than individual heating systems.
- **Less Maintenance**
  district heating means the responsibility for maintaining the heating system is on the centralised facility operators, saving residents from the burden of maintaining their own heating equipment.
- **Future proof**
  there's no need to change technology in homes in the future as this happens at the district heating energy centre.
- **Energy storage**
  District heating can provide 'grid services' to the electricity grid. It can help increase the amount of renewable energy in the electricity grid by providing flexibility of heat use. For example, the district heating system could use additional renewable energy when it's available, and store it in hot water tanks for later use in the district heat network.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE ACTION IN BALBRIGGAN

OPPORTUNITY TYPES

Building on the potential climate pathways outlined above, this section catalogues climate action opportunities within the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone in more detail. Table 6.1 below outlines a range of potential climate action opportunities to be considered as part of the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone.

Many types of action are needed to work together in a complementary way to deliver the vision for the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone. These actions need to span scientific analysis, project delivery, engagement, social and community realms, and governance structures to achieve the systems change needed for a thriving, and climate friendly Balbriggan.

REGISTER OF OPPORTUNITIES

TABLE 6.1 – REGISTER OF OPPORTUNITIES IN BALBRIGGAN DZ

Strategic area	Opportunity	LA Role(s)	Co-benefits[39]
Residential Emissions	Upgrade of residential building stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Residential Emissions	Upgrade of social housing stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Residential Emissions	Residential rooftop solar PV	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Residential Emissions	District heating for residential building stock	Direct action	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Residential Emissions	Support development of group or neighbourhood approaches for residential retrofit, renewable heating, and solar installation	Facilitation	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Residential Emissions	Tackling the split incentive - raise awareness of tax incentives for retrofit of rented properties, and future requirements for minimum BER for rented properties	Advocacy	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Energy upgrade of priority Fingal County Council buildings in the decarbonising zone	Direct action	Clean air, health, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Upgrade of commercial and public building stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, health, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Commercial rooftop solar PV	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, health, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Lighting upgrades for commercial buildings	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	District heating for commercial & public sectors	Direct action	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Explore opportunities for waste heat recovery and utilisation	Direct Action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, energy security, circular economy
Commercial & Public Emissions	Support development of group energy performance contracting for the commercial and public sectors to deliver retrofit and renewable heating	Facilitation	Clean air, health, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Explore opportunities for engagement with commercial sector - improving efficiency of building energy management systems	Facilitation	Clean air, employment, energy security

Strategic area	Opportunity	LA Role(s)	Co-benefits[39]
Commercial & Public Emissions	Create special action group including local 'significant energy users' to explore opportunities for collaboration and synergies on decarbonisation projects	Facilitation	Clean air, employment, energy security
Commercial & Public Emissions	Explore opportunities for enhanced green procurement for local authority and public sector bodies within the decarbonising zone	Direct Action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Embodied carbon
Transport Emissions	Conversion to electric vehicles – private car, LGV, HGV	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, health, energy security, noise
Transport Emissions	Explore opportunities for expansion of electric car-sharing schemes within the decarbonising zone	Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air
Transport Emissions	Electrification of buses, and supporting development of charging opportunities	Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, health, energy security, noise
Transport Emissions	Supporting increase in use of public transport	Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, health, energy security, noise
Transport Emissions	Explore opportunities for new public transport and active travel linkages to nearby rail services	Facilitation	Clean air, health
Transport Emissions	Explore opportunities for pedestrianising a street or streets within the town centre area	Direct action	Clean air, health, employment
Transport Emissions	Active travel - programmes for schools such as walking bus, school streets, green schools, local air quality monitors	Facilitation	Clean air, health, inclusivity, public participation
Transport Emissions	Active travel - explore opportunities for 'bike libraries' or 'try-a-bike' schemes	Direct action	Clean air, health, inclusivity, public participation
Transport Emissions	Explore opportunities to repurpose car parks for use as 'last mile' delivery hubs	Facilitation	Clean air
Transport Emissions	Review opportunities to reallocate public parking spaces to alternative public amenity uses	Direct action	Clean air, health
Transport Emissions	Explore opportunities to collaborate with the 'Cycle Right' programme within the decarbonising zone, and opportunities to expand this to forms of e-mobility.	Facilitation	Clean air, health
Electricity Sector	Facilitating new electricity network infrastructure where required by electricity network operators	Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, health, employment, energy security

Strategic area	Opportunity	LA Role(s)	Co-benefits[39]
Electricity Sector	Engage with demand response companies and key stakeholders within the decarbonising zone, to support the development of demand response and energy storage in residential, commercial and public sectors.	Direct Action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, employment, energy security
Engagement	Engage with SEAI Sustainable Energy Community (SEC) programme and mentors to support development of SECs, engagement and project delivery within the decarbonising zone	Direct action	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security, inclusivity
Engagement	Engage with public sector bodies located in the decarbonising zone to understand their decarbonisation plans and find synergies and opportunities	Direct action	Clean air, health, employment, energy security
Engagement	Create a regular drop-in 'energy clinic' where the public can receive advice on how they can take climate action. Explore possible links with Sustainable Energy Communities mentors.	Direct action	Inclusivity, public participation
Engagement	Establish local 'climate champions' who embody and support climate action. Explore possible links with sustainable Energy Communities mentors.	Direct action	Inclusivity, public participation
Engagement	Create information supports or a 'toolkit' for local businesses on how they can reduce their emissions, encompassing existing programmes and support in Ireland and guidance on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions	Direct action	Inclusivity, public participation
Engagement	Promote upskilling and educational opportunities for facilities managers in the commercial sector.	Advocacy	Clean air, health, energy security
Engagement	Explore potential to use local authority buildings as community spaces for groups participating in decarbonising zone projects	Direct action	Inclusivity, public participation
Engagement	Engage with local credit unions and banks to explore opportunities for low interest loans for residential sector climate action projects	Facilitation	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, energy security
Engagement	Explore opportunities for collaboration with 'Green Schools' programme, and wider engagement with schools about the decarbonising zone projects	Facilitation	Clean air, health, employment, energy security, inclusivity, public participation, water quality, biodiversity, ecosystem health, circular economy

Strategic area	Opportunity	LA Role(s)	Co-benefits[39]
Engagement	Explore opportunities for enhanced roll-out and engagement programme for 'Home Energy Savings Kits'	Direct action	Clean air, energy poverty, health, employment, inclusivity, public participation
Governance & System Support	Develop a DZ data gathering & monitoring project to explore additional and complementary ways to track emissions and communicate progress	Direct action	Inclusivity
Governance & System Support	Set up 'Balbriggan decarbonising zone' project webpage	Direct action	Inclusivity, public participation
Governance & System Support	Engage with data providers to explore access to transport analytics to inform data gathering and monitoring for the project. Engage with data providers to explore activity metrics for retail zones to evaluate the impact of transport measures	Direct action	-
Governance & System Support	Explore opportunities for enhanced modal shift monitoring on key routes	Direct action	-
Biodiversity, Circular, Economy, & Nature Based Solutions	Explore opportunities nature-based solutions in the decarbonising zone	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, water quality, biodiversity, ecosystem health, circular economy
Biodiversity, Circular, Economy, & Nature Based Solutions	Explore opportunities for circular economy in the decarbonising zone	Direct action, Facilitation, Advocacy	Clean air, water quality, biodiversity, ecosystem health, circular economy
Biodiversity, Circular, Economy, & Nature Based Solutions	Enhanced tree planting initiatives in the public realm	Direct action	Clean air, water quality, biodiversity, ecosystem health, circular economy
Biodiversity, Circular, Economy, & Nature Based Solutions	Explore opportunities for rain gardens, garden ponds, green and blue roofs on private lands	Facilitation	Clean air, water quality, biodiversity, ecosystem health, circular economy
Biodiversity, Circular, Economy, & Nature Based Solutions	Advocate and support reduction in food waste - awareness of existing programmes and apps	Advocacy	Circular economy
Just Transition	Explore and develop opportunities for a more just transition in the DZ such as skills training, and a focus on energy poverty.	Direct action, Facilitation	Inclusivity, Public participation

NEXT STEPS:

The next step for the Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone, is to co-create a localised decarbonisation zone implementation plan, in consultation with the local community, and local stakeholders. This may include:

- Developing a local community and public engagement plan.
- Establishing a local stakeholder group made up of representatives from the local community, business, transport, energy sector, and others.
- Co-creating a list of prioritised actions, expanding on the register of opportunities outlined in this chapter.
- Developing a governance framework for the decarbonising zone.
- Supporting the delivery of the implementation plan to achieve the decarbonising zone vision for 2030.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

A Register of Opportunities has been prepared for the Decarbonising zone. These changes are broad, high-level and non-specific in nature and define potential strategic interventions to be investigated to achieve GHG emissions reductions within the Decarbonising zone. Following a period of stakeholder and community engagement these opportunities will be developed into a set of specific, implementable actions under a plan for the Decarbonising zone which will be subject to its own SEA and AA processes.

The opportunities progressed shall accord with the following integrated environmental protection and enhancement considerations:

- The opportunities progressed, and any associated activities and development, such as energy, heating or active travel related development, shall have due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, including local human receptors; European sites and biodiversity; heritage features, protected structures and the context in which such features sit; and the receiving water, soils and local air quality environment.
- Any opportunities progressed that result in the development of renewable energy development, such as wind turbine development or solar panel development, shall specifically have due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the environment from the typical effects of such development, including avifauna effects or landscape and visual related effects, including glint and glare.
- The local authority will advocate and exert influence to ensure that opportunities progressed that lead to the development of additional electricity network infrastructure, including linear cable infrastructure development, by electricity network operators, does not contravene relevant planning and environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
- Any opportunities progressed that support the upgrade of public lighting, shall have due regard to the need to ensure the lumen levels and spectral range of such lighting are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects on biodiversity.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

As with the Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024[29], the Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 (CAP) will be implemented across all Departments of Fingal County Council, coordinated by the Environment Climate Action and Active Travel Department (ECAAT).

At the time of print, Fingal County Council was expanding the core Climate Action team within the ECAAT Department to include a Climate Action Coordinator, a Climate Action Officer, and a Community Climate Action Officer as provided for through the Department of the Environment Climate and Communications funding. The role of this team is to help drive climate action within the Council, to deliver specific actions (including the new Community Climate Action Fund), to support and monitor the implementation of the actions, and to coordinate the reporting and evaluation of the Plan following its approval by the Elected Members. The Climate Action Team is supported by each action holding Department and lead representatives across Departments.

Climate change is a transboundary challenge; it does not stop at political and geographical borders. Fingal County Council will continue to work collaboratively and in partnership with a range of key stakeholders to support the delivery of this plan, including neighbouring local authorities, the Dublin Metropolitan Climate Action Regional Office (CARO), Codema (Dublin's Energy Agency), regional partners, and local organisations. In particular, a Dublin regional approach has been agreed by the four Dublin Local Authorities, whereby they can collaborate closely in the implementation of their respective Climate Action Plans. These partnerships can provide opportunities for collaboration on projects, shared learnings, technical support and leveraging of funding opportunities during the plan's implementation.

Fingal County Council, along with the other Dublin Local Authorities, will continue to actively pursue projects eligible for funding from the national Climate Action Fund, European funding and other sources. Codema and CARO will continue to research potential funding opportunities and partnerships with third-level institutions. Private sector partnerships are also important to realise low carbon solutions for the sector and this will be encouraged and facilitated where possible.

TRACKING PROGRESS THROUGH KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIS)

The County and City Management Association (CCMA) published strategy on behalf of local government entitled Delivering Effective Climate Action 2030[16] (DECA 2021) sets out the sectors commitment to climate action.

A key consideration for the local government sector on its strengthened role on climate action is accountability, and in particular the ability to track, measure and report on progress in delivering effective climate action at both local authority and sectoral levels. In this regard, KPIs will continue to play a significant role.

Performance by Fingal County Council on the delivery of energy efficiency improvements and emissions reductions relating to the Council's infrastructure and assets will continue to be tracked through the Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) system managed by the Sustainable Authority of Ireland (SEAI). For actions outside of this, one of the reporting avenues that Fingal County Council engages with to communicate progress on the delivery of actions is through Sectoral Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)[14]. This informs the performance of the local government sector on climate action.

The CAROs, along with the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA), collect data on an annual basis relating to a range of themes including:

- Climate action resources
- Climate action training for local authority staff and elected members
- Actions delivered
- Enterprise support
- Energy efficiency
- Emissions reductions
- Active travel measures
- Severe weather response

KPIs will continue to be added as necessary by the sector and the Council will contribute relevant information as required, to assist in highlighting the progress of the local government sector on climate action.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Climate action is mandated for Local Authorities as part of broader concerted efforts and response measures nationally to meet the 2030 targets[11] and to strive towards a climate resilient and net zero society by 2050. Strengthened reporting and monitoring frameworks are now part of the mechanism to account for how local authorities are achieving and supporting local level climate action in the context of delivering on the national climate objective. To communicate progress on the delivery of actions in this draft CAP, the Council will engage with the following reporting avenues.

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING

A Climate Action Steering Group at Executive Management level has been in operation in Fingal County Council since 2019. The role of the steering group is multifunctional, including but not limited to, ensuring alignment with legislation, mainstreaming climate action across the Council, ensuring appropriate staffing training, and resourcing, and ensuring the climate reporting and evaluation requirements of the local authority are met. The Steering Group will agree a project management assessment tool and ensure climate action considerations form part of the decision-making process for all capital projects. This will include project assessments for the incorporation of Nature Based Solutions, enhancing and retaining Green Infrastructure, and for Sustainable Transport solutions and EV charging. The Steering Group will also ensure all Fingal County Council policies and strategies are climate-proofed on an ongoing basis in line with the National objective.

The Council will update and report progress on the implementation of the actions across all six action areas of the CAP through its relevant governance and reporting structures and communication channels.

The Council will provide reports to the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee as required, and an end of year report will be made available to Councillors annually. Annual progress reports will also be communicated via the Councils website.

NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Fingal County Council will, in accordance with part 3(w) of the Local Authority Climate Action Charter[15], report to the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications on progress on climate action at local level as part of the delivery of the national climate objective. Progress on all actions will be reported via a reporting tool developed by CARO.

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Fingal County Council will report annually on its performance on climate action by way of KPIs to inform the performance of the local government sector on climate action, as part of the local government DECA 2030 Strategy[16].

MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM (M&R)

Fingal County Council will continue to report on its emission targets and energy performance annually to the Sustainable Authority of Ireland (SEAI) through the Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) system.

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

The intension of the draft Climate Action Plan is to promote, develop and implement climate actions through process improvements, community engagement, progressive development and integrated learning processes; which will be refined throughout the lifetime of the plan. It is important to note that it is an integral part of the draft Climate Action Plan to facilitate co-benefits for climate and other environmental factors.

In order to be realised, projects included in or supported by the draft Climate Action Plan 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, of which the Plan is not part and does not contribute towards.

These considerations include the Water Framework Directive[50], a European Union framework that sets standards for water protection and management. River basin management plans are instrumental in implementing the Water Framework Directive's[50] goals, as they provide detailed strategies for achieving good water status and preventing pollution across an entire river basin. These plans help coordinate efforts among various stakeholders, such as governments, communities, and industries, to achieve integrated water management and environmental protection, thereby ensuring compliance with the Directive's objectives.

An integrated approach identifying sustainable land use practices, improved water management, and ecosystem preservation, the plan seeks to mitigate climate change's impact on water resources, safeguarding both the environment and public health. This integrated approach demonstrates Ireland's commitment to achieving climate goals while concurrently promoting a healthier and more resilient natural environment.

As well as the climate focused measures detailed throughout the plan with environmental co-benefits and environmental notes to provide the context within which the action will be progressed, there are several environmental governance principles which will steer future works (see below).

Table 7.1: Environmental governance principles to be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the draft Climate Action Plan

EG1	Promote climate action projects that support and maximise environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
EG2	Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon which will create the environmental co- benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
EG3	Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co- benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effects on the receiving environment shall be supported.
EG4	Flood and coastal defense projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
EG5	Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorised physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorised or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
EG6	Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The actions and objectives set out in this Draft CAP also contribute to the progression of Ireland's commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[7] which is a "plan of action for people, planet and prosperity" and provides an internationally agreed framework made up of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[8] to balance the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development.

Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024[54], intends to build on the role of local government in Ireland and incorporates specific actions to do so which include:

i. Showcasing, sharing and building on existing initiatives
ii. Capacity building and awareness raising
iii. Embedding the SDGs in Governance and reporting frameworks
iv. Incorporating the SDGs within local planning frameworks
v. Community Engagement

Furthermore, local authorities are recognised as one of Agenda 2030's nine "Major Groups", which play a crucial role in sustainable development 31 and Agenda 2030 also highlights the particular role of local authorities and communities in sustainable urban development.

In fulfilment of SDG target 17.14, to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, each action in this CAP has been aligned with SDGs. This alignment is demonstrated in more detail in the Appendices to this plan.

Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council

APPENDIX I:

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS FOLLOWING STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

Note	Ref	Summary Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Appropriate Assessment
1	**E8**	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	Ongoing reviews of design and construction process to target independent certification on completion	Ongoing	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project, having appropriate regard to environmental sensitivities such as amenity value, cultural heritage and archaeology that may be impacted by any built development at the Swords Cultural Quarter which is supported by the BREAMM process. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	
2	**E14**	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	# of LED upgrades	2026	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
3	**E16**	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	# of units converted to LED	2024 - 2026	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting, while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.	
4	**E17**	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.	# of units upgraded annually	Annually	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.
5	**E18**	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	# of units completed under pilot project.	2024	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants
6	**E25**	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	On Site completion	2029+	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme; having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme; having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.

Note	Ref	Summary Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Appropriate Assessment
7	**E27**	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	# of panels installed	2028	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; where it is confirmed through a glint and glare assesment that such solar development will not have any potential glint and glare impact on sensitive receptors, or otherwise, where it is confirmed that such solar development constitutes exempted development under the Planning and Development Regulations by virtue of its size or location outside a Solar Safeguarding Zone, and having due regard to all other environmetnal sensitivities that could be impacted by such development.	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
8	**E28**	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	Strategy prepared	2028	Develop a Wind Energy Strategy; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as archaeology, European sites, biodiversity, the noise environment, landscape character, visual amenity etc.	
9	**E32**	Conduct research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post- works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/ energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners	Case studies completed	Ongoing	Conduct research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post- works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners; having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings.	
10	**E33**	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	# of buildings upgraded	Annually	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund), having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund), having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.
11	**T1**	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	m of walkways delivered and improved per year, captured through the pavement management system.	Annually	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites local air quality, cultural heritage etc.	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
12	**T2**	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	km of Protected Cycle Lanes and Off Road Cycle Lanes and Greenways delivered per year. # of schemes completed.	Annually	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc., having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, cultural heritage etc.	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc., having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, cultural heritage etc.
13	**T3**	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	Number improved annually	Annually	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel ; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Note	Ref	Summary Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Appropriate Assessment
14	T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	# of crossing delivered	Annually	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
15	T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	no. of upgraded arms of junctions installed	Annually	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.
16	T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	km of road reallocation identified.	Annually	Reallocate road space to provide for sustainable travel alternatives, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.	
17	T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	km of existing road space reallocated. # of schemes	Annually	Reallocate road space to provide for sustainable travel alternatives, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
18	T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	# of schools with measures implemented.	Annually	Implement Safe Routes to School programme, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.	Implement Safe Routes to School programme, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.
19	T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	Public transport supported	Ongoing	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause signficant engative environmental effects.	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause signficant engative environmental effects.
20	T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	Policy developed and sites identified	2028	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause signficant engative environmental effects.	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause signficant engative environmental effects.
21	T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	# of chargers provided	Ongoing	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.
22	T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	# of charging points	Ongoing	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.

Note	Ref	Summary Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Appropriate Assessment
23	**T26**	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	# of EV charge points provided	Ongoing	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings. When delivering this action, have due regard toenvironmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc. when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings. When delivering this action, have due regard toenvironmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc. when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.
24	**F3**	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	x2 meetings held each year	Annually	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc., provided such strategies are unlikely to cause significant negative environmental effects.	
25	**F4**	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	Plan produced and actions implemented	2023-2025+	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value etc.	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value etc.
26	**F5**	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge.	Projects completed	2029+	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.
27	**F6**	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	Schemes identified	2029+	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.
28	**F7**	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	# of schemes progressed	Annually	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.
29	**F11**	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	Construction haul roads and fill removed from wetland	2024	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes SUDs/nature based solutions/ protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation. 3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes SUDs/nature based solutions/ protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation. 3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.

Note	Ref	Summary Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Appropriate Assessment
30	F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through nature based solutions.	Appropriate SuDS incorporated into all developments in the Planning process	Ongoing	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through nature based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through nature based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity
31	F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation.	# of schemes progressed	Annually	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity	
32	F23	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	# of Inspections carried out	2026	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change, having appropriate regard to the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.	
33	F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	Number of pilot projects identified and delivered	2027	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership, having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership, having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.
34	N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	Management plans prepared and # of actions implemented	2026	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, wetland habitat, aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.	
35	N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	# SUDS project implemented	2026	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects.	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects.
36	N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	# of restoration projects undertaken	2026	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
37	N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	Restoration project implemented	2025	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Note	Ref	Summary Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Strategic Environmental Assessment	Integrated Environmental Considerations following Appropriate Assessment
38	**R8**	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	# of assessments undertaken yearly and compliance with best practice guidance for C & D waste management.	Annually	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and relevant waste management legislation. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed ; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and relevant waste management legislation. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed ; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.
39	**R13**	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	Circular Cities Action Plan Complete	2024	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan; having due regard to need to ensure all waste collection and management activities are carried out in accordance with waste management legsislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.	
40	**R14**	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan,	"Measures Implemented Review completed"	Annually	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan, having due regard to need to ensure all waste collection and management activities are carried out in accordance with waste management legsislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.	
41	**R17**	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	Opening Hours extended	2024	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre, whilst ensuring waste management activities at the facility continue to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.	
42	**R18**	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	# of new bring bank sites	2028	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development, whilst ensuring these sites are appropriately located, designed and managed so as not to cause significant adverse environmental effects.	
43	**R20**	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	Land & building assessment complete	2024	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects, having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria.	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects, having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria.
44	**R21**	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	No. of projects/ measures implemented annually	2028	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings, having due regard to all environmental sensitives that may be impact by significant development projects, including renewable energy projects, such landscape character and visual amenity, population and human health, biodiversity, European sites, noise, water and soil related sensitivities.	
45	**C10**	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	# of communities supported	Annually	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities, where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities, where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.
46	**C12**	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g. watering	Number of people involved	Annually	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted native trees in their area, e.g. watering; having due regards to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted native trees in their area, e.g. watering; having due regards to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity

APPENDIX II: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Energy Management				
E1	Continuous Improvement by maintaining ISO 50001 energy management system	ISO 50001 Compliant	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E2	Annual Monitoring & Reporting to SEAI	FCC's energy use monitored and reported	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E3	Publish Fingal County Council's Energy Review Periodically	Review published, # of recommendations implemented	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades				
E4	Continuous Improvement through the Energy Performance Contract for County Hall (Swords) and Civic Offices, during the service stage	Measurement & Verification of energy savings	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E5	Procure upgrades through an Energy Performance Contract for Draíocht Arts Centre and public library in Blanchardstown with potential of including Balbriggan Town Hall & Library/ Watery Lane Depot/ Ballycoolin Training Centre	EPC Awarded	2025	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
E6	IES Building Energy Modelling to be completed in County hall and Grove Road offices. Further modelling of digital assets to be included in other EPC projects.	# Number of models completed	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
E7	Refurbishment programme for Fingal Corporate buildings to include energy reviews and retrofits as standard in line with Public Sector targets for 2030.	# of buildings upgraded	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E8	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	Ongoing reviews of design and construction process to target independent certification on completion	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E9	Undertake a feasibility study on utilising the existing Bore Hole with heat pump technology in County Hall Offices to provide heating, and to provide cooling to IT Comms room.	Feasibility study to be completed	2024	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E10	BER Audits to be carried out on corporate buildings and libraries to determine BER ratings	# of BER Audits carried out	2024	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E11	Roll out of real time check metering and energy monitoring platform across significant energy using buildings to analyse and understand usage.	# of sites metered and monitored	2024	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E12	Implementation of identified DeliveREE/ Pathfinder projects across FCC premises to include the decarbonisation of significant energy using buildings.	# of Projects implemented / packages prepared through DeliveREE/Pathfinder funding; and associated emissions reductions.	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
E13	Feasibility study for retrofit/ fabric upgrades across the 2 Civic Offices	Feasibility study and use of IES Models	2026	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	# of LED upgrades	2026	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E15	Targeted M&E upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC. Identifying projects and packages through Planned Preventative Maintenance	# of M&E Upgrades	2028	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	# of units converted to LED	2024 - 2026	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
Social Housing Upgrades				
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.	# of units upgraded annually	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	# of units completed under pilot project.	2024	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E19	Build on the pilot roll out of EnergyCloud to c. 60 social homes in Swords in 2024 with further roll out to social homes across the county	No. of homes availing of Energy Cloud	2025	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E20	IGBC Home Performance Index Assessments carried out and where feasible certification obtained for all new social housing projects developed by the local authority.	# Registered and assessed	Annually	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation SDG 15: Life on Land
E21	Pilot study to research and potentially futureproof new build social housing schemes for district heating	Study Complete	2025	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action

ENERGY & BUILDINGS

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Energy Planning & Renewables				
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	# of existing buildings and sites developed and occupied.	Annually	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	On Site completion	2029+	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E26	Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis, on council controlled lands	Assessment complete	2028	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	# of panels installed	2028	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E28	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	Strategy prepared	2028	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
E29	Review Energy Statements for planning applications.	Energy Statements reviewed.	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
	Energy Awareness			
E30	Work with SMEs in partnership with SEAI to promote energy efficient adaptations	# of SMEs availing of funding from SEAI	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E31	Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through the energy efficiency grant from LEO	# of SMEs availing of funding from Energy Efficiency grant	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E32	Conduct research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post- works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners	Case studies completed	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	# of buildings upgraded	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action

TRANSPORT

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways				
T1	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	m of walkways delivered and improved per year, captured through the pavement management system.	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	km of Protected Cycle Lanes and Off Road Cycle Lanes and Greenways delivered per year. # of schemes completed.	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Active Travel - Connectivity				
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/ permeability in order to promote active travel	Number improved annually	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	# of crossing delivered	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	no. of upgraded arms of junctions installed	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Active Travel - Mobility				
T6	Increase the quantity of bicycle parking and virtual parking bays in the public domain.	No. of bicycles facilitated in the public space	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T7	Assist in the provision of bicycle stands in private community space, such as community centres, sport clubs etc.	# of bicycles facilitated in private/community spaces	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T8	Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county	# of bikes provided, # of bike journeys	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
T9	Provision of E scooters across the county	# of scooters provided, # of bike journeys	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T10	Implement pilots schemes for mobility/emobility to promote sustainable mobility by encouraging creativity and innovation in the county.	# of pilots implemented per year.	Annually	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Active Travel - Modal Shift				
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	km of road reallocation identified.	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	km of existing road space reallocated. # of schemes	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T13	Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc)	# of traffic calming measures	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T14	Assess the feasibility of re-allocating existing Pay & Display spaces to bike parking	# of spaces reallocated	2026	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T15	Introduction of Pay & Display schemes in accordance with adopted bye-Laws to discourage car use (To decrease car dependency)	# of locations	2026	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T16	Provide programmes and initiatives that support community-wide adoption of active travel modes e.g. Learn 2 Cycle with a Disability lessons, Adult Cycling lessons, Walking Buses, Cycling Buses; and opportunities for marginalised groups to engage in Active Travel	# of programmes/initiatives provided per year	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T17	Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.	Increase in kilometres of road network with a 30kmph speed limit	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action

TRANSPORT

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Active Travel - Modal Shift - Safe Routes To School				
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	# of schools with measures implemented.	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T19	Implement the School Streets initiative	# of schools participating	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Public Transport				
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	Public transport supported	Ongoing	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	Policy developed and sites identified	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Shared Mobility				
T22	Promote and facilitate additional car sharing schemes	# of cars provided	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T23	Promote and facilitate additional community car sharing schemes	# of cars provided	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
EVCP Provision				
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	# of chargers provided	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	# of charging points	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	# of EV charge points provided	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T27	Continued electrification of the Council's vehicle fleet as market technology develops	% of total fleet converted to EVs	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Roads Construction & Maintenance				
T28	Maintenance and upgrade of public footpath network and regional and local roads to encourage modal shift to walking and cycling	Km of footpaths and roads maintained that facilitates modal shift	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T29	Explore the use of sustainable methods of road surfacing that minimise the use of raw materials.	Study alternatives and # of pilots undertaken.	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
Staff Travel				
T30	Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy	Enabling IT solutions in place. # of staff availing of the scheme	Ongoing	SDG 13: Climate Action
T31	Aim to reduce kilometres travelled by private ICE vehicles within work hours and incentivise modes such as cycling, electric vehicles.	% modal shift from private car.	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
T32	Prepare and finalise the Smarter Travel Workplace Strategy for staff of Fingal County Council, and engage on the implementation of the strategy	Strategy prepared # of recommendations enacted per year	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
T33	Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff	# of staff availing of scheme	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
T34	Provide eco driving training to Council drivers	# of staff trained	2024	SDG 13: Climate Action
T35	Implement carbon offset programme for official flights and investigate an appropriate offsetting scheme for the Council's other business travel emissions.	Carbon Offset Programme implemented	2028	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action

FLOOD RESILIENCE

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Flood Risk Management				
F1	Update Council Emergency Response Plans to include flood event response	Plans reviewed and updated yearly	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
F2	Ensure annual update of the specific risks to service provision in each FCC Department that may be impacted by Climate Change, building on the Climate Change Risk Assessment developed for the CAP.	Annual Risk Review	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
F3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	x2 meetings held each year	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Flood Defence				
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	Plan produced and actions implemented	2023-2025+	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge,	Projects completed	2029+	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	Schemes identified	2029+	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	# of schemes progressed	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
F8	Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast	Monitoring programme set up	2026	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F9	Facilitate the development of a National Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme	Survey programme facilitated and developed	2026	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries	# of sites identified	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	Construction haul roads and fill removed from wetland	2024	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
Surface Water Management				
F12	Record on a GIS layer the council surface water system and make it available to all relevant staff from Operations & Planning. This must include all SuDS systems and flood embankments	Surface water system recorded on GIS layer	2027	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
F13	Prepare a maintenance register for the entire surface water system within the county, including SuDS, pipes and culverts to aid proactive maintenance, alleviate flooding and maintain water quality	Maintenance register created & updated annually	Annually	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
F14	Develop an improved maintenance plan for SuDS assets that are taken in charge by FCC, ensuring their continued operation.	Maintenance plans developed	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems				
F15	Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments, maintaining community rain gardens, discourage hard paving in gardens and retrofit raingardens / water butt installations	No of promotional initiatives (social media posts, articles etc) and engagement events per year.	Annually	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action

FLOOD RESILIENCE

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
F16	Develop a Blue/Green Roof Guideline to assist both internal and external stakeholders implement these systems as per the County Development Plan objectives	Guideline Produced	2024	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through nature based solutions.	Appropriate SuDS incorporated into all developments in the Planning process	Ongoing	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation.	# of schemes progressed	Annually	"DG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
F19	Create a case study of SuDS at Local Area Plan level	Case study complete	2028	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.	Local Area plans with Urban greening measures.	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.	Assessments completed and provided	Ongoing	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Improve resilience of Infrastructure				
F22	Assess resilience of regional and local roads in line with Climate Adaptation Strategy issued by the Department of Transport	# of assessments	2028	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
F23	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	# of Inspections carried out	2026	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets				
F24	Develop maintenance and condition survey programmes for Council owned historic buildings and ancient monuments that are informed by climate change impacts.	No of projects complete annually	Ongoing	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
F25	Archaeological and heritage assets to form part of all climate risk assessments including opportunities for integration of cultural heritage in adaptative mitigations e.g. green infrastructure, cycle ways, nature-based solutions etc.	Assets included in risk assessments as part of the Planning & Development processes	Ongoing	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	Number of pilot projects identified and delivered	2027	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F27	Support and develop citizen science projects such as Fingal X Heritage as a means of monitoring climate change impacts on Fingal's heritage assets and raising public awareness	# of projects developed with community engagement	2027	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F28	Identify projects and opportunities for collaboration with relevant stakeholders to assess and prioritise cultural heritage sites vulnerable to climate change	# of projects participated in	Ongoing	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
F29	Build climate resilience of archaeological and built heritage in public and private ownership through the Community Monuments Fund	Number of sites in Fingal per year funded through CMF	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Green Infrastructure				
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	Management plans prepared and # of actions implemented	2026	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water SDG 15: Life on Land
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g. in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan	Map & Survey & Review completed	2025	SDG 15: Life on Land
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers protocol for nesting boxes.	Carry out exercise on all projects	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	# SUDS project implemented	2026	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head	# of actions implemented	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development	Study Complete	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Importance of Trees				
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/ nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits	Study Complete	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g. CAVAT, iTree	Valuation method adopted	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands	Priority locations mapped, Ha of trees planted, € funding obtained.	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place'	Right tree in the right place list prepared	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Preservation & Conservation				
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change	Study completed	2025	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water SDG 15: Life on Land
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	# of studies undertaken	2026	"DG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	# of restoration projects undertaken	2026	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life below Water
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	Restoration project implemented	2025	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces	Increased acreage in pollinator areas	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
Food & Agriculture				
N16	Continue supporting the use of public allotments as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste	Increased awareness on the use of allotments	Annually	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N17	Map and protect strategic agricultural land for national food security purposes	Resource mapped	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
N18	Engage with the agri-food sector to gain an understanding of how Fingal might better support more sustainable farming practices	Sector engaged	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
N19	Develop climate change initiatives in partnership with local farmers and other stakeholders	Initiatives developed	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnership for Goals

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Green Public Procurement				
R1	Develop a Green Public Procurement (GPP) strategy	Strategy developed and adopted by Steering Group	2023	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R2	Develop a monitoring and reporting tool to ensure GPP is embedded into all Procurements	Tool Developed and Approved by Steering Group	2024	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R3	Ensure GPP Monitoring & Reporting is undertaken to ensure Green Criteria is included in contracts.	# of contracts assessed for GPP inclusion	Ongoing	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC				
R4	Implement Environmental Management System for Council buildings including reduction in waste and water usage, and increased recycling	EMS implemented	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R5	31 Community centres to participate in FCC Keen to be Green initiative over 5 stages	Implementation of sustainable initiatives identified in each stage	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
Waste Reduction / Circular Economy				
R6	Support and promote the implementation of the targets of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029	# of initiatives supported	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R7	Establish a network of public drinking water fountains to help reduce plastic waste in partnership with Uisce Eireann	# of new points installed	2026	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Waste Prevention				
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	# of assessments undertaken yearly and compliance with best practice guidance for C & D waste management.	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
R9	Assessment of all apartment complexes within Fingal on the management of food waste and use of brown bins. Engagement with apartment management companies to ensure compliance with legislation and to encourage segregation of food waste by residents and subsequent collection by authorised collectors.	# of apartment complexes engaged with and the # apartment complexes with brown bin collection service in place.	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
R10	Waste Collection Permit and Waste Facility Permit holders desktop annual return (AR) validation and on site verification audits to improve traceability of the various waste streams	# of compliant Annual Return validations/verifications completed	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently don't have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance	# of households engaged with and # of engagements resulting in bin service put in place	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
R12	Assessment of commercial premises within Fingal to ensure compliance with the Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 in terms of waste segregation and in particular food waste.	# of commercial premises engaged with and the # of commercial premises with 3 bin system in place with an emphasis on management of food waste.	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy				
R13	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	Circular Cities Action Plan Complete	2024	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R14	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan	"Measures Implemented Review completed"	Annually	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R15	Incorporate circular economy principles in FCC Economic Development Strategy	Circular Economy principles incorporated in Economic Development Strategy	2024	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action
R16	Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.	Carbon footprint reduced at events	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
Recycling / Circular Economy				
R17	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	Opening Hours extended	2024	SDG 13: Climate Action
R18	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	# of new bring bank sites	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
R19	Provide paints, musical instruments and bicycles from Estuary & Coolmine civic amenity centres to community groups for re-use. Identify other used items that could be collected at the Civic Amenity Centres and re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired for re-use.	# of items re-used	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
Land Use & Acquisition				
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	Land & building assessment complete	2024	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	No. of projects/measures implemented annually	2028	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
R22	Identify opportunities for the acquisition of land and buildings by agreement/CPO for renewable energy/ regeneration/active travel/greenway / green infrastructure projects etc	Area of land (Ha) or no. of buildings acquired for Climate Action Projects	Ongoing	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
Community Awareness & Engagement				
C1	Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 - 2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as [er Grant guidelines.	# of grants for climate action projects across each thematic areas,	2026	SDG 13: Climate Action
C2	Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA	# of events held, # of citizens engaged	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C3	Develop an annual calendar of climate action & environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days, such as the World Earth Day, World Sand Dune day, National Reuse Month, National Bike Week, Dublin Climate Action Week, All Dublin Clean up week. Targeted campaigns to promote activities as per calendar timeline.	Annual calendar of activities developed from January to December each year. # of activities promoted.	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
C4	Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness.	# of campaigns	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
C5	Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local on climate action and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries.	# of supports for public, # of citizens engaged	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Climate Awareness in Schools				
C6	Engage with DLA to scope requirement for delivering Climate Action Awareness in Schools, through training providers, in advance of Climate Action Awareness being mainstreamed within school curriculum.	Agreed programme scoped and delivered accordingly	2024	SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 13: Climate Action
C7	Engage with schools and An Taisce and provide resources & funding to deliver green flags and achieve green schools status.	# of schools engaged, # of students participating	2028	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C8	Provide resources including funding to schools in Fingal as support to engage in resource management projects. Projects may include composting for schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects, resources packs and installation of water butts.	# of schools engaged, # of gardening projects, # of composting projects, # of resource packs provided, # of water butts installed	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action
Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations				
C9	Provide an annual energy awareness event in partnership with Codema, SEAI and other stakeholders	Annual event held	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	# of communities supported	Annually	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C11	Pilot Climate Action workshops with Tidy Town committees to promote awareness of climate action at a local level.	# of workshops	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/ community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g. watering	Number of people involved	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Ref.	Action	Tracking Measure	Timeframe	Sustainble Development Goals
C13	Guided by the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the GAA and CCMA, towards working together on sustainability and climate action projects, engage with the Green Club Programme through a nominated lead, working with the CARO and GAA, in the promotion and support of projects by participating clubs, to meet the objectives, and during key phases, of the programme to 2029	# of clubs engaged, # of students participating	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C14	Keen to be Green Communities: supporting community groups to develop climate awareness projects such as Bike repair workshops, clothes swaps, community gardens, green festivals..	# of initiatives / projects supported and examples	Annually	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C15	Work with Global Action Plan on the further development of Climate Action Heroes programme across communities	Programme Supported Annually	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C16	Promote LEADER Projects on sustainability	No. of LEADER Projects on sustainability	Ongoing	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.	# of initiatives supported by the Council each year, One events per year delivered	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C18	Sport Grants - Clubs must provide evidence of 'circular economy' and other sustainable initiatives as appropriate.	# of applications approved with evidence of sustainable initiatives	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors				
C19	Review Fingal Skills Strategy which includes the development of green skills across all economic sectors	Skills strategy review completed	2024	SDG 13: Climate Action
C20	Expand participation in Green Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy	Group membership expanded	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action
C21	Establish an Agri-Food Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy to promote diversification within the Agri-Food Sector	Membership of group & number of initiatives promoted	2024	SDG 13: Climate Action
	Staff Awareness			
C22	Provide Climate Awareness training for all staff and elected members and identify opportunities to embed climate awareness across all departments	# of staff trained, # of councillors trained	Annually	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 17: Partnership for Goals
C23	Develop climate action induction pack for all new staff.	Pack developed	2024	SDG 13: Climate Action

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AR	Annual Return
BAU	Business as Usual
BEI	Baseline emissions inventory
BER	Building Energy Rating
BMS	Building Management Systems
BREEAM Assessor	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
C&D WASTE	Construction and Demolition Waste
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CARO	Climate Action Regional Office
CAVAT	Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCAT	Coastal Communities Adapting Together
CCMA	The County and City Management Association
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CMF	Community Monuments Fund
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CODEMA	City of Dublin Energy Management Agency
DART	Dublin Area Rapid Transport
DCAW	Dublin Climate Action Week
DCC	Dublin City Council
DECA	Delivering Effective Climate Action
DECC	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
DFB	Dublin Fire Brigade
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DLA	Dublin Local Authorities
DREM	Dublin Region Energy Master Plan
DZ	Decarbonising Zone
EBIKE	Electric Bike
ECAAT	Department Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel Department
EETD	Economic, Enterprise and Tourism Development
EMS	Energy Management System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Energy Performance Contract
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EVCP	Electric Vehicle Charge Points
EVs	Electric Vehicles
FCC	Fingal County Council
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
GAP	Global Action Plan
GDA	Greater Dublin Area
GHG Emissions	Green House Gas Emissions
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPP	Green Public Procurement
GTT Model	Gap to Target Model
GWh	Gigawatts per hour
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
IFA	Irish Farming Association
IGBC	Irish Green Building Control
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LACAP	Local Authority Climate Action Plan
LASTNG	Local Authority Nation Training Group
LEAs	Local Electoral Areas
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LEO	Local Enterprise Office
LGMA	Local Government Management Agency
LGV	Large Goods Vehicle
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Mechanical and Electrical
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MW	Mega Watts
NISA	North Irish Sea Array
NSAI	National Standards Authority of Ireland
NTA	National Transport Association
NWCPO	National Waste Collection Permit Office
Ops	Operations
OPW	Office of Public Works
P&SI	Planning and Strategic Infrastructure Department
PRA	Principle Response Agencies
PV	Photovoltaics
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
REIL	Retrofit Energy Ireland
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SEC	Sustainable Energy Community
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely
SME's	Small Medium Enterprise
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SUVs	Sports Utility Vehicle
$tCO_2$2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
tCO_2	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
TPER	Total Primary Energy Requirement
TWh	Terawatt-hour
UCD	University College Dublin
VAS	Value Added Services
ZEVI	Zero Emissions Vehicles Ireland

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Codema
Dublin's Energy Agency

CARO

Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received to the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

January 2024
Environment, Climate Action, Active Travel and Sports Department, Fingal County Council

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

Fingal County Council has prepared a Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. The Draft Plan sets out mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to create a low carbon and climate resilient County. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

The Draft Plan includes a range of actions across the six thematic areas of Energy & Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy & Resource Management and Community Engagement.

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, notice of the preparation of the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, was given on Wednesday 20th of September 2023. Submissions or observations with regard to the Draft Plan and Environmental Reports (Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment) were invited for a period of just over 6 weeks, from Wednesday September 20th, 2023, to Friday, November 3rd, 2023, inclusive.

In accordance with the requirements of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, this Chief Executive's Report summarises and details the outcome of the Public Consultation process on the Draft Climate Action Plan, as follows:

- lists the persons, organisations or bodies who made submissions or observations on the Draft Climate Action Plan;
- summarises the issues raised by the persons, organisations or bodies in the submissions or observations;
- gives the response and recommendation of the Chief Executive to the issues raised; and
- outlines any proposed modifications to the Draft Plan, on foot of the Public Consultation process.

This Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received is hereby submitted to the Elected Members of the Local Authority, for their consideration. An update on the Draft Climate Action Plan was given at Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee on 20th June 2023, and elected members were briefed on the Draft Plan and on planned public consultation events at a Councillor briefing on the 25th of September 2023. Elected Members will also be briefed at a special sitting of the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee on the 31st of January 2024 and will be provided an overview of the Chief Executive's Report.

At the February 2024 Council Meeting of Fingal County Council, the Elected Members must decide by resolution, whether to:

- approve, or
- approve, subject to such modifications as they consider appropriate, the local authority climate action plan.

The Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications formally instructed local authorities on 24th February 2023 to commence work on their Climate Action Plans and have them adopted within 12 months of that instruction. Therefore, the last date for approval of the Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is 23rd February 2024.

Within thirty (30) days of the approval of the final local authority Climate Action Plan by the Elected Members, the Council must publish the final plan. The Climate Action Plan shall have effect for a period of five years from the date on which it is approved by the Elected Members.

1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA)

An Environmental Report accompanies the Draft Climate Action Plan. The Environmental Report contains a detailed analysis of the Draft Climate Action Plan and how the implementation of the Plan would impact on its receiving environment. The Chief Executive's recommendations as set out in this report (including recommendations on the Environmental Authorities submissions detailed in Section 4.16), have been assessed to determine whether they would have any significant impact on the environment. Taking into account the mitigation measures which have already been integrated into the Draft Plan, it is considered that the modifications proposed on foot of recommendations in this Chief Executive's Report, will not have any significant adverse effect on the environment.

In accordance with requirements under Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) the Draft Climate Action Plan and modifications proposed on foot of this Chief Executive's Report have been screened, to assess whether they would have a significant effect on one or more Natura 2000 sites. It is considered that the Draft Plan and modifications proposed on foot of the Chief Executive's recommendations, alone and in combination with other plans and projects, will not have any significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites.

The Elected Members shall give approval for the Climate Action Plan, only after having determined that the Plan shall not adversely affect the integrity of a European Site(s) in line with SI 477 (EU Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended.

1.3 Background to the Climate Action Plan

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 specifically requires all local authorities in Ireland to prepare and approve a Climate Action Plan, in consideration of wider national climate and energy targets, addressing both mitigation and adaptation measures. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy. The Draft Plan demonstrates a coherent approach to climate action across the administrative and political structure of the local authority.

The Draft Climate Action Plan sets a clear pathway for Fingal County Council to:

- actively translate national climate policy to local circumstances with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures;
- assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels; and
- identify and deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures in a specifically defined area, through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.

The Draft Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines, developed in response to Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, with the aim of supporting local authorities in both the content and preparation of their Local Authority Climate Action Plans. The Guidelines were issued by the Department of Environment, Climate, and Communications in March 2023.

The Draft Plan sets out how Fingal County Council will be responsible for enhancing climate resilience, increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, across its own assets, services and infrastructure, to which it is 'fully accountable' for, whilst also demonstrating a broader role of 'influencing', 'coordinating and facilitating' and 'advocating' for other sectors, to meet their own climate targets and ambitions.

This is necessary to ensure that the environmental, social and economic benefits that come with climate action, can be fully realised. The Council will also continue its efforts in rolling out ambitious climate action projects, drawing down available sources of funding, pursuing citizen and stakeholder engagement, all supported by a progressive policy framework.

2 The Public Consultation Process

2.1 Outline of the Public Consultation Process

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, the Draft Climate Action Plan underwent statutory public consultation, from Wednesday 20th September 2023 to Friday, November 3rd, 2023, inclusive.

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 states, that in making the local authority climate action plan, a local authority shall:

a. consult and co-operate with adjoining local authorities;
b. consult with the Public Participation Network in the administrative area of the local authority and such other persons as the local authority considers appropriate;
c. co-ordinate, where appropriate, with adjoining local authorities in relation to the mitigation measures and adaptation measures to be adopted;
d. consider any significant effects the implementation of the local authority climate action plan may have on adjoining local authorities; and
e. consider any submissions made to it by an adjoining local authority.

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 also states that a local authority shall, before making a local authority climate action plan:

a. publish, in such manner as the local authority considers appropriate, a draft of the proposed local authority climate action plan,
b. publish a notice on the internet and in at least one newspaper circulating in the administrative area of the local authority inviting members of the public and any interested parties to make submissions in writing in relation to the proposed local authority climate action plan within such period (not exceeding two months from the date of the publication of the notice) as may be specified in the notice, and
c. have regard to any submissions made pursuant to, and in accordance with, a notice under paragraph (b).

2.2 Elements of the Public Consultation Process

Before the Draft Climate Action Plan was published, pre-draft engagement activities were carried out to develop the Draft Plan, as follows:

- Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) requirements highlighted at the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment SPC meeting in December 2022 and at CPG meeting in January 2023.
- LACAP requirements highlighted to the Executive Management Team in April 2023 and plans for engagement workshops discussed.
- LACAP requirements highlighted to the senior team in April 2023 and plans for engagement workshops discussed.
- Numerous cross department engagement workshops held in June 2023.

- Regular updates and engagement at each bimonthly energy team meetings through 2023.
- Regular updates provided through the Chief Executive Monthly Report.
- An update on the Draft Climate Action Plan was given at each of the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment SPC Meetings in 2023 including a presentation in June.
- Monthly coordination and collaboration meetings with the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office (CARO), Codema – Dublin's Energy Agency, and the Dublin Local Authorities (DLA) on the preparation of the Draft Plans.
- Meeting with adjoining Dublin local authorities, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare local authorities held on Friday 28th July 2023.

The Draft Climate Action Plan public consultation process involved the following key elements:

The draft plan, with accompanying SEA and AA reports were physically on display at the following locations:

- County Hall, Swords
- Blanchardstown Civic Office
- Balbriggan Library
- Baldoyle Library
- Blanchardstown Library
- Donabate Portrane Library
- Garristown Library
- Howth Library
- Malahide Library
- Rush Library
- Skerries Library
- Swords Library

Written submissions could be made through one of the following two options:

- Electronically through the Council's Public Consultation Portal https://consult.fingal.ie/
- In writing to the Climate Action Coordinator - Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel Department, Fingal County Council, County Hall, Main St, Swords, Co. Dublin (Postcode K67X8Y2).

Media:

- A social media campaign over X, Instagram and Facebook was carried out over the six-week public consultation period using the #ThisIsClimateAction, proving to be effective. Total impressions of posts by Fingal County Council's Communications Unit amounted to over 44,000.

Platform	Number of Posts	Impressions
Instagram	24	>10,000
X	22	9,809
Facebook	22	>25,000

Table 2.1 Social Media Post Interactions

- A notice of the public consultation was advertised in the Irish Times on the 20th of September with details on how to make submissions, including viewing availability of hard copies of the Draft Plan, SEA and AA**.**
- A notice of the public consultation was published on the Fingal County Council website on the 19th of September with details on how to make submissions, including viewing availability of hard copies of the Draft Plan, SEA and AA**.** https://www.fingal.ie/news/draft-fingal-climate-action-plan-2024-2029-have-your-say
- A short video detailing the draft Climate Action Plan was produced and played at all consultation events and made available to the public on the Fingal County Council YouTube Channel and Fingal County Council social media platforms. This video aimed to provide an overview of the draft plan in a concise manner. This video can be viewed here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RMTCTLR1QoE
- A regional publicity event took place on the 17th of October 2023 in the Mansion House in conjunction with the four Dublin local authorities and the CARO.
- A joint DLA Radio campaign ran on News Talk, FM104, Radio Na Life, Q102, Spin 103 from 14/10/23 to 28/10/23.

Engagement with Stakeholders:

The following groups and stakeholders were engaged with and notified of the opening of the public consultation. Each group was encouraged to place a submission.

- Elected Members
- PPN
- Local Primary and Secondary Schools
- Chomhairle na N'Óg
- Age Friendly
- Local Enterprise Office (LEO)
- Fingal Chamber
- The Fingal Sports Partnership

An Taisce's Climate Ambassador Programme published two separate articles on the Dublin local authorities Draft CAP public consultations, included in their internal newsletters (reach 1,000+).

2.3 Briefings and Public Information Events

A briefing for elected members on the draft Plan took place on September 25th, 2023.
During the public consultation period, three local public information events were held. These events took place in the evening time in County Hall, Swords, Civic Offices Blanchardstown, and the Marine Hotel, Sutton. These events were fully staffed, with staff from the climate action team, relevant departments from Fingal County Council as well as Codema and CARO in attendance to answer the public's queries.

Venue	Date	Time
County Hall, Swords	5th October	5:30pm-8pm
Civic Offices, Blanchardstown	12th October	5:30pm-8pm
Marine Hotel, Sutton	24th October	5:30pm-8pm

Table 2.2. Details of Public Consultation Events

In addition, two further public information sessions were delivered with staff from the Climate Action Team in attendance to answer the publics queries as follows:

Venue	Date	Time
Balbriggan Library	19th October	2:30pm-7:30pm
Rush Library	26th October	2:30pm-7:30pm

Table 2.3 Details of Public Consultation Library Events

An information stand was also set up at the Balbriggan LS Lowry Street Party Climate Action Event. This event was hosted in partnership with Smart Balbriggan, Sustainable Fingal, Our Balbriggan and Recreate.

Figure 1 Four Dublin Local Authorities' public consultation event, at the Mansion House 17th October, 2023

3 Details of the Submissions

3.1 Introduction

A total of 75 valid submissions and observations were received, the breakdown of which is as follows:

Submission Type	Number
Online Portal Submissions	74
Posted / Handed Submissions	1
Total Submissions	75

Table 3.1 Details of Submission Types

All valid submissions and observations were read, analysed and summarised. An overview of issues raised is provided in Section 3.3. The categorisation and summary of issues raised, together with the Chief Executive's (CE) response and recommendations, is contained in Section 4.

Note: The headings relating to the categorisation and summary of issues raised, together with the Chief Executive's response and recommendations, follows that of the headings of the Draft Climate Action Plan document.

3.2 List of Persons, Organisations and Bodies who made Submissions.

Appendix 1 lists the persons, organisations and bodies that made written submissions. Each submission has been assigned an independent reference. A link to each full submission is also available in Appendix I.

3.3 Summary of Issues Raised in Submissions

There were 75 valid submissions and observations received for the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan; these were read, analysed and summarised. A total of **441** broad issues / comments were identified from the submissions and observations received. Full summaries of all of the issues raised in the submissions and observations are set out in Section 4, together with the responses and recommendations of the Chief Executive. Issues have been summarised under the relevant chapter, subsection or appendix heading in Section 4 of this report.

Table 3.2 sets out the number and percentage of broad issues that were raised according to the relevant section, subsection or appendix heading of the Draft Climate Action Plan.

Submission Heading	No. of Issues Raised	% of Issues Raised
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	3	0.6%
Department of Transport	6	1%
Section 1 Introduction	10	2%
Section 2 The Climate Action Plan Process	3	0.6%
Section 3 Evidence-based Climate Action	7	2%
Section 4 Responding to Risks- Emergency Response Planning	3	0.6%
Section 5.1 Energy and Buildings	52	12%
Section 5.2 Transport	104	24%
Section 5.3 Flood Resilience	30	7%
Section 5.4 Nature Based Solutions	41	9%
Section 5.5 Circular Economy and Resource Management	51	12%
Section 5.6 Community Engagement	50	11%
Section 6 Decarbonising Zone	14	3%
Section 7 Implementing and Reporting	33	7%
Section 8 Other Comments	27	6%
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment	7	2%
Total	**441**	**100%**

Table 3.2: Submission Issue Breakdown

3.4 Chief Executive's Responses and Recommendations

The Chief Executive has prepared a response and recommendation under the relevant Section / Submission heading of the Draft Climate Action Plan. The listing and format of the categorisation, summary and responses to issues raised, follows the document structure of the Draft Climate Action Plan.

This Chief Executive report examines issues raised in the submissions and observations, in the context of their relevance to the purpose and scope of the Draft Climate Action Plan, seeks to incorporate new/additional provisions where they are relevant to the purpose of the Plan, its implementation and do not have a negative impact on the broader environmental considerations of the area.

In the interests of clarity, issues raised in submissions and observations that:

- do not sit within the scope of the Draft Climate Action Plan;
- go beyond its scope but lie within the scope of the local authority;
- go beyond the functions of the local authority; and/or
- are not directly related to the provisions of the Draft Plan or climate actions,

will be subject to general commentary where appropriate and may not be considered further to help inform the provisions or actions of the final Climate Action Plan.

Among the issues specifically not addressed, commented on or responded to in this report, include matters relating to planning applications, development sites or specific local authority projects undertaken. Such matters are best addressed under the various planning processes including development management, forward planning etc. Matters that are considered helpful to frame future policy will be considered, where such considerations do not undermine the integrity of the functions and processes stated above.

3.5 Structure of Proposed Modifications to the Plan

Given the statutory twelve (12) month duration of the Plan making process, as set out in Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, **a Material Amendment public consultation phase, is not provided for under the legislation.**

As stated in Section 3.4.2 of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines, *'a modification in this instance is an alteration that is considered non-material and does not compromise the integrity of the plan-making process to that point or the SEA and AA processes that have informed the plan'* (Government of Ireland, 2023).

Amendments to the text of the Draft Climate Action Plan are identified by their location within the Draft Plan i.e., Section 1 Introduction
Non-material modifications to the text of the Draft Climate Action Plan are shown in **green text**, for example:

Action N16 will be reworded as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments **and community gardens** as a way for communities to grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.

Deletions to the text of the Draft Climate Action Plan are shown in ~~**red text with strikethrough**~~, for example:
~~**The National Climate Action Plan 2023, launched on 21st December 2022, is the second annual update to the States' Climate Action Plan 2019, and the first to be prepared under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. It followed the introduction in 2022 of economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emission ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) sets out a roadmap to 2025 towards taking decisive action to halve emissions by 2030 and reach net zero, no later than by the end of 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government.**~~

4 Categorisation, Summary and Responses to Issues Raised

All 75 valid submissions and observations were read, analysed and summarised. The report takes the following format to address issues raised in the submissions and observations received.

4.1 Submission from the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

Submission Reference Number	Submission Summary	CE Response
FIN-C629-77	• The submission states that the LA CAP shall, in so far as practicable, be consistent with the most recent approved climate action plan and national adaptation framework. In making a LA CAP, a local authority shall have regard to (a) the most recent approved national long term climate action strategy, (b) the most recent approved sectoral adaptation plans, and (c) any policies of the Minister or the Government on climate change. • In making the plan, a local authority shall consult and co-operate with adjoining local authorities, consult with the Public Participation Network in the administrative area. • Each local authority is responsible for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from across its own assets and infrastructure, while also taking on a broader role of working with others to reduce emissions within the local authority area.	The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications submission is welcomed in relation to the commitment to training and resourcing for climate action in the Council and looks forward to the introduction of a monitoring and reporting system to compliment the Draft Plan. The Draft Plan has been developed in accordance with the Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines, as published by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. In developing the Draft Plan the Council was cognisant of the relevant climate strategies, sectoral adaptation plans and government policies. As stated in the Draft Plan, Fingal County Council works closely with the other Dublin local authorities (Dublin City Council, South Dublin County Council, and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council) and is supported in the delivery of climate action by the Dublin Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Codema – Dublin's Energy Agency. As outlined in Section 6 of the Draft Plan, Fingal County Council has selected an area of Balbriggan, in which to establish a Decarbonising Zone (DZ).

	• Each local authority is required to identify a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) in their jurisdiction within their LA CAP. • A monitoring and reporting system to support the LA CAPs will be developed by DECC in collaboration with the local government sector. • The Department funds the Local Authority Climate Action Training Programme to ensure ongoing upskilling for local authority staff and elected members.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.2 Submission from the Department of Transport

The submission outlines at a high level without specific reference to actions within the draft Plan. The submission discusses the Department of Transport's policies under the various categories.		
Active Travel Schemes and Infrastructure		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-14	Active Travel Infrastructure: The provision of safe and accessible walking and cycling infrastructure is key to encouraging modal shift away from private car use and towards walking and cycling. It is important that this capacity remains within the Local Authorities to continue the high level of delivery going forward, and the Department of Transport will work with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to provide the necessary supports to Local Authorities to ensure this remains the case. It is critical that active travel infrastructure is implemented in a considered manner that has been informed by multi-criteria analyses that consider a range of factors including potential demand, safety, and social benefits. Two cycling strategies are due to be published in the coming months that set out a cohesive cycling infrastructure network. The National Cycle Network (NCN) and CycleConnects. These two strategies will inform future investment by Local Authorities in the coming years.	Fingal County Council welcomes the submission by the Department of Transport and in particular, the positive support the Department has given for the continued delivery of Active travel infrastructure by the Council. Fingal County Council has a large programme of Active Travel initiatives underway at various stages across the county. The development and construction of greenways and the reallocation of existing road space are guided by Planning and Construction Guidelines & Project Appraisal Guidelines produced by both the National Transport Authority (NTA) or Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). The guidelines ensure robust muti-criteria analysis is undertaken in determining the optimum route selection for a particular greenway. All cycling infrastructure is designed in accordance with the Cycle Design Manual 2023 or its predecessor the National Cycle Manual. Greenways located in rural areas would in addition take cognisance of the TII standard for Rural Cycleway Design.

Road Space allocation & DMURS		
FIN-C629-14	Decades of focus on dispersal of residential settlements, commercial zones, and workplaces in peripheral areas, instead of concentrating on central areas and locations served by public transport, has led to an over-reliance on the private car… Accessibility requires the creation of permeable paths and street networks that allow users to move through an area directly and via many different routes. Road Space Reallocation This can apply to both Urban and Rural roads and does not just relate to re-allocation for other transport use. • From an urban perspective this can relate to the re-allocation to other uses such as for road safety, other uses such as cycling, walking etc or for public realm. DMURS is the principal design standard for all Urban Roads and is to be used in all cases except where a formal derogation has been granted by an oversight body such as TII, NTA or DoT (Regional and Local Roads Division). • From a rural perspective it can relate to Quiet Lanes, e.g., using hard shoulders to support road safety or other uses such as cycling, walking etc. Specific guidelines are in development in relation to these, however designers should consider the tools in the TII Standards.	The Fingal draft Climate Action Plan and the Fingal County Development Plan recognises the need to address over reliance on the private car and the need to reduce transport emissions. The range of Active Travel actions contained in the Draft Plan will progress opportunities to make walking and cycling more attractive and viable. Segregated cycling and walking routes are considered as part of Active Travel schemes, as appropriate. All schemes are designed having regard to the Design Manual for Urban Road and Streets (DMURS) and the national Cycle Design Manual. Accessibility, permeability and connectivity in both new and existing developments is being actively implemented in accordance with the objectives of the CDP and the CDP development management standards.
FIN-C629-14	The importance and role of integrated land use and transport planning in meeting our climate commitments should be addressed in the LA Climate Action Plan.	With regard to development across the County, climate action and transport are core policy objectives of the County Development Plan. The promotion of a compact urban form of development, is a central part of mitigating climate change. The range of policies and objectives of the CDP seek to provide for a consolidated urban form within existing settlements, that are integrated with existing and planned

		public transport and the delivery of social and physical infrastructure. To ensure that the population and employment growth projected for Fingal occurs in a sustainable manner, it is essential that land-use and transport planning continues to be closely aligned. Integrating new housing, employment and services with high-capacity public transport corridors in conjunction with attractive walking and cycling networks and permeable links to rail and bus stations can reduce the need to travel and support the functioning of a connected and sustainable transport system. Land-use policy within Fingal supports development along its identified high-capacity public transport corridors.
FIN-C629-14	Local Authorities and designers need to be aware that it is a legal requirement that all new road related infrastructure should be fully accessible to all users. Measures to ensure this, should be embedded into designs from the outset.	Accessibility in transport is a cornerstone of government policy, guidance and best industry practice. This underpins all works in sustainable transport and is adequately covered in the Climate Action Plan.
EV's		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-14	The submission states that Fleet Electrification is the single biggest mitigation action across all CAP Sectors- 4.72MT CO2 abatement and that the installation of EV infrastructure to facilitate the transition to EVs is an essential component of this transition and that Local Authorities will be developing their EV Infrastructure Strategies for 2025 to 2030 in the coming months which will be carried out in accordance with the: • National EV Infrastructure Strategy 2022- 2025 • National EV Charging Network Plan- En Route which was released for public consultation September 2023 • National EV Charging Network Plan - Residential and	Fingal County Council, in conjunction with the three Dublin Local Authorities, CARO and Smart Dublin, have developed the Dublin Local Authority Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (2022-2030) to support the transition to Electric vehicles. It sets out the Local Authorities roll in facilitating a coordinated approach to the deployment of EV charging infrastructure. Work has begun on implementing the strategy and will continue under the draft Plan. The Dublin local authorities continue to engage with Zero Emissions Vehicles Ireland (ZEVI), on implementing the strategy and will have regard for the National network plans referenced.

	Destination (for public consultation Q1 2024) • Alternative Fuel Industry Regulations	
Car Parking		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-14	For Local Authorities, one of the measures that they have the ability to affect the most in the short to medium term is on-street and non-residential parking. The national CAP23 encourages the removal of free workplace parking, the increasing of public parking prices to align with market rates, and where it complements measures that prioritise pedestrianisation, active travel and public transport, the removal of on-street parking spaces. Local Authorities should, where possible, align their climate action plans to support delivery of the above objectives as well as paired objectives relating to clean air.	Parking is managed throughout the county in accordance with the Fingal County Council Parking Control Bye-Laws 2020. These Bye-Laws provide for On-street and car park fees. It also provides for prohibited parking and parking restrictions. All the fees are set as per the adopted bye-laws. The Bye-Laws were reviewed and adopted in 2020 with an increase fee for parking. On Street Parking Fees provide for Short Stay Areas, Long Stay Areas, Residents & Visitor Parking, Commercial Parking , Age Friendly Parking, Electric Vehicle Charging Bay, Car Club Licences and Car Parking Fees at Quay Street, Balbriggan, Bridgefield Car Park. A number of on-street Parking Bays used for outdoor dining during and following covid will not be returned to on-street parking. These spaces will be built out to provide for street furniture and bikes. The existing Bye-Laws provides for paid parking across the county which discourages work place parking in all the towns and villages in the county. There is no provision for congestion charges in Fingal. This, alongside the increase in fees for on street and non-resident parking can be considered in the next review of the Bye-Laws.

4.3 Submissions on Section 1 Introduction

Introduction		
Vision/Mission of Draft Plan		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	The EHS suggests a vision and/or mission that aims to deliver a healthier Fingal, protecting and promoting health to help deliver the vision of a Healthy Ireland.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE in relation to the vision and mission of the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) and the increased emphasis on health. The vision and mission of the Draft Climate Action Plan (CAP) encompasses and reflects the national transition objective as outlined in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 *"to pursue and achieve, the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by the end of 2050"*. Health and well-being is a key co-benefit of climate action, and this is adequately highlighted in the draft Plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Introduction		
Co-Benefits		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	The EHS suggest the list of co-benefits for health could be substantially expanded. Just one example might be how climate action can help deliver more sustainable diets for the citizens of Fingal through the promotion of allotments/community gardens.	Fingal County Council notes comments made by the HSE in relation to the co-benefits of climate action to heath. The Council acknowledges the significance of health and well-being as a co-benefit of climate action. The list of co-benefits acknowledged within the draft cap is non-exhaustive and balanced.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Introduction		
Targets		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	A plan that adapts to climate change and builds resilience for the residents of Fingal.	Comments noted and adequately addressed in the draft Plan as one of the four targets of the draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is *'To make Dublin a Climate Resilient Region by reducing the impacts of future climate change related event*s'.
FIN-C629-16	Specific targets could be added, such as "Supporting a 51% (or higher) reduction in Fingal's overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 relative to a 2018 baseline", and "Reduce the costs of extreme weather events for Fingal by x% over 2024 – 2029 relative to a 2023 baseline" (or similar). It is important that targets refer to the baseline year where applicable, e.g., "51% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 relative to a 2018 baseline".	The draft CAP has been drafted in collaboration with the Dublin Local Authorities (DLA) and CARO, the Council will continue to collaborate with the DLA through the implementation of the CAP's. The draft plan focuses on both mitigation and adaptation actions but is also outward focused and includes a range of actions for which the Council can 'Influence', 'Co-ordinate and Facilitate' and 'Advocate' for other sectors, in meeting their own climate and energy targets thereby reflecting the 'National Climate Objective' and an all of society reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 51% by 2030. Baseline years are listed on page 25 of the draft Plan. The targets and actions in the draft CAP are in accordance with the National Climate Objective which aims to pursue and achieve climate neutrality by no later than 2050. The National CAP 2023 has set a pathway to achieve this objective. The Draft CAP is in keeping with this national objective and the National CAP 2023 and associated public sector targets. National Funding provision will also be in accordance with the national objective.
FIN-C629-16	We would like to highlight the requirement to focus on both mitigation and adaptation equally. Adaptation actions should not detract from the need to continue to urgently focus on mitigation. We feel that being climate neutral by 2050 is too low a target (albeit in keeping with the Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021) and suggest changing that to 2040 at least, as others have done.	
FIN-C629-18	Fingal has played a leadership role as a Local Authority in many of the relevant areas, and can continue that role. However, we recommend that Fingal sets more ambitious goals, for instance by moving the target for	

	climate neutrality from 2050 to 2040, if not sooner - as other local authorities have done. GAP welcomes the fact that the Action Plan is situated explicitly in the wider policy context, as set out on page 14. At the same time, it would have been helpful to have included clear references to an overall strategy for the entire Dublin region (even if some of the targets on page 16 do refer to Dublin as a whole). The document is also good on setting out the wider context of climate change and the climate action required in response.	
FIN-C629-5	Plan Introduction: Targets do not include a target for Fingal to play its part in the national plan for carbon reduction, specifically by promoting the generation of clean electricity.	The targets in the draft plan will play a part in the National Objective by aiming to achieve the energy efficiency improvements and carbon emission reduction targets set for public sector organisations under the National CAP 2023. The Council will promote the generation of clean electricity through the implementation of actions in the Energy & Building (E12, E25, E26, E27, E28) and community engagement sections (C1, C10) of the draft Plan and through existing Council Policies.
FIN-C629-64	The EHS suggests that target 3 seeks to make Dublin a region resilient to climate threats that affect health but also seeks to deliver on the opportunities for health gain presented by climate action. For example, more active travel should deliver healthier people in terms of addressing physical inactivity and cleaner air. Target 4 should make the healthy choice for people the easy choice…	The targets are in keeping with the National Climate Objective and the National Climate Action Plan 2023. The draft CAP emphasises the associated health benefits of climate action throughout – including on page 18 and in each of the six thematic action areas. The draft CAP strives to empower individuals and communities to make sustainable behavioural and lifestyle changes through the actions across the six thematic areas and in particular through the provision of active travel infrastructure and through actions in the Community Engagement section.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Introduction		
Just Transition		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-18	The submission acknowledges the importance of Just Transition and suggests that the cost of the transition as well as the benefits of the change are spread equitably across society.	Fingal County Council welcomes comments in relation to inclusivity. As stated in the targets of the Draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, this plan aims to facilitate a just transition across the County. This ensures that the transition towards meeting the National Climate Objective happens in a way that leaves no one behind. This is reflected in the actions in the draft Plan from energy efficiency retrofits of social housing to the provision of active travel infrastructure for all and the provision of services, facilities, training and empowerment actions.
FIN-C629-64	In the context of SDG 3 – Health for All of All Ages the EHS wishes to stress the importance of finalising a Climate Action Plan that is inclusive and leaves no one behind.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.4 Submissions on Section 2 The Climate Action Process

Climate Action Plan Process		
Engagement and Consultation with Stakeholders		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-57	Extensive collaboration with all neighbouring local authorities is required. If lower standards are allowed in one county, it makes it more difficult for neighbouring local authorities to apply higher standards (e.g., for car parking spaces). In simple terms, collaboration and consistency are critical.	Fingal County Council notes and agrees with comments made by the Irish Green Building Council in relation to collaboration with neighbouring local authorities. In preparation for the draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan, Fingal County Council engaged with the Dublin Local Authorities, Meath County Council and Kildare County Council.
FIN-C629-64	It's not clear if state agencies with responsibility for public health were consulted or participated in the development of the draft plan. The EHS suggests a list of agencies who participated or were consulted in the development of the plan is included as an appendix to the final plan. Health relevant documents such as the Healthy Ireland Framework and the Dept. of Health Adaptation Plan 2019 – 2024 could also be included in the list of references for example.	The draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan has been developed in line with the requirements stated in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. As such the Council consulted with statutory consultees and with neighbouring local authorities. The public consultation was open to all and all bodies who engaged with Fingal County Council during the public consultation process are listed within the appendices of this report.
FIN-C629-22	We acknowledge that the Plan has been prepared taking account of the key National plans including the National Climate Action Plan 2023. We also acknowledge that the Plan sets out the key plans, programmes and policies considered in preparing the SEA. The Plan should include a commitment to remain aligned with high level plans and programmes, Guidelines, and legislation over its lifetime. The Climate Action Plan 2024 is	As detailed in Section 1 Introduction, the draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan has been prepared having regard to a broad range of international, national, sectoral, regional and local plans, policies and legislation. The implementation of the Draft CAP and any variation or revision to the Plan, will have regard to all relevant plans and legislation, including those noted in the EPA submission.

	currently being prepared and work will be commencing on the review of the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies also. Any relevant updates of these plans/strategies should be integrated as appropriate into the Plan as relevant and appropriate. The Plan should include a commitment to consider any relevant updated actions, measures or recommendations that may arise in updates to the National Climate Action Plan (or the National Planning Framework) over the lifetime of the Plan.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.5 Submissions on Section 3 Evidenced Based Climate Action

Evidenced Based Climate Action		
Climate Change Risk Assessment		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	Refer to the fact that climate change is a significant driver of biodiversity loss and that the two issues are intertwined. Treat the climate and biodiversity crises as an ongoing emergency situation and major public health risk.	Fingal County Council notes this comment and agrees that both climate change and biodiversity are interlinked. The draft Fingal County Council Climate Action plan has been prepared in line with Fingal County Council strategies and plans that support biodiversity such as the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan and The Tree Strategy-Forest of Fingal. Through the implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation actions in this Plan, the Council is working to improve the resilience of the County, to increase the carbon sequestration potential within the County, and to protect and enhance valuable ecosystems which will result in benefits to biodiversity.
FIN-C629-70	Simple & updated Risk Assessment Advice & information & advice given regularly to individual villages & towns in Fingal.	The Major Emergency Management Unit, supported by the Council's operational teams are continually improving the Council's understanding and response to current climate related risks. As part of the Council's response, risk assessments are undertaken to determine the most appropriate actions to mitigate against the effects of the climate emergency. For each event, the Council develops a communication plan which informs all stakeholders including members of the public, of the current situation and any actions that need to be taken. The draft Plan under the theme of Community Engagement, includes actions C2, C3, C4 & C5 which will provide information and deliver awareness events in relation to climate action.

FIN-C629-64	The EHS recommends an expanded Climate Change Risk Assessment is undertaken to assess risks other than those associated with severe weather, which tend to be acute and sudden onset in nature, and assess some of the more gradual, slow onset effects. This may include the effect on asthma rates during a longer growing season as well as gradual changes in infectious disease trends such as the threats posed by vectors such as rats, cockroaches and mosquitos for example.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE in relation to the Climate Change Risk Assessment. The Climate Change Risk Assessment was prepared in line with guidance issued by the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications. It is considered that asthma and infectious diseases are outside the scope of the local authority climate action plans.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Evidenced Based Climate Action		
Baseline Emissions Inventory		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	P.29 of the draft plan states that "Data centres represent 13.1% of the commercial sector's emissions". It is not clear if this is 13.1% out of the 31% for the sector (i.e., 4.06% of the total for Fingal) or 13.1% of the total for Fingal. Please can you clarify which applies in the final version of the document. Finally, for this section, we acknowledge that this is a draft document, however, it has been made accessible to the public and regrettably, most of the figures on p.28 are not fully legible, as they appear to have been cut and pasted from the original reference material. It is important that all key figures, tables, graphs etc. are fully legible in the final document.	To clarify the point regarding data centre emissions, they account for an estimated 13.1% of all emissions produced in County Fingal. The emissions in the pie chart shown on p.28 are categorised under commercial emissions (i.e., 13.1% data centres + 17.9% other commercial emissions). For the purposes of emissions quantification in the Local Authority Climate Action Plans 2024-2029, a baseline year must be set, and emissions quantified from it. Data was taken from the year 2018 as a baseline as mandated by the National Climate Action Plan 2023 (Baseline set as 2016-2018) and the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans. The Council will improve the legibility of the figures on page 28. See CE Recommendation below.

FIN-C629-64	The emissions profile data for Fingal itself and emissions within the county makes for very interesting reading. One question to ask is if the council needs to include emissions from staff getting to and from work in its profile? The same question applies to suppliers and sub-contractors used by Fingal CC? The EHS recommends that indirect or scope 2 and 3 emissions be considered in the emissions profile for Fingal CC and actions include ways to reduce those emissions. Blended working arrangements for some staff is an example of a potential solution in this area.	The draft Plan considers the Scope 1 and Scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, or heat) emissions of the Council and the County as per the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications LACAP Guidance. The emissions produced by staff coming to and from work in this instance would fall under the category of Scope 3. Blended working arrangements will assist in the reduction of Scope 3 emission as there would be less staff commuting, however home working would then need to be considered. The draft Plan includes six actions which will reduce staff travel and the need for staff travel under the Transport theme and staff travel section, actions T30-T35.
		CE Recommendation: The Council will improve the legibility of the figures on page 28 of the draft Plan.

Evidenced Based Climate Action		
Adaptation		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	Be wary of Maladaptation. Some adaptation measures can be harmful (unintended and negative impact) and the plan must assess the potential harmful effect on population health. For example, some efforts to enhance biodiversity may support the proliferation of disease transmitting vectors or take away informal play spaces for children.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE.
FIN-C629-64	Reference should be made to the Dept. of Health Adaptation Plan 2019 – 2024 which is to be updated in 2025 to help determine actions that affect public health.	Fingal County Council's draft Climate Action Plan is prepared in line with the National Adaptation Framework as stated in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and guidelines provided by the Department of Environment, Climate and

		Communications “A local authority climate action plan shall, in so far as practicable, be consistent with the most recent approved climate action plan and national adaptation framework”.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.6 Submissions on Section 4 Responding to Risks- Emergency Response Planning

Responding to Risks-Emergency Response Planning		
Scenario Planning		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	This section of the plan is very high-level. Does the Council carry out scenario planning to detail how it would respond to different types of emergencies specific to Fingal? Does it carry out lessons-learned exercises following major incidents and use these to improve future responses?	The Major Emergency Management Unit and supporting Operational teams are continually improving the Councils response to emergencies and have learned from each event. Scenario planning is carried out by these teams to ensure preparedness and improve future responses to Major Emergency Events. In relation to severe weather events, Fingal County Council's Severe Weather Assessment Team carried out a review of procedures following Storm Debi to ensure improvements were in place for subsequent severe weather events. Fingal County Council is involved in various training and exercise events in conjunction with Major Emergency Management East Region Working Group. For example, Fingal County Council has been involved in tabletop and live exercises in relation to 'Control of Major Accident Hazards'(COMAH) regulated sites within the Fingal administrative area. Fingal has also carried out training at various levels in relation to the MEM framework structures and organised multi agency tabletop exercises for crowd events within the Fingal administrative area.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Responding to Risks-Emergency Response Planning		
Responding to Risks		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	This section refers to a Major Emergency Management Unit and the development of a Major Emergency Management Plan. Its unit utilises the Emergency Management Framework. While not captured on the Fingal Plan it is graphically represented in the South Dublin CC Plan and is understood to include hazard analysis, mitigation, planning and preparedness, response, and recovery. While not defined a Major Emergency is understood to be severe weather event and sudden onset related which appears too narrow in the context of climate change. As stated earlier the Climate Change Risk Assessment should be expanded to assess all risks to life and property in Fingal linked to climate change. Infectious disease risks should be assessed, and these can be waterborne, foodborne and vector borne. One also needs to be mindful of the regional and global climate perspective and one can expect climate "migrants" to arrive in Fingal if not already doing so... The EHS recommends a Rapid Response to the existing Climate and Biodiversity emergency. This rapid response should expand upon the existing Emergency Management Framework to include Prevention (after the hazard analysis and before mitigation) and in Recovery to stress the importance of Building Back Better, Safer and Stronger.... Prevention in relation to the risk of flooding for example goes beyond	The draft Plan sets out the Councils approach to Emergency Management at a high level and sets out that as part of the Emergency Management East Region, Fingal County Council liaises with the Dublin local authorities, the HSE, An Garda Síochána and others in relation to emergency management. Risk assessment of infectious diseases is out of scope of a Local Authority Climate Action Plan. Flood prevention is dealt with in the Flood Resilience theme of the draft Plan.

	engineering or nature-based solutions but also includes building capacity in communities and reducing their vulnerability.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Responding to Risks-Emergency Response Planning		
Community Training & Aid		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-71	Community training for dealing with emergency situation should be carried out also financial aid plans should be developed for known and potential impacts.	Where an emergency weather warning is issued trained Council personnel provide a response. It's important that only trained personnel with the proper PPE should be involved in such work. As with the recent flooding events in Cork and Louth, the State through a number of Government Departments provides financial aid packages to those impacted.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.7 Submission on Section 5 Energy and Buildings

Energy and Buildings		
Housing Retrofits		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	The EHS recommends that cooling is assessed as part of the potential need for social housing retrofits particularly for housing that supports older people who are most vulnerable in the context of heatwave events.	Fingal County Council are carrying out ongoing overheating assessments and as part of the HPI assessments being introduced on all new social housing (action E20). Cooling typically uses significant energy and does not usually form part of a comfort and energy efficiency strategy for social housing. Fingal County Council will review in the context of the overheating studies.
FIN-C629-66	European funding for home retrofits is set to increase in the years to come. DCC must prepare for this by scaling up its capacity to retrofit its own housing stock to at least a B2 energy rating.	Increased funding is welcome, and we will review our targets in line with funding.
FIN-C629-72	The Fingal Green Councillors want Fingal County Council to develop a plan to retrofit all stock by 2030 for a number of important reasons. Firstly, it serves as a crucial element in our collective efforts to combat climate change. By enhancing energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions in residential buildings, we make substantial progress toward environmental sustainability. Additionally, this initiative acts as an economic driver, stimulating growth in the green technology and construction sectors, and generating employment opportunities. Homeowners stand to benefit from increased comfort, improved safety, and reduced utility	The draft Plan includes action E17: '*Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030'.* Through the implementation of this action – the Council will aim to ensure all stock is retrofitted to B2 by 2030. Fingal County Council recognise the challenges of co-owned developments but also multi-tenant buildings or terraces. This can present challenges for retrofit.

	expenses. There is potentially a particular role as regards the retrofitting of multi-unit developments. This is a particular challenge from co-owners of such developments. It is likely that the institutional knowledge in Councils, plus in some cases ownership of units, means that the Council is in a particular position to help. We recommend an action to explore this possibility. Establishing a target of 2030 provides a clear roadmap, aligning with the national CAP it ensures all residents in Fingal fully understand the work needed to meet our climate targets and decarbonise their energy. It also provides FCC staff with clear objectives and goals. We should showcase the best practice in our retrofitting projects for the benefit of multi unit developments, Sustainable Energy Communities and individual houseowners We should rely on embodied carbon analysis tool in our retrofitting and publicise the results achieved.	The Council will consider further showcasing of retrofitting projects to the wider community. Agreed Agreed Fingal County Council have begun whole life costings (WLC) calculations and investigations on projects. This will also form part of the home performance index (HPI) assessment process on new social housing per action E20.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Building Assessment Accreditation		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-50	Please include a commitment to engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of the Our Balbriggan project.	Fingal County Council will apply indicators from both BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to the Our Balbriggan projects along with assessing any new social housing elements to schemes under the Home Performance Index assessment method, a method equivalent to BREEAM tailored to housing in Ireland. The Council will consider independent assessors where suitable.
FIN-C629-72	Action E8 about the Council's use of BREEAM and our consideration of the climate impact of materials used by the Council and by bodies which we support with grants, should relate to all relevant building projects, not just the Swords Cultural Quarter.	Fingal County Council are assessing all new social housing using the Home Performance Index assessment method, a method equivalent to BREEAM tailored to housing in Ireland. Fingal County Council will extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings as learned in the pilot Swords Cultural Quarter project. See CE Recommendation below.
FIN-C629-52	Under Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades E10 BER Audits to be carried out on corporate buildings and libraries to determine BER ratings # of BER Audits carried out. What will be done with these BER ratings? Simply identifying the BER of a building it not enough. This should be used to establish areas of effective and feasible improvement.	Fingal County Council is currently in the procurement stage of a broad BER and Audit programme, which will capture all its corporate facilities and libraries on a phased basis (Action E10). The details of the BER reports and energy audits will form the basis of a targeted energy improvements programme, under schemes such as DeliveREE and Pathfinder (Actions E12, E15), which are aimed at increasing the facilities' energy performance and working towards the decarbonisation goals of the Council.
FIN-C629-57	The inclusion of recommendation E20 is positive as fully aligned with climate targets and local authorities' objective of leading by example.	We look forward to progressing projects assessed using the HPI.
FIN-C629-66	Biodiversity-inclusive designs for social housing could leverage the city's response to the housing crisis to promote ecological sustainability.	The Council notes this comment. Biodiversity net gain forms part of the design process on new build projects and as assessed under the HPI process.

FIN-C629-57	On tracking progress, while the suggested reporting frames are good, we would like to encourage Fingal CoCo to use the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to capture data on the impact of its renovation programme. The framework was developed in close collaboration with Dublin City Council (Cork City, Laois and Offaly County Councils), and includes 15 environmental, social and economic indicators…	Fingal County Council will review pilot schemes using indicators from the Build Upon[2] Energy Renovation Framework with the intention of applying to further stock post the initial projects and welcome the generous assistance from the IGBC in providing the relevant tools.
FIN-C629-57	The carbon modelling report commissioned by the IGBC to a group of researchers at UCD, shows that Ireland cannot reach its climate targets without addressing embodied carbon emissions in construction and the built environment*. Consequently, and given that local authorities must lead by example, the IGBC would like to encourage FingalCoCo to take actions to address whole life carbon (WLC) emissions in the built environment -e.g., by measuring the WLC impact of new projects… The IGBC, with support from SEAI, is working on the development of a national methodology to measure WLC that is aligned with the European Framework for Sustainable Buildings – Level(s) and would be happy to collaborate with Fingal CoCo on same…	Fingal County Council have begun WLC calculations and investigations on projects. This will also form part of the HPI assessment process on new social housing per action E20. The Council welcome the work developing a national methodology to measure WLC that is aligned with EU Levels and will review as it emerges.
		CE Recommendation: It is recommended that the following action is amended - Action E8 will be reworded: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; **and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public**

	Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.

Energy and Buildings		
Reusing Building Stock		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-57	Introducing actions to support a greater re-use/use of the existing building stock, and to bring as many vacant/underused properties back into use through high quality renovations we can tackle several challenges at once. As highlighted in the carbon modelling report commissioned by the IGBC to UCD, The carbon cost of a home deep retrofit is approximately ~0.25 of that of new build, and as many of these homes are located in central locations, people would be less reliant on cars, which in turn would reduce our fastest growing source of carbon emissions, transport.	Fingal County Council recognises the advantages highlighted.
FIN-C629-57	Explore how Fingal CoCo could better use its existing building stock*. This would be fully aligned with the concept of "sufficiency" introduced in the proposed revision of the EPBD and would support a reduction in embodied carbon and waste emissions. * Could public buildings be used for longer hours and for different use?	Council building stock is generally very well utilised. The Community Centres are already used extensively, especially during extended evening hours, to accommodate local clubs, societies, meet-up groups, and sports activities, which is the primary purpose of these facilities. Several community facilities are utilised for classes (teaching), dance & religious (cultural) use along with sports, exercise and much more.
FIN-C629-57	Introducing financial incentives to support reuse and low carbon developments. This may include increasing levies on vacant properties, applying an additional planning levy (or increased rates) to new construction	The present government approach levies has been to waiver them and not increase levies for new residential developments, under the Government's Housing for All Action Plan, to speed up the construction of new homes by reducing building costs for developers.

	where major demolition is involved, or reducing planning levies for buildings of low carbon intensity (i.e., with 3rd party validated low carbon intensity as defined by benchmarks in RIAI climate challenge)	Under the Climate Action Plan 2024. The government is committed to having in place a taxation framework that plays its part in incentivising, along with other available policy levers, the necessary actions to reduce our emissions and are committed to regularly reviewing key direct and indirect environmental tax measures to assess their potential to further support our decarbonisation objectives, including assessing the role for taxation measures, in meeting our building retrofit targets set out in this plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Renewable Energy		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Solar Power	
FIN-C629-6	Consider Solar farms, example in Meath off the Ratoath Road	Fingal County Council notes this comment. The Council has committed to identify opportunities to develop renewable energy projects. This work is accounted for in the draft plan under action E26 'Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis on council-controlled lands'.
FIN-C629-6	Streetlights should all be changed to LEDS. Easing the Planning rules around solar panels on residential roofs and also to allow for panels to be fitted in rear gardens where roofs are not considered suitable. Make planning easier for the provision of bike stores to front gardens, simplify the process for this application.	There is an exemption from planning permission for solar panels on residential roofs, where the development complies with the criteria outlined in the Planning & Development Regulations, as amended. Any planning application for, whether for bike storage or similar, would be considered on its own merits.
FIN-C629-56	daa supports the actions of the council in relation to energy reduction. However, we would welcome opportunities to work with Fingal on the following: E27 – solar PV panels. daa understand the importance	Noted.

	of maximising opportunities for on-site renewable energy generation to support energy independence and energy security. We would welcome the opportunity to further explore ways for solar PV energy generated to be shared or work in partnership to investigate the potential to store the energy for distribution.	
Offshore Wind		
FIN-C629-56	E28 – daa supports the potential for offshore wind energy. We would welcome the opportunity to work with Fingal to identify suitable sites for wind farms in the vicinity of the airport or work on all wind farm locations both on and offshore. We would like to note that we would need to be consulted regarding any third-party wind turbines in proximity to the airport, to safeguard against interference with radar and equipment, or create an obstacle.	Noted.
FIN-C629-52	Under Energy Planning & Renewables E28 "Develop Wind Energy Strategy" It is noted that this will be developed by 2028. However, the CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2023 CAP23 envisages many actions within 2023 and 2024 to Accelerate Renewables. Eg Offshore Wind Delivery Taskforce: Publish a system-wide plan for the delivery of ORE in Ireland EL/23/9 page 142 It should be envisioned that the timelines of individual local actions should align and feed into the national plans.	It is appropriate that the National CAP will prioritise enabling renewable energy actions. Timeframes in the draft CAP are for completion of actions and the Wind Energy Strategy will be completed before 2028.
Anaerobic Digestion		
FIN-C629-56	While not included within the Draft Climate Action Plan, daa see a significant opportunity to work with Fingal and other partners to find collective solutions	The Council supports anaerobic digestion through existing policies. The draft plan includes actions to assess potential for viable renewable energy

	for the generation of energy from waste through anaerobic digestion. This technology is only viable where there is adequate volume of feedstock, requiring collective action to achieve this.	projects on a temporary/permanent basis, on council-controlled lands (E26).
Electricity		
FIN-C629-5	There is no mention under "Green Infrastructure" of what Fingal itself could do to pro-actively to facilitate the green generation of electricity.	The draft CAP and the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 - 2029 has significant support for renewable electricity generation. The term Green Infrastructure is well described in the draft CAP and doesn't generally include green electricity
FIN-C629-19	Energy efficiency improvement is a key sustainability measure to help ensure water and wastewater services are resilient to climate change and for developing a low greenhouse gas emitting water and wastewater service. Uisce Éireann accounts for 21% of public sector electricity consumption and is by far the largest consumer of electricity in the public sector. We are therefore focused on improving energy efficiency in asset design, upgrades, lighting and heating, transport and process, as well as on renewables such as PV, wind and biogas, and focusing on reducing demand (Use Less), particularly in the context of the current energy crisis. We have made significant progress on our journey to become an energy efficient, low carbon, sustainable water utility. We have achieved over a 34% improvement in our energy efficiency. We are developing plans to try and move towards net zero carbon, including further development of renewable energy sources on our assets, delinking energy use from greenhouse gas emissions.	Eliminating emissions from Irelands water and wastewater services will be a significant component of the net zero transition. As a public utility, Uisce Éireann's collaboration with local authorities will be an important part of achieving the targets of the LACAP's. In addition to water and wastewater treatment infrastructure, Codema will look into district heating to recovering waste heat from wastewater network.

	We welcome the commitment in the plan to district heating schemes and we would welcome the opportunity to explore potential collaboration in relation to district heating where heat recovery from the wastewater network and wastewater treatment plants could potentially become a heat source for district heating.	
FIN-C629-55	Encourage adoption of renewable energy sources, including incentives	The Economic Development and Property Services Sections of the Council will encourage and promote renewable energy sources, including research & development into renewable energy. The Economic Development Section has objectives in this regard in the Draft LECP 2023 - 2028 which will be adopted by the Council in Q1 2024. Financial incentives are currently provided through other bodies including SEAI and LEADER. The Council will seek to identify and promote alternative funding streams to promote the adoption of renewable energy sources and the associated delivery of required infrastructure.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Energy Sources and Use		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-35	The Government have set an ambitious target for biomethane production in Ireland of up to 5.7 TWh by 2030, which equates to approximately 10% of current gas usage in Ireland. The Government also recently published the National Hydrogen Strategy, setting out the strategic vision on the role that hydrogen will play in Ireland's energy system.. Gas Networks Ireland suggest that the new Fingal County Council's Climate Action Plan references both. In addition, Compressed	The draft Plan addresses the Councils approach to the electrification of the Council fleet. The Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029 supports biomethane production. Fingal County Councils Energy Agency, Codema agree that green hydrogen can potentially be used as a green fuel to produce power when renewable electricity from wind or solar is not available or to fuel heavy transport. Codema believes green hydrogen should only be supported for use in certain applications where the heat supply cannot already be supplied

	Natural Gas (CNG) can play a key role in the decarbonisation of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV), particularly when combined with biomethane (bio-CNG), and contribute to air quality improvement.	more efficiently and more cost-effectively through renewable and waste heat sources (e.g., through district heating and heat pumps). Thus, in terms of green hydrogen and biomethane, their use will be mainly for high-energy applications where lower cost alternative do not already exist. (e.g., dispatchable power generation). The use cases where green hydrogen may be supported include industry (where it is used as a feedstock), shipping, long-haul aviation, and seasonal power storage. Green hydrogen is highly unlikely to be viable for domestic or commercial heating. In recent times, the potential to use existing gas networks to transport green hydrogen (hydrogen produced by electrolysis using green electricity) has been discussed as a possible solution for decarbonising space heating and hot water preparation (<100°C). There are a number of factors that will not make this possible in the short to medium term and makes adopting in the long-term challenging. The reason for Codema's position on green hydrogen when it comes to lower temperature heating is that better alternatives already exist for providing heat at this temperature, which are not subject to the same uncertainties around viability that green hydrogen is.
FIN-C629-47	Fossil Fuel Infrastructure •Phase out fossil fuels including gas. •Include planned phasing out of existing connections to the gas grid. •Ban fracked gas in the energy mix. •Rule out any new fossil fuel infrastructure projects. Specific attention was brought toward the need to prevent any new liquefied natural gas plants. New gas infrastructure is not required for energy security. Ireland should also not be complicit in importing fracked gas.	With regards to fossil fuels, at a local level, local authorities have to meet a number of legal climate action obligations and targets, and Fingal County Council is working towards meeting both EU and national targets. On the Road to a Carbon Neutral 2050, reducing fossil fuel demand is a critical priority for Ireland. Significant progress has been achieved in driving energy efficiency and retrofit policies needed to decrease demand and the use of fossil fuels. In line with this, Ireland is updating its heating policy by phasing out fossil fuel use in the heating sector and transitioning to a renewable-led system. Under annual climate action planning processes, the Government and regional authorities continue to drive policies that reduce Ireland's dependency on fossil fuels, including natural gas for heat generation, and this in turn will be a significant contributor to greater energy security in Ireland.

		Actions in Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 address the gas grid and the need to identify ways for the grid to support Ireland's pathway to carbon neutrality. Action 16 in the Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 report states that 'To ensure a fit-for-purpose gas grid, that supports Ireland's energy and climate ambition the role of natural gas will decrease so the review will look to identify where the gas network can be repurposed, or decommissioned, promoting cost effective energy system integration where possible in achieving our decarbonisation and security objectives.' Overall gas demand is forecast to reduce between 2021/22 and 2030/31. With a growing population and a growing economy, Government policy prioritises a reduction in demand for fossil fuels. The National Retrofit Plan (NRP) sets out how the Government will deliver on Ireland's retrofit targets. Ireland has implemented standards for energy performance in buildings including requirements for Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) were introduced for buildings other than dwellings in 2017 and dwellings in 2019. As a result of these NZEB performance requirements, heat pumps are installed in 88% of new dwellings and it is expected that all fossil fuel boilers will be fully phased out of new dwellings by the end of 2024. As for fracked gas, the Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 report includes a Major Policy Statement on the Importation of Fracked Gas: • This Policy Statement was published pending the outcome of the review of the security of energy supply of Ireland's electricity and natural gas systems. • It stated that it would not be appropriate to permit or proceed with the development of any Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) terminals in Ireland. • It also highlighted that in the context of European Union treaties and the laws governing the internal energy market, it is considered that a legal ban on the importation of fracked gas could not be put in place.
FIN-C629-47	The Climate Action Plan should include actions which incentivise community energy projects... The Climate Action Plan should prioritise safeguarding against Energy Poverty..	Under the draft Plan, the Council aims to incentivise community energy projects through the administration of the Community Climate Action Fund. The Council is retrofitting social housing under the draft Plan and

	The Climate Action Plan should contain measures to ensure that energy demand is managed responsibly and sustainably.. We must reimagine and rebalance energy ownership, transitioning away from the current developer-led for-profit approach. Energy democracy includes both state and community ownership.... Community energy consists of community based projects, organisations and social enterprises involved in the energy sector, owned and operated by local people and local authorities in the community...	helping to safeguard against energy poverty. The draft Plan contains various actions around energy efficiency improvements. In relation to Public and Community Ownership of Energy. The Council is not an energy provider. Public Ownership of Largescale Renewable Energy is for consideration by Government under the National CAP. The Council facilitates local communities and organisations to invest in renewable energy infrastructure through actions in the Draft CAP and through supporting County Development Plan Policies and Objectives.
FIN-C629-69	This submission is the same as above, FIN-C629-47 which was submitted first.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
District Heating		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-56	E25 - daa would also welcome the opportunity to work with Fingal to investigate the potential for the offtake of waste heat and the creation of a District Heating Scheme at Dublin Airport.	Noted
FIN-C629-66	While I welcome the initiative to introduce district heating for residential buildings, more ambition would be welcomed here, and plans to use district heating to heat public buildings too.	Public Sector Buildings are the anchor tenants for the district heating scheme in Dublin 15.

FIN-C629-19	We welcome the commitment in the plan to district heating schemes and we would welcome the opportunity to explore potential collaboration in relation to district heating where heat recovery from the wastewater network and wastewater treatment plants could potentially become a heat source for district heating.	Eliminating emissions from Irelands water and wastewater services will be a significant component of the net zero transition. As a public utility, Uisce Éireann's collaboration with local authorities will be an important part of achieving the targets of the LACAP's. In addition to water and wastewater treatment infrastructure, Codema will look into district heating to recover waste heat from wastewater network.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Data Centres and High Energy Users		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-5	Fingal's Actions are contrary to national carbon reduction aims and contrary also to its own stated aims in its Climate action Plan Fingal has recently approved three new data centres for amazon. Experts have warned these could consume 30% of Ireland's electricity by 2030 and demand up to 80Mw of electricity. Given that more than half of Ireland's electricity is generated by oil and gas, Fingal is making demands on electricity generation that cannot be met by green generation within the timeframe set by Ireland's commitments to reduce carbon output.	As Eirgrid operate and manage the electricity grid they are best placed to assess whether a data centre or any other large electricity user should be granted a grid connection. Eirgrid's primary objectives are to ensure the grid operates well and to "Lead the island's electricity sector on sustainability and decarbonisation" and have all the relevant information to make a well-informed decision on connections to ensure "a safe, secure and reliable supply of electricity on the island of Ireland" as stated in their Group Strategy. This would include assessing any potential risks brought about by connecting large electricity users. Eirgrid use a 2-stage engagement procedure before granting connections and the first of these occurs before the data centre applies for planning permission. As a result, Eirgrid are best placed to decide on whether data centres should go ahead or not. The CRU published on 23 November 2021 the "CRU Direction to the System Operators related to Data Centre grid connection processing". This decision allows the data centre industry to continue to connect to the electricity grid, subject to certain conditions. New data centre connections
FIN-C629-5	There is no mention of imposing a requirement on new industries that have high electricity demands on being obliged to generate their own electricity using clean technology, eg solar panels.	

		are required to have on-site generation (and/or battery storage) that is sufficient to meet their own demand and, to assist in full decarbonisation of the power system, this generation should also be capable of running on renewably sourced fuels (such as renewable gas or hydrogen) when supplies become more readily available.
FIN-C629-16	We welcome the Council leading by example as evidenced by the large number of actions concerning the buildings it controls. As per the comment under "Baseline Emissions Inventory", there are currently no actions targeting emissions reductions for large industrial energy users such as data centres. Actions should be added, such as engaging with the SEAI and large industrial users to discuss e.g., renewable energy or other solutions, attaching emissions-related conditions to planning permission applications etc.	At both national and regional level, policy and objectives set out in both the NPF and RSES promote and support communications networks and digital infrastructure at appropriate locations. Having regard to the foregoing, the Fingal Development Plan 2023 – 2029 seeks to provide a level of control on data centres proposals and importantly locational controls to ensure that such a use is located within appropriate locations which do not compromise labour intensive opportunities on zoned lands, adjacent to high quality public transport corridors or within existing built-up compact growth areas. In recognising that data centres and other industries have particular needs which, if left uncontrolled, could have undue negative environmental impacts, objectives EEO4 and DMSO92 of the Development Plan contain strong criteria which must be addressed by space extensive developments such as Data Centres through the Development Management process. As such, the provisions of the Plan are sufficiently robust to guide and inform any future proposals for Data Centres within the County. The CRU published on 23 November 2021 the "CRU Direction to the System Operators related to Data Centre grid connection processing". This decision allows the data centre industry to continue to connect to the electricity grid, subject to certain conditions.
FIN-C629-23	The Plan notes that over 13 percent of GHG emissions by the commercial sector in Fingal is accounted for by data centres. It further notes that data centres and other large industrial sites should meet their energy requirements through on site renewables and renewable power purchase agreements. It is unclear from the plan whether Fingal will make this a condition in any new planning	The CRU published on 23 November 2021 the "CRU Direction to the System Operators related to Data Centre grid connection processing". This decision allows the data centre industry to continue to connect to the electricity grid, subject to certain conditions. As there is continued support for Data Centres within Government policy documents, an outright ban on their development, runs contrary to government policy at this time. In recognising that data centres and other industries have particular needs which, if left uncontrolled, could have undue negative environmental

	permission that is given for such facilities. We would be grateful if that could also be clarified in the Plan.	impacts, objectives EEO4 and DMSO92 of the Fingal Development Plan contain strong criteria which must be addressed by space extensive developments such as Data Centres through the Development Management process. As such, the provisions of the Development Plan are sufficiently robust to guide and inform any future proposals for Data Centres within the County.
FIN-C629-50	We call on the Council to adopt a moratorium of data centres until a cap can be set based on climate targets and they can run entirely on renewables. No new fossil fuel infrastructure should be built for data centres.	
FIN-C629-51	The role of data centres under 'Emissions Reduction Pathways for Fingal County Area' needs further consideration. Fingal County Council should not approve planning permission for more data centres given their link to GHG emissions and heavy energy use. Noteworthy analysis December 2022: As the State tightens up on grid connections, more data centres are looking to switch to gas, with Gas Networks Ireland estimating that connected data centres account for 6% of projected gas demand in 2030.	
FIN-C629-51	We call on the Council to adopt a moratorium of data centres until a cap can be set based on climate targets and they can run entirely on renewables. No new fossil fuel infrastructure should be built for data centres.	
FIN-C629-60	It is well known that Data Centres consume large amounts of energy, and no further data centre planning permission should be given. For a large majority of our clean energy generated to go to a data centres is counterproductive to the Climate Goal.	

FIN-C629-47	• The Climate Action Plan should add as an action the setting of an overall cap on the level of data centre energy demand that can be accommodated by the electricity grid in the county.
	• The Climate Action Plan should specify that new and existing data centres are required to provide flexibility to the grid at times of day and times of year when wind and solar energy on the grid is low relative to demand - and not allowing data centres to use fossil fuel generation as the means of providing this flexibility (they can use other means e.g. energy storage, time-shifting of data processing services).
	• The Climate Action Plan should specify that new data centres are required to be powered entirely by one of the following, and existing centres should be required to transition rapidly to:
	  ○ On site direct renewable power source generation combined with energy storage, or
	  ○ Off site renewable power source and energy storage with dedicated grid connection (avoiding Renewable Energy Certificates).
	  ○ Any renewable energy infrastructure must comply with best practice public participation.
	• New data centres should have infrastructure in place to enable heat generated from them to be utilised for district heating systems.	

	CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Awareness Raising and Education		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	We would advocate that Energy awareness initiatives aimed at the individuals and communities should be included in this section.	Fingal County Council notes the importance of promoting energy awareness with individuals and communities. This work is accounted for in the Community Engagement theme including under action C9 'Provide an annual energy awareness event in partnership with Codema, SEAI and other stakeholders', action C10: Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities'. The Council actively works in partnership with Codema and SEAI to identify further opportunities to support communities in reducing energy use.
FIN-C629-57	The IGBC welcomes the actions listed under this section - in particular E18 and would like to encourage the council to share key learnings with the industry. In addition to the use of the "Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework" to capture better data on the impact of energy renovation works and engage with local communities (see comments on the Energy Management/ Reporting to SEAI section), the IGBC suggests the council use the "energy efficiency training clause" as part of the tendering programme to improve quality assurance, and incentivise upskilling (hence contributing to building capacity within the industry)... The inclusion of recommendation E20 is positive as fully aligned with climate targets and local authorities' objective of leading by example.	Fingal County Council will consider applying relevant indicators from Build Upon² Energy Renovation Framework to this or a similar project along with our previous comment on piloting the process. Fingal County Council assess design team energy efficiency training in evaluations as part of our Green Public Procurement processes. Fingal County Council are reviewing means of including energy efficiency training clauses in contractor tender evaluations and welcome the assistance provided by the IGBC on this and POE.

FIN-C629-70	The Diagrams in this Draft Plan in this section are very helpful-suggest they are displayed in key public realms so language describing expected positive progress for individuals & communities become familiar to the ordinary citizen.	Fingal County Council notes this comment. Action C5 'Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering climate science, climate action, just transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through Fingal's social media channels and Fingal libraries'. This action will provide the public with practical resources that will enhance climate literacy and assist in better understanding the progress the Council is making in relation to climate action.
FIN-C629-72	We believe that in order to encourage and promote retrofitting of homes, Fingal County Council must host one stop shop information drop in days in the main villages for residents to learn more about retrofit options for their homes. Hosting information sessions on retrofitting homes is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, retrofitting plays a vital role in promoting sustainability and reducing our environmental footprint. By educating people on how to make their homes more energy-efficient, we empower them to take tangible steps towards combating climate change and reducing energy consumption. Additionally, these sessions provide homeowners with the knowledge and resources to improve the comfort and safety of their homes, potentially saving them money on energy bills and enhancing their overall quality of life. These information sessions serve as a valuable platform for individuals to learn about the latest technologies, financial incentives, and best practices for retrofitting, ultimately helping communities transition to a more sustainable and resilient future.	The Council has committed to action C9 in the draft Plan: *Provide an annual energy awareness event in partnership with Codema, SEAI and other stakeholders.* In addition, the Council has committed to supporting SEC's in action C10: *Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities.* It is anticipated that SEC's will help drive the uptake in retrofitting nationally.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Council Energy Efficiencies		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-23	We welcome the Plan's goal to reduce Fingal County Council's GHG emissions from 8,683,676 Kg CO2 per annum to just under 4,000,000 KgCO2 per annum by 2030. We note, however, that most of this planned reduction (just over 4,000,000 kgCO2 per annum) would appear to arise from and be dependent on, a transition by the national grid away from carbon intensive fuel sources to more renewable sources of energy. Although we note that Ireland's Climate Action Plan (2021-2030) has set a target for electricity generation from renewables at 70%, the proposed reduction in CO2 emission in the Plan is almost entirely outside of Fingal's control and is dependent on this target being met nationally. It is unclear to us from the Plan what concrete objectives and plans Fingal has to source its energy directly from direct investments in renewable energy sources. Perhaps further consideration could be given in the Plan to this critical issue.	The electricity mix in Ireland contributes significantly to the emissions that Fingal County Council and all energy users are responsible for. While the anticipated reduction of fossil fuels in the National grid energy mix is out of the Council's immediate influence, the Council will nonetheless drive for the national targets to become local achievements through energy upgrades and engagement with public bodies and through the use, support and promotion of renewable energies. Fingal County Council will continue to work to reduce energy demand within its own buildings, and through energy retrofits of the social housing stock, electrification of the Council's fleet and work within the community to influence and be leaders in the energy transition.
FIN-C629-54	Action E5: We would encourage the commitment to an energy performance contract for Balbriggan Town Hall and Library.	Fingal County Council is currently engaged with energy partners such as Codema in the project scoping for a complete mechanical and electrical energy performance upgrade of the Balbriggan Town Hall and Library. The project aims to complete a full low-energy lighting upgrade, a new BMS system, and a heat pump installation. Further technologies, including fabric upgrades, Solar PV and other energy performance upgrades, are currently

		under review and may also be completed in addition to the planned mechanical and electrical works.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Action Suggestions		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: A plan that builds better, to Zero Emission Building (ZEB) standard in all new construction and supports retro-fitting of all other building stock.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE in relation to Zero Emission Buildings (ZEB). As stated in the Energy and Buildings chapter in the draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 'All new social houses are developed to Near Zero Energy Building Standard'. This work is reflected within the actions included in the Energy and Buildings theme.
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: A plan that delivers healthier housing, healthier workplaces and healthier communities through effective urban planning, design, and construction. In other words, Healthy Place making.	This draft Climate Action Plan includes several climate actions which support healthier living and placemaking as mentioned in the HSE Environmental Health submission. The draft Plan is balanced and highlights co-benefits to these climate actions.
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: A plan that facilitates the large-scale deployment of renewable energy technologies to help deliver Ireland's emission reduction targets. This should include the utilisation of public buildings for the generation of solar power.	Fingal County Council notes this comment from the HSE. The FCC County Development Plan facilitates the large-scale deployment of renewable energy technologies. The Council has committed to identify opportunities to develop renewable energy projects. This work is accounted for in the draft plan under action E26 'Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis on council-controlled lands'.
FIN-C629-57	The Council may also want to look at the recommendations of the Healthy Homes Ireland	Fingal County Council are reviewing the recommendations provided to inform the Post Occupancy Evaluation strategies.

	initiative which looks at improving IAQ post-renovation and includes a full section on social housing.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Energy and Buildings		
Supports Schemes		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Small Medium Enterprises	
FIN-C629-52	Under Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades E 30/31 "Work with SMEs in partnership with SEAI to promote energy efficient adaptations" "Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through the energy efficiency grant from LEO" Measured through # of SMEs availing of funding from SEAI. How does this inform of the impact of carbon reductions? It does not inform what proportion are availing of these grants. How does Fingal intend on assisting SME's in identifying and implementing energy upgrades through the various structures.	These are actions where the Council intends to facilitate and assist through the Local Enterprise Office. The Council will engage with small to medium sized businesses to reduce their carbon footprint and enhance their sustainability. This will be achieved through rolling out sustainability initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant scheme.
	Community Sector and Non-Profits	
FIN-C629-72	Fingal County Council must develop a comprehensive support scheme for not for profits, the community sector, and sports clubs in the County to effectively manage their energy usage and carry out retrofitting projects.	The draft CAP includes Actions C1: Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 – 2026 – to approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as per grant guidelines. It is anticipated that this scheme will support not for profits, the

	These entities often operate with limited financial resources, and yet they play a crucial role in community development. Therefore, we must help educate them and provide them with the necessary tools for making sustainable energy choices. A key focus of this support scheme should be educating these organisations about available grants and benefits specifically geared towards energy efficiency projects. FCC must allocate a budget to provide small grants dedicated to energy assessments - a practical step to facilitate energy-saving efforts. These assessments serve as a starting point for identifying areas where energy efficiency improvements can be made. Offering financial assistance for these assessments helps not for profits and community organisations in Fingal to pinpoint the most effective retrofitting opportunities, leading to long-term energy and cost savings. This benefits not only the organisations themselves but also contributes to broader energy conservation and environmental sustainability goals in the County as a whole. In addition, the support scheme should encourage a spirit of community and collaboration. Encouraging non-profits, community organisations, and sports clubs in Fingal to exchange experiences and best practices in energy management and retrofitting can create a support network that allows them to learn from each other and streamline efforts. By fostering partnerships and resource sharing, these	community sector, and sports clubs to carry out retrofitting projects. A significant promotional campaign is underway. In relation to the provision of a budget for small grants dedicated to energy assessments the Council would consider this to be within the remit of the SEAI and national government. The draft plan also includes action C10: Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC). The SEC Scheme is built around encouraging a spirit of community and collaboration. Codema is the regional co-ordinator for the SEC network in the Dublin / Mid-East Region. This region is made up of almost 200 Sustainable Energy Communities in Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare and Meath, and in Fingal there are over 20 SECs The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland is the national co-ordinator for the SEC programme, which currently consists of over 800 communities around Ireland who are interested in community energy. Each SEC in the Dublin / Mid-East Region is provided with a coordinated mentor to guide them through the 3-step process of 'Learn-Plan-Do'. This planned approach will help the SECs to be energy-efficient, use renewable energy and consider smart energy solutions. The SEC initiative is a funding and support programme, which helps communities to work together to become energy-smart and more sustainable. In doing so, Sustainable Energy Communities aim to use less energy by improving efficiency within the community (e.g., upgrading insulation, improved lighting, and heating systems), incorporating renewable energy (e.g., by installing solar panels, generating community energy) and adopting smart energy technologies, such as smart controls.

	organisations can collectively make a more significant impact on energy efficiency and sustainability, strengthening their role in community development and promoting a greener future for Fingal.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan

Energy and Buildings		
Miscellaneous Energy and Buildings		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	Under Energy Planning & Renewables E24 Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas. We welcome this initiative in particular in relation to Main Street Rush and its proposed developments. We would encourage that Fingal County Council prioritises an imminent completion of this as a regenerated Main Street will positively contribute to many other actions outlined within this plan...	Support for this action and request to focus on Rush is noted. The draft CAP and action E24 is a strategic plan and action for the whole County. The Council is working through the Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029 on the regeneration of Rush and other main streets across the County.
FIN-C629-68	There are plans to refurbish and/or rebuild St. Finian's Community College hopefully in the near future... Could Fingal County Council's Planning Department double down on its sustainable Conditions of	Promoting the use of low embodied energy materials, sustainable building technologies, and reduced resource use in the construction of buildings is an important consideration in the planning and construction of new developments. Objective CIOSO20 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029 specifically requires that new schools and other education

	Planning, to ensure that all future school builds are as sustainable as possible. In addition, could green space around the school be prioritised? A school campus that encourages engagement with nature and lends itself to students who walk/cycle/bus to school and electric vehicles rather than the school grounds being dominated by extensive space for car parking.	centres to meet the Council's standards regarding quality of design with an emphasis on contemporary design, landscaping and vehicular movement and vehicular parking. Design of schools and other educational centres should also take account of sustainable building practices, water and energy conservation as well as air quality and climate change. Such standards are to be considered and demonstrated in any application for an educational centre.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.8 Submissions on Section 5 Transport

Transport		
Active Travel Schemes and Infrastructure		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Pedestrians	
FIN-C629-39	T4 - The installation of zebra crossings transforms the pedestrian's crossing experience. If the Department of Transport approves crossings without flashing lights it will make it cheaper and quicker to roll out more.	A small number of such were subject to trial by the Dept of Transport at different locations across Ireland in 2022-23 which required new temporary legislation. When the trials are completed and we receive guidance from the Dept of Transport and when the necessary permanent legislation is in place, the Council will be considering these as an alternative to lit Pedestrian crossings.
FIN-C629-51	Note the business case for pedestrianisation. Increased footfall translates to increased turnover for local businesses and an improved local economy.	Comment noted and agreed.
FIN-C629-72	We recommend an action to 'Improve pedestrian safety by widening footpaths, building out kerbs at junctions, providing raised continuous footpaths, zebra crossings, etc. '	Fingal County Council Active Travel unit promote active travel through the delivery of high-quality infrastructure and initiatives in accordance with DMURS and industry best practice. This includes the widening of footpaths, building our kerbs at junction, providing raised continuous footpaths, zebra crossings etc. Adequately covered in the draft CAP actions T1, T3, T4, T5
FIN-C629-73	We welcome the fact that Balrothery will be getting an Active travel Plan and we look forward to engaging with the appointed consultants as we have a lot of issues with traffic in our Village, poor pedestrian infrastructure and no cycling infrastructure. In the meantime, can we request that the speed cushions on eth mano war road and darcystown road	Consultants have been appointed to prepare an Active Travel Plan for Balrothery. Balrothery has to-date received significant funding and upgrades to traffic calming which were the subject of public consultation prior to implementation. Fingal County Council will be happy to receive further requests in the context of on-going works programmes and budget availability. It should be noted that traffic calming is subject to the

	are changed to full width ramps to slow down vehicles and help protect pedestrians.	provisions of the Road Traffic Act. Adequately covered in the draft CAP, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7.
FIN-C629-68	Fingal County Council have already put in some excellent cycle lanes in the Swords area. However, they are not ubiquitous, and students would welcome more pedestrianized areas, particularly in towns, like Main Street in Swords for example, with heavy traffic congestion. In addition, could Fingal County Council make sure that 30k slow zones are in operation outside all primary and secondary schools during school hours? Furthermore, if cars are prevented from idling in front of or in close proximity of a school entrance/exit, this would improve air quality and traffic congestion and be safer for students cycling or walking in and out of school.	Fingal County Council has a broad range of projects which have improved and will continue to improve the opportunities for active travel in the county. This programme of projects will ultimately cover the county. Fingal County Council is guided by the Transport Users' Hierarchy which prioritises transports users in terms of their vulnerability and their carbon emissions i.e. pedestrians, those on bicycles, public transport, electric vehicles, non-electric vehicles, aviation. This is in accordance with Government policy and current industry best practice. The Safe Routes to School programme is currently being delivered across the County. It is funded by NTA, administered by An Taisce and delivered by Fingal County Council. This programme comprised front of school's treatments, including removing parking from the schools' gates, reducing speeds limits and improving the active travel access to the schools. This will minimise idling outside school, which will in turn improve air quality. This has been demonstrated by data in a similar project delivered in 2019. This is adequately covered in the draft CAP, Actions T18, T19
Walking and Cycling Routes		
FIN-C629-28	The bike lanes in Balbriggan, Skerries, and between the two are sub-par to non-existent. I think we should give these much higher priority if we want to encourage people to use more sustainable modes of transportation.	A number of Fingal County Council Departments such as Economic Development, P&SI and Active Travel are progressing projects in Balbriggan and Skerries Town to enhance Active Travel measures by providing high-quality infrastructure for walking and cycling. The Fingal Coastal Way will also serve the two towns. Adequately covered in draft Plan actions T1 – T5.
FIN-C629-26	The respondent has asked for a cycle lane to be developed from Eurospar to the train station in Skerries. The respondent has also asked that the coast road from Harrison's cove entrance to junction of new Barnageeragh road be made one way and have a cycle path / walkway down to the town.	The Active Travel Unit is currently progressing an Active Travel Plan for Skerries to identify where improvements to walking and cycling could be implemented to encourage more sustainable modes of travel.

FIN-C629-6	Cycling and Walking routes will significantly reduce climate damage. Providing these will eliminate short unnecessary car journeys taking daily through Swords. A prime example of this is Knocksedan. Built 20 years ago and there is still no link to Swords. The major schemes like The Broadmeadow Greenway needs to be linked to Swords, with local routes linking into it. It can be used for commuting, tourism and leisure.	There is ongoing collaboration between relevant Council Departments such as Active Travel, Planning & Strategic Infrastructure, Operations and Parks to ensure consistent approach to designing Active Travel infrastructure and linking with existing infrastructure, communities and facilities throughout Swords. A significant array of projects is being delivered by Fingal County Council and the aim is ultimately to provide a cohesive cycling network throughout Swords.
FIN-C629-56	daa supports Fingal's key action areas for transport-related emissions. Under the Governments New National Demand Management Strategy, Dublin Airport is considered a 'demand generator' of transport, as passengers must travel to Dublin Airport to access their flights. Dublin Airport would welcome the opportunity to work with Fingal on the following: T1 – daa supports the increase in walkways and would suggest that safe and sustainable routeways should be prioritised to Dublin Airport given its strategic importance within the county and the large number of people accessing the campus and would suggest that this is coupled with native hedgerows to increase biodiversity.	Fingal County Council welcomes the opportunity to work with daa to achieve the objectives set out in the draft CAP, Fingal County Development plan, the Dublin Airport Local Area plan and the Sustainable Swords Strategy, all of which support the provision of improved active travel infrastructure and increased public transport capacity to the Airport.
FIN-C629-56	We support the increase in km of cycle lanes, in particular for cycle lanes towards the airport as this could benefit staff travel to the airport. We are actively working with Fingal on the opportunity on the development of routes between Swords and Dublin Airport. We would welcome development of further cycle connectivity to the connect towards Santry to the south of the airport.	Fingal's Pathfinder Project from Pinnock Hill Roundabout to the south of Dublin Airport will assess linking existing cycle infrastructure south of Dublin Airport to provide greater connectivity between Santry and back to the Airport and Swords. Fingal County Council welcomes the opportunity to work with daa to achieve the objectives set out in the draft CAP, Fingal County Development plan, the Dublin Airport Local Area plan and the Sustainable Swords Strategy, all of which support the provision of improved active travel infrastructure and increased public transport capacity to/from Dublin Airport.

FIN-C629-39	T16 Programmes - I am developing a map of lesser-known safe routes in Dublin 15, using quiet and modal filter-based routes. Expanding this for the entire Fingal area could help those choosing to change to walking or cycling find safe (and sometimes short) routes. https://umap.openstreetmap.fr/en/map/dublin-15-lowno-traffic-quiet-routes_977480	We note the reference to mapping of safe routes. Data prepared in accordance with Government guidance and standards will be used for mapping on Fingal Open data.
Greenways		
FIN-C629-51	Action T2: Greenways are often located in ecologically sensitive areas and an ecological survey should always precede their construction. Greenways should be considered as basic cycling infrastructure rather than as a tourism initiative.	The development and construction of Greenways are guided by Planning and Construction Guidelines & Project Appraisal Guidelines produced by both the National Transport Authority (NTA) or Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). The guidelines ensure robust environmental analysis is undertaken in determining the optimum route selection for a particular Greenway. Ecological surveys would proceed the route selection and planning stages and, in some instances, would be required in addition prior to construction.
FIN-C629-54	Action T2: Greenways are often located in ecologically sensitive areas and an ecological survey should always precede their construction. Greenways should be considered as basic cycling infrastructure rather than only a tourism initiative. Existing cycle ways are often left in poor condition and a commitment to regular maintenance and upgrades should be included in this plan.	
FIN-C629-76	The Fingal active travel group welcomes the provision of funding for active travel infrastructure to councils across the country including priority 'Pathfinder projects' under the Programme for Government. We strongly support the need for construction on the following projects needs to commence as soon as possible: 1. The Fingal Pathfinder (R132) Swords Connectivity Project 2. Fingal Coastal Way	Fingal's Pathfinder Project from Pinnock Hill Roundabout to the south of Dublin Airport will assess linking existing cycle infrastructure south of Dublin Airport to provide greater connectivity between Santry and back to the Airport and Swords. This project aims to provide improved active travel infrastructure to/from Dublin Airport. The Following greenways are currently at various stages of development within the planning & Strategic infrastructure department: - Fingal Coastal Way - Sutton to Malahide Cycleway

	3. Sutton to Malahide Cycleway 4. Broadmeadow Way 5. Royal Canal Urban Greenway The four greenways mentioned above were identified in the 2019-2023 Climate Action Plan and whilst we note that consultation/preparatory/planning work has commenced none have started construction. We would strongly encourage the prioritisation of primary route 5 of the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network , which would directly connect Dublin 15 (a population of 150,000) with Dublin City. CBC05 Blanchardstown BusConnects fails to deliver the vital cycling link from Blanchardstown shopping centre to Castleknock. This direct route should be prioritised rather than the indirect route of "FCC Castleknock to Blanchardstown via Farmleigh."	- Broadmeadow Way - Royal Canal Urban Greenway It is the intention of the P&SI Department to continue to progress the Greenways above in accordance with the relevant stages of both the Planning and Construction Guidelines & Project Appraisal Guidelines produced by both the National Transport Authority (NTA) or Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). The route Castleknock to Blanchardstown via Farmleigh is a primary route on the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan and will cater for residents of Carpenterstown and Riverwood.
Connectivity		
FIN-C629-15	R132 cycle network	The Active Travel unit is currently managing a number of projects along the R132 Road and around the Swords area that will improve sustainable travel around Swords, Dublin Airport, Lusk and towards the Broadmeadow Estuary.
FIN-C629-72	The references in the draft plan to connectivity/permeability to promote active travel should be clear that this is filtered permeability.	'Filtered permeability' relates to roadways. Filtered permeability is an urban planning concept that "filters out" through car traffic on selected streets to create a more attractive environment for walking and cycling, while maintaining accessibility for local inhabitants, deliveries or emergencies. 'Connectivity and Permeability' refers generally to locations where improvements can be made for pedestrians, cyclists, users of mobility aids, wheelchairs and buggies and the likes, that may not currently available. These barriers may include a boundary wall/fence, hedge line, kissing gates, and the likes, that may not be on road, other examples may include

		but not limited to; tactile paving, dished pavements, new segments of footpath/cycleway links to connect/improve existing infrastructure.
FIN-C629-39	Connectivity and removal of barriers to cycling.	This is adequately covered in the CAP under action T3.
Infrastructure Design and Maintenance		
FIN-C629-72	There should be an action around roads projects being climate-proofed (new and increased capacity). It's possible for the Emissions savings which would result from the positive transport actions in this plan to be wiped out if some of the proposals for extra road capacity for cars are implemented.	Climate targets for the transport sector are set at a national level. The national Climate Action Plan 2023 sets out that the ambitious target for the transport sector to reduce emissions by 50% by 2023 and sets a roadmap of action to deliver same. Any proposed new roads in Fingal will have regard to The TII standard 'Climate Assessment of Proposed National Roads - Standard PE-ENV-01105' and to the measures regarding Climate Action management set out in the GDA strategy 2022-2024. Climate change is also assessed as part of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements and is considered as one of the environmental factors to be assessed as part of the Council's planning and development of new roads.
FIN-C629-16	Given the increased likelihood of flooding (section 3 of the plan), actions on infrastructure developments for active travel should be considered in conjunction with actions on flood resilience, as these are interconnected. Actions F12 - F14 on surface water management and action F17 on sustainable drainage systems for new developments are important here. Active travel routes should incorporate "green infrastructure" features, such as trees.	The Active Travel unit engages across all local authority functions in the design and delivery of active travel initiatives and infrastructure. To date numerous examples are in place of new green infrastructure delivery as part of new/improvement cycleway and/or walkways. This is government policy and industry best practice. Further, the development and construction of greenways are guided by Planning and Construction Guidelines & Project Appraisal Guidelines produced by both the National transport Authority (NTA) or Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). The guidelines ensure robust environmental analysis is undertaken in determining the optimum route selection for a particular greenway. Flood risk is one of the criteria under which proposed active travel infrastructure is assessed. SUDs features and the delivery of high-quality public realm, including the additional planting or replacement of trees are included in the planning & design of active travel infrastructure and greenways.
FIN-C629-72	Given the increased likelihood of flooding (section 3 of the plan), actions on infrastructure developments for active travel should be considered in conjunction with actions on flood resilience, as these are interconnected. Active travel routes should incorporate "green infrastructure" features, such as trees, see A framework for assessing the quality of	

	green infrastructure in the built environment in the UK - ScienceDirect	
FIN-C629-52	Priority must be given to upgrade roads and paths that connect major arteries of built-up areas and urban centres. (T12) Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs (T28) Maintenance and upgrade of public footpath network and regional and local roads to encourage modal shift to walking and cycling Km of footpaths and roads maintained that facilitates modal shift	Ongoing maintenance of the existing local and regional roads and footpaths is a priority across the county in all areas. When refurbishment works are being carried out on the existing roads network, provision for cycle lanes and footpaths are made where feasible and where sufficient space is available on land in the ownership of the Council.
FIN-C629-76	Cycling in poor weather conditions such as rain and icy conditions can be hazardous particularly when cycle paths are not clean and ill maintained. The gritting of active travel infrastructure and paths with a salt and gravel mix should be prioritised with the same emphasis on gritting and cleaning roads for private vehicle use. This would also benefit walkers who use shared active travel infrastructure. During Autumn and winter, and in particular after strong winds and storm events leaves can pose a hazard for walkers and cycling as they build up and degrade on paths and bike lanes, creating a slippery surface. These leaves can in turn block drains providing a flood risk for roads.	Extensive sweepers are deployed Countywide for leaf fall. Cycle paths are maintained using specially adapted sweepers. This deals with the leaf fall. In addition, attachment for these sweepers for gritting is available.
FIN-C629-76	As a permanent climate adaptation action, it is important that gullies and drains are maintained and kept clear from debris to allow rainfall to be diverted	Cycle infrastructure is maintained using specially adapted small sweepers. It is not intended to install the smart gully sensors at this time however the council crews are proactive in gully maintenance.

	from roads that are shared by vehicles and active travel users. We note the use of 'smart gulley sensors' by Dublin City Council in conjunction with Smart Dublin. Such sensors should also be used by Fingal to allow the efficient allocation of personnel and plant resources to unblock drains and gullies. The Fingal Active Travel Group and Dublin Cycling campaign welcome the recent publication of the NTAs Cycle Design Manual in September this year. In particular we note section 4.2.3 of the manual; where 'double drainage' is required, a side-entry drainage system on the cycle track is preferred so that the entire track surface is available for cycling and not interrupted by gullies, Proposed CCAP Action: Maintain a cleaning schedule of all active travel infrastructure Proposed CCAP Action: Install Smart Gulley sensors in conjunction with Smart Dublin to communicate blocked drains to operations and drainage crews.	
FIN-C629-76	On a similar note, cold weather conditions can be a hazard to active travel due to frozen surfaces and black ice etc. Fingal CC operations crews undertake regular and effective gritting of road surfaces to keep main traffic routes navigable and safe. The Fingal Active Travel Group would like to see the same emphasis placed on paths and active travel infrastructure. Proposed CCAP Action: Ensure the gritting of all active travel routes during cold weather conditions	The Council currently salts over 40% of the local and regional road network during the winter maintenance season. The salting of footpaths is undertaken in severe weather events only and there are no plans for a change to this. The Council is rolling out salt boxes in estates for use by resident's associations.

FIN-C629-72	Ongoing collaboration between Ops & AT teams to ensure consistency of approach and using opportunities within the Ops programmes to implement Active Travel infrastructure.	This is adequately covered in the draft CAP under actions in the Transport section, as they are shared actions. There is ongoing collaboration between Ops & AT teams to ensure consistency of approach and using opportunities within the Ops programmes to implement active travel infrastructure. For example, a new section of footpath and cycle path has been installed connecting the R108 and the Old Ballymun Road. This was carried out on top of road repairs at the same location. New footpaths and connections have been installed around St Helens SNS through collaboration between Operations and Active Travel units and new cycling infrastructure has been installed on Station Road Portmarnock to connect the train station to the village. There are many other examples, and we will continue to collaborate between departments and actively engage when works programmes are at proposal stage.
FIN-C629-76	The Fingal Active travel group have made previous submissions to the FCC active travel strategy as well as individual active projects. In particular we reiterate the need for a strong focus on the following areas; ● Cleaning of current cycling infrastructure (particular during autumn and winter season when there are likely to be leaves and sediment on bike lanes ● Upgrading and resurfacing current cycle lanes as many are degraded in Fingal ● More bicycle counters to collect data and monitor progress ● Bicycle upcycling scheme similar to bike to work scheme but promoted and supported by FCC such as the Rediscovery Centre to help disadvantaged groups and refugees ● Kissing gates. It's should be stated quite clearly that they are to be removed from all regions within FCC including greenways	This is adequately covered in the CAP. Cleaning of current cycling infrastructure is covered under T28 and legal definition of a public road. Maintenance of this infrastructure is also covered under T28. Data collection is carried out on infrastructure projects pre/post construction. Access constraints, such as kissing gates, are not compliant with current Government policy and a recent Government circular prohibits their use within future development and recommends removal from their current locations to ensure universal access (including for people with disabilities and those pushing prams) and the free flow of cycling. This follows from NGS (National Guidelines and Standards Group) (Infrastructure) Circular 4 of 2022 which was issued to each Local Authority on 26th July 2022 by The Department of Transport. The Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029 has a chapter on Connectivity and Movement with an objective CM019 - Optimising Accessibility for All where the removal of barriers to active movement, improve connectivity and permeability and optimise accessibility for all users shall be prioritised. The capture of km's of cycle lane constructed is adequately covered in the CAP under action T1 & T2, no changes required. The Pavement Management System (PMS) is used to capture all active travel infrastructure.

	● Publication of Kms of cycle lanes completed annually (as per T2 action in plan)	
FIN-C629-76	Remove all kissing gates in FCC area.	
FIN-C629-52	The delivery of active travel infrastructure should be implemented in a considered manner that has been informed by multi -criteria analyses that consider a range of factors including potential demand, safety, and social benefits to achieve a shift from private car use to sustainable travel. There are a number of key actions outlined in the plan that will need to carefully consider the above in order to maximise the impact of any investment in infrastructure... Additional protected cycle lanes must be delivered in the short term that will address providing connectivity between major arteries and supplement the Coastal Way. This links with the "Safe Routes to School programme". Delivery of this programme should prioritise areas where there is already a strong use of walking and cycling but that is hindered due to the condition of the routes.	Significant and robust decision making goes into the preparation of active travel programmes in Fingal County Council, both from funding bodies and internally. Significant decision making, and public engagement resulted in the Greater Dublin Cycle Network Plan which informs the active travel programme. The Fingal Active Travel section plans and delivers infrastructure which connects and supports existing/proposed strategic greenways to key points of residential, educational, amenity, economic centres. This is adequately covered in the CAP, T3, T4, T5.
FIN-C629-56	T3 - daa understands the importance of promoting active travel and would welcome any opportunities to explore solutions on how to integrate existing infrastructure with active travel schemes.	Fingal County Council welcomes the opportunity to work with daa to achieve the objectives set out in the draft CAP, Fingal County Development plan, the Dublin Airport Local Area plan and the Sustainable Swords strategy, all of which support the provision of improved active travel infrastructure and increased public transport capacity to the Airport.
FIN-C629-76	An area of concern for the Fingal active travel group is the damage being caused to active travel	Street trees are removed strictly in line with the Council's Tree Strategy following assessment by the appropriate professional. It is unfortunately

	infrastructure due to root damage by trees in the immediate vicinity. Section 5.3.1 'Design for Maintenance section' of the new NTA Cycle Manual states; Planting: Sympathetic and appropriate planning should be designed to incorporate slow-growing vegetation where overgrowth can be addressed at frequent intervals that are not excessive. » Trees: The design and construction of a new route should address trees that are likely to cause problems in the future. This could include removal or where appropriate, the installation of root barriers. For biodiversity and climate reasons we would rather not see the removal of mature or semi mature trees in such situations where tree damage is being caused but rather remedial/retrofit measures such as movement joints, the installation of root barriers and flexible resin seals in kerbing areas where necessary. Resurfacing of damaged areas should also be prioritised. Proposed CCAP Action: Identify and repair all damaged active travel infrastructure including root damage, subsidence or general wear.	not always possible to maintain street trees however, their removal will only be considered when all other options have been exhausted. Active travel infrastructure is and will be repaired as appropriate.
FIN-C629-52	Any new developments should consider their linkages to main arteries in the town and should include the provision of adequate and appropriate walking and cycle ways. Eg: Particular to Rush, while the Fingal Coastal way is underdevelopment, the proposed routes do not provide increased / improved connectivity to the train station, to schools and to major clubs like the GAA or Rush Athletic. In particular, with the proposed	The Fingal Coastal Way is primarily a leisure route and is identified in the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan as such. However, local commuters and school children will benefit from the facility being provided and ultimately a larger network of active travel facilities will be provided to connect educational and sports facilities with public transport links. The emerging preferred route for The Fingal Coastal Way was published in October 2022. It is envisaged that the need for other active travel facilities will be assessed in the area and will be developed to link into the Fingal Coastal Way.

	educational complex under planning that will serve both St Joseph's Secondary School and Gaelscoil Ros Eo adequate and safe path and cycle ways should be prioritised.	Fingal County Council is actively working on a project to improve accessibility to Rogerstown Park, which involves the provision of a new route connecting Lusk and Rush Train Station and the Park. The Coastal Way will also directly serve the park and so there will ultimately be a high-quality linkage from the Fingal Coastal Way to Lusk.
FIN-C629-57	The IGBC support the Avoid-Shift-Improve approach taken by Fingal CoCo and welcome actions listed under this section (in particular T1, T2, T3, T4, T11, T12, T20 and T22). Density has a key role to play in facilitating a more effective use of both existing and any new transport infrastructure and would contribute to a reduction in transport emissions.... The IGBC, is currently involved in a project called Viable Homes which aims at developing practical guidance for planners and developers for carbon optimisation of constructions and developments. This will be available by the end of 2023. As part of this process, we will also create a handbook of low-rise typologies that optimise density, cost, adaptability, operational and embodied carbon... A next step in the project will be to look at the transport emissions associated with various types of developments. The IGBC would be delighted to share the findings of these study with Fingal CoCo.	The Council will welcome the opportunity to avail of the report findings.
FIN-C629-57	In relation to T29, we encourage the Council to look at PAS2080 as it looks at the whole life carbon impact of infrastructure (including impact on transport). See: https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/our-	The Council will consider the PAS2080 through the implementation of the action.

	services/product-certification/product-certification-schemes/pas-2080-carbon-management-in-infrastructure-verification/	
Bike Sharing, Parking and Storage		
FIN-C629-16	One barrier to using bikes to get to the train station is the real danger of theft; individual bike boxes are too small for any non-standard bike and expensive to the user. An action could be added to introduce multi-bike parking facilities like the ones in use in Australia About Parkiteer - Parkiteer.	Noted. Bicycle Parking at train stations is managed by Irish Rail as a subsidiary of Córas Iompair Éireann (CIE). On public land Active Travel will continue to expand different types of bicycle parking equipment throughout Fingal and at various transport hubs to meet demand. This is adequately dealt with in the CAP, actions T6, T7, T8, T10
FIN-C629-72	An obstacle frequently encountered when using bicycles for commuting to train stations is the persistent risk of theft. Individual bike storage lockers are often inadequate for accommodating non-standard bicycles, and they can pose a financial burden for users. Therefore, it is prudent to consider implementing multi-bike parking facilities as a viable solution to enhance bike commuting safety and convenience.	
FIN-C629-39	T16 - It might be possible to reduce the carbon footprint of Council supported events with supervised bike parking. The San Francisco Bike Coalition provides Valet Bike Parking at events. San Francisco city regulations requires monitored bike parking for large events. https://sfbike.org/resources/bike-parking/valet-bicycle-parking/	All mass gathering events provide secure additional bike parking with the aim of providing ample bike racks in towns and villages where events take place.
FIN-C629-54	Action T8: Bike sharing schemes are great additions but education and management to ensure better care of bikes is needed.	Fingal County Council's Active Travel Section are committed to providing quality and impactful bike share schemes across the County. We will continue to work with our providers on adequate parking facilities, fleet management logistics and quality of service while working with our

		community stakeholders to ensure there is guidance and education around the need for safe use and proper parking.
FIN-C629-56	T6 - daa has existing bicycle parking facilities available; however, we would welcome the opportunity to support the increase of bicycle parking to support the future increase of active travel usage in the county. In the near future, Dublin Airport will implement shared onsite cycle lockers and increased number of stands.	Fingal County Council will continue to engage and support all stakeholders in relation to the expansion of quality bike parking facilities across the county. This is managed by the Active Travel Unit who consult, assess, and implement the bike parking infrastructure through mainly a small works contract. Bike parking is further expanded through a number of other Active Travel schemes such as Safe Routes to School projects, Protected Cycle Lane projects and callouts to schools' clubs and community groups.
FIN-C629-56	T8 - daa would welcome the opportunity to work further with Fingal County Council on their forthcoming bike sharing scheme.	Fingal County Council are committed to providing Bike Share Schemes around the County. This will involve working with key stakeholders to ensure that the service is impactful and beneficial for the residents and businesses around Fingal. This will include semi state bodies like the daa and other public transport operators.
FIN-C629-72	As well as public bike parking, we should have an action around providing supports for bike parking in residential developments under certain conditions.	Noted. As part of our continued rollout of bike share schemes in the County, the Active Travel Unit is working in conjunction with the bike share providers to identify potential bike parking locations in residential areas that will help with the utilisation of the schemes. These suburban hubs have been trialled in various locations across Dublin and have proved successful.
FIN-C629-76	Fingal Active travel group members have noticed numerous examples of bikes from shared bike schemes being left randomly on footpaths, locked to trees, lamp posts, gates etc. Whilst such parking is poor (or ill informed) behaviour by people using the service rather than the provider, the proliferation of bikes in inappropriate locations where they may block paths etc. is not acceptable to the wider public. Proposed CCAP Action: Ensure shared bike operators manage the storage and parking of bikes in designated areas to prevent the blocking of paths and public areas.	Fingal County Council provide bike sharing schemes under pilot contracts. Issues such as parking and storage are dealt with on an ongoing basis in accordance with our contract. This learning process will inform a more long-term contract which will be put in place shortly. Adequately covered in draft CAP, T8, T9, T10

Travelling to School		
FIN-C629-7	Improving public transport and parking restrictions near schools	The Active Travel unit is working with schools where new infrastructure is planned or has recently been constructed to encourage greater number of parents and school children to use more sustainable modes when travelling to school. The Active Travel team include Walking and Cycling Officers who engage with schools and support them when introducing new initiatives to encourage more active travel trips.
FIN-C629-54	Action T18: The introduction of a “no car idling” policy at schools should be included to help improve air quality there.	The Safe Routes to School programme comprises front of school’s treatments, including removing parking from the schools’ gates, reducing speeds limits and improving the active travel access to the schools. This will minimise idling outside school, which will in turn improve air quality. This has been demonstrated by data in a similar project delivered in 2019.
FIN-C629-72	We recommend that the plan includes a list of the current Safe School projects. Similarly, it should have a list of all current active travel projects. There should be a target for all schools to be made accessible and safe for children walking to school. One of the actions should be a communications exercise highlighting the new safe routes to school, the new segregated cycles ways etc, with maps.	Regarding the Safe Routes to School programme, the Active Travel unit is currently delivering interventions at 14 schools through Round 1 and 2 of An Taisce/NTA’s programme. The Active Travel unit is engaging with Fingal schools to provide information on active travel, to help set up walking/cycling buses, and to encourage schools to participate in the Fresh Air Friday initiative. There is a particular focus on this following delivery of Safe Routes to School projects. The capture of the number of protected cycle lane schemes completed and km's of cycle lane constructed is covered in the CAP under action T1 & T2. The Pavement Management System (PMS) is used to capture all active travel infrastructure. The Active Travel unit prepares a works programme each year in conjunction with our funding bodies, which is presented to the elected representatives. As with all cycling and walking infrastructure projects, individual communications plans are prepared and executed for each school. These plans include communications to local residents and to the school community before delivery, during delivery and following completion. Information on the Safe Routes to School programme on the Fingal County

		Council website can be expanded so that those not currently involved in a school project can learn more about it and maps can be prepared to highlight Safe Routes to School locations, and other schools given similar treatments, around the county.
Comfort and Safety		
FIN-C629-32	Cycling and Walking routes will significantly reduce climate damage. Many of our parks and open spaces are no go areas for residents of Fingal once it gets dark. I would welcome more lighting in our public realm to encourage walking and cycling, rather than car use, as public transport is not an option in many areas in Fingal at the moment.	Public lighting within parks and natural habitats will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Provision of lighting to link routes to public transport are a priority for installation in a number of locations across the County.
E Scooters		
FIN-C629-56	T9 – We support the provision of E-scooters and would like to work with Fingal to understand whether there is an opportunity to implement this at the airport.	The Road Traffic and Roads Act 2023 caters for the legislation around a new vehicle category, PPTs, which includes eScooters. That act is currently going through the TRIS process and once it has been enacted Fingal County Council will consider the options in this regard across the County. Adequately covered in the draft CAP, Action T9.
FIN-C629-3	The action plan mentions E-scooters a number of times. One aspect that is missing is E-scooter training. Speak to any A&E nurse and they will tell you that E-scooter-related accidents are getting out of hand. End users must be trained to safely use the public road network and avoid conflict with other road users…. Roadcraft education is needed if the action plan wants to ensure public safety. It should be mandatory! And so too should helmets, which are not mentioned once in the action plan!	The Road Traffic and Roads Act 2023 caters for the legislation around a new vehicle category, PPTs, which includes eScooters. That act is currently going through the TRIS process and once it has been enacted Fingal County Council will consider the options in this regard across the County. Adequately covered in the draft CAP, Action T9.

Fingal County Council Events		
FIN-C629-76	We congratulate Fingal on the events and concerts being held at Fingal venues such as Malahide castle. However, we feel that there is more that can be done to promote active travel to and from these events to reduce traffic congestion and resulting air pollution and emissions at these events. Proposed CCAP Action: Prioritise active travel including convenient bike parking at all Fingal Events.	The events section has provided free and low-cost bus transfers to events and promoted and encouraged active travel to events including the provision of ample bike parking and aims to build on this year on year.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
Public Transport Services		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Comfort, Safety and Availability		
FIN-C629-3	Increased use of public transport is a viable solution, but missing from the list of proposals is a safer and cleaner network... While our transport network is generally modern and clean, mobile data and Wi-Fi signals tend to be poor. Investment is needed here. And equally as important, those commuting to and	The Council welcomes this submissions and points made. The Council will continue to work with the relevant transportation bodies, including the National Transport Authority, Transport Infrastructure Ireland and others, to facilitate and support the delivery of improvements to the public transport network, to achieve a modal shift across the County. The draft CAP lists current projects such as MetroLink serving Dublin Airport, Dart Expansion, and Bus Connects; and the Councils support for these projects through action T20.

	from work would be more incentivised if public transport accommodated their work. For example, adding seats with fold-out tables and power sockets to charge devices. quiet carriages. Our trains and buses are overcrowded. Peak capacity needs to be massively increased, Scheduling reliability needs to be improved... unreliable service, causes the majority of commuters to rely on their cars instead because traffic congestion is far more predictable. Most important: Don't force people into walking, cycling, or public transport until viable and useable solutions are in place. Likewise with emission-free zones. Don't restrict access until viable transportation options are in place for the majority of commuters. Not everyone can afford EV's.	The provision of bus and rail services, and their comfort, capacity, frequency, and scheduling is beyond the scope of the local authority Draft Climate Action Plan and are primarily issues for bodies such as the National Transport Authority, Dublin Bus, Irish Rail and others. However, the Council will continue to advocate for improvements in public transport service levels through its continued support for the Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2022-2042.
FIN-C629-23	Ireland is the second most car dependent country in Europe. As the Plan points out transport is the biggest contributor to GHC emissions in Fingal accounting for a total of 45% of all emissions. The 2022 census revealed that in Fingal approximately 50% of journeys to work, school or college were made either as a car driver or as a passenger in a car. We note Fingal's emphasis in the Plan on a conversion to active travel in order to address this problem. We particularly welcome the recent commencement of the work on the Broadmeadow Greenway that will connect our communities with those in Malahide... Active travel is not the solution for the many people in our	

	communities who have to journey into the City Centre or along the M50 corridor in order to attend their workplaces. Their choices reduce to public transport or a car journey. Unfortunately, too often the experience of commuters with public transport in our communities (where it is even available) is that it is not reliable, not clean and furthermore does not always feel safe. Pope Francis notes in Laudato Si' that "Many specialists agree on the need to give priority to public transportation.". Whilst we appreciate that Fingal is not responsible for public transport, we encourage Fingal to continue to emphasise the importance of advocating for and facilitating key strategic public transport initiatives as well as advocating for the improvement of the existing public transport experience for our commuters who all deserve better.	
FIN-C629-55	Infrastructure and Transport: we would like to emphasise the urgent need for improved public transport options within Fingal as a fundamental component of the Climate Action Plan. The further development of sustainable transport infrastructure, cycling paths, and public transportation option should be a priority...	
FIN-C629-70	We look forward to receiving reports back on our community on The Howth Peninsula which is experiencing many challenges due to overdevelopment in density & number of residences & the threat to our local direct Dart Service. We need serious support from Fingal in the latter 2 issues.	

FIN-C629-16	The emphasis should be on reducing traffic first (by improving active and public transport), then on moving towards low-carbon / no-carbon transport.	The Council strongly promotes the transport users' hierarchy, which is Government policy. This hierarchy puts the most vulnerable users and those that produce the least carbon at the top of the priority list when designing and implementing infrastructure i.e., pedestrians, those on bicycles, public transport, electric motor cars, non-electric motor cars, aviation etc. This prioritisation is covered in the CAP, Action T1-T28
FIN-C629-72	The primary emphasis should lie in the initial reduction of traffic, mainly achieved through the enhancement of active and public transportation options, followed by the gradual transition towards low-carbon or zero-carbon transportation alternatives.	Agreed
Train Services		
FIN-C629-60	It is widely known that many people drive from Drogheda to get the train from Balbriggan as it is much cheaper. This is unacceptable, and Fingal must engage and influence the RTA to change the leap card zone to Drogheda. The air pollution is Balbriggan is bad enough according to an air quality test in 2016.	Though the Council is not responsible for the ticketing or rail travel, the Council will engage with Irish rail in relation to extending the leap card zone in the implementation of Action T20: Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan.
FIN-C629-54	Action T20 (and DZ Balbriggan): Encourage Irish Rail to extend Short Hop zone to Gormanston or further north. Would reduce some traffic to Balbriggan train station and relieve parking space.	The Council will engage with Irish rail in relation to this suggestion in the implementation of Action T20: Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan.
Bus Services		
FIN-C629-17	There is no decent bus service in Skerries, especially for those of us in Barnageeragh Cove, Kelly's Bay and Hamilton Hill. Due to time constraints, weather and early/late starts in work, the tedious 20 mins walk to the train station is not always possible and there is no other option in case of emergency. I was stunned to	The provision of high-quality public transport land transport links lies within the remit of the National Transport authority (NTA). Notwithstanding this, it is the objective of the Council to facilitate and support the provision of high-quality public transport in Fingal County Council and to that end, to work collaboratively with the NTA, Irish Rail and TII to achieve this objective. It is the vision of the Council, as set out in the CDP to provide an

	see a bus station but no bus option off the train and a random 33 that doesn't even service the full town. I've had to walk that road at all hours alone as a vulnerable woman as impossible to get public transport... In addition, I think a link or feeder bus that loops Skerries, Balbriggan, Lusk/Rush would be a much-needed addition....	integrated approach to align housing with public transport provision. This is adequately covered in the draft CAP action T20. Further - the Active Travel unit is currently preparing an Active Travel Plan for Skerries with the objective of enhancing the active travel offerings in this town and encouraging a modal shift.
FIN-C629-20	In order to get people out of cars and onto public transport in Skerries, we urgently require a much better bus service, especially to and from the train station. This must include the newer housing estates of Kelly's Bay, Barnageeragh Cove and Hamilton Hill... When will the new route proposed by TFI be operational? Any new route must include the Barnageeragh Road. On the Barnageeragh Road the bicycle lane ends abruptly, requiring cyclists to either dismount, for safety reasons, or join motorists on the road. For this reason, few cyclists use the already existing bicycle lane. A bicycle lane the full length of Barnageeragh Road is required.	
FIN-C629-21	The situation regarding the buses in Skerries is ludicrous. The bus depot is at the train station but there is no bus stop there. The buses leave and arrive at the station empty... As a result of having no bus service, more than sixty cars drive up and down the Barnageeragh Road morning and evening and park all along the road and in the train station in order to get the train...	

FIN-C629-24	There is no connectivity between buses & trains.	
FIN-C629-26	1. It's bonkers that the buses don't pick up at train station (Skerries) 2. A bus needs to come straight up the Barnageeragh road and serve Kelly's Bay Barnageeragh cove and Hamilton hill.	
FIN-C629-27	Skerries has a good train service but inadequate parking at the station. As a result, there are cars parked along the access roads. A local bus service is required to provide transport to the station. The new estates like Hamilton Hill, Barnageeragh Cove and Kelly's Bay have no bus service at all. This is inexplicable in an era where we are all encouraged to take public transport.	
FIN-C629-28	There should be a more frequent and reliable connection between Skerries and Balbriggan. The 33 stops very far from the train station, for example, or it does not go far enough into the town (I think it should go all the way to Bremore Castle, if not further).	
FIN-C629-31	Can anything be done about the chaos at Skerries Train Station? There are dozens of cars dropping and picking up train passengers. Alongside this there are either 1,2 or 3 buses which are neither picking up not dropping passengers - as this is not an official bus stop.	

	On wet evenings the situation is actually dangerous for pedestrians alighting from the trains.	
FIN-C629-25	I have a disability and cannot currently access my gp surgery in Skerries Main Street, my local library or train station, without using my car. The nearest bus stops to my home in Barnageeragh Cove are not accessible to me as I can only walk limited distances. The nearest bus stop is on the Balbriggan Road, via an extremely narrow, poorly maintained path, totally unsuitable for anyone dependent on mobility aids, or indeed anyone wheeling a pram. The bus stop on one side -the route towards Balbriggan- requires passengers to disembark at a junction of two roads, with no footpath. Crossing to the narrow footpath opposite is hazardous, especially for people who cannot cross the road quickly. Traffic to and from Balbriggan is constant, and traffic from Ardgillan direction comes from under a bridge and around a bend, making it difficult to see, while simultaneously looking for a break in traffic on the Balbriggan/ Skerries road. In spite of being a car owner I was a regular public transport user when I lived in various other locations. Public transport in this area is so inadequate it does not enable, let alone incentivise, people to curtail their use of cars.	The provision of high-quality Public Transport land transport links lies within the remit of the National Transport Authority (NTA). Notwithstanding this, it is the objective of the Council to facilitate and support the provision of high-quality public transport in Fingal County Council and to that end, to work collaboratively with the NTA, Irish Rail and TII to achieve this objective. It is the vision of the Council, as set out in the CDP to provide an integrated approach to align housing with public transport provision. This is adequately covered in the draft CAP action T20. Further - the Active Travel unit is currently preparing an Active Travel Plan for Skerries with the objective of enhancing the active travel offerings in this town and encouraging a modal shift. The needs of people with disabilities are a cornerstone on the active travel programme delivery, the focus of which is to encourage modal shift in accordance with the transport users' hierarchy. We do this predominantly by reallocating existing road space for more vulnerable users. In addition, all maintenance works on existing infrastructure takes cognisance of government policy in this regard.
FIN-C629-48	Upgrade of our public transport system with a direct bus route to Lusk train station & a direct bus route to Dublin City centre, in addition to include improving school bus options.	The provision of high-quality public transport land transport links lies within the remit of the National Transport Authority (NTA). Notwithstanding this, it is the objective of the Council to facilitate and support the provision of high-quality public transport in Fingal County Council and to that end, to work collaboratively with the NTA, Irish Rail and TII to achieve this objective. It is the vision of the Council, as set out in the

		CDP to provide an integrated approach to align housing with public transport provision. This is adequately covered in the draft CAP action T20.
FIN-C629-52	The climate action plan should prioritise the shift from private car to public transport for longer journeys. In order to do so significant improvements are required to assure connectivity and frequency of services. The action T20 Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan should not be limited to the mentioned projects but should also target towns that are inadequately serviced, such as Rush. In recent years we have experienced a high influx of residents due to numerous housing developments, but this has not been reflected in the public transport services.	The Council notes these comments. The draft CAP prioritises a shift from private car to public transport. The Council will continue to work with the relevant transportation bodies in support of the Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area (including the NTA, Transport infrastructure Ireland (TII), Dublin Bus, Luas, Irish Rail, Bus Éireann, and Road Safety Authority) to facilitate and provide support in delivering major improvements to the public transport network, and measures to achieve modal shift.
FIN-C629-60	A one-way system would work and cut emissions in half (Balbriggan). This would allow for a new tree line in the centre of the town, and a scooter and bike lane.	Fingal County Council is progressing a number of projects in Balbriggan that aim to improve active travel infrastructure and initiatives throughout the town. Fingal's Active Travel unit will continue to promote and encourage people to choose walking and cycling as their first choice of travel for short journeys. This work is adequately covered in actions in the draft Plan. We note the reference to transport links.
Park and Ride Facilities		
FIN-C629-56	T21 Park and ride facilities – we would welcome opportunities for these to connect to Dublin Airport.	Connection to Dublin Airport would be considered in proposals for any applicable project under action T21.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
EV's		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	EV Charging Strategy	
FIN-C629-72	The Plan should have an action to implement the EV Charging Strategy 2022-2030	The draft CAP includes action T24: Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's.
	EV Chargers and Infrastructure	
FIN-C629-48	Electric vehicle chargers are required in Ballyboughal, we don't have any and should be able to accommodate ev charging which in turn assists us in the promotion of safer climate action options.	The draft CAP includes action T24: Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's.
FIN-C629-56	T24 - daa would welcome the opportunity to work with Fingal County Council in terms of provision of EV infrastructure at the airport, including the supporting infrastructure required to support public charging...	The Council notes this comment in relation to the implementation of action T24.
	EV Charger Cables and Pathways	
FIN-C629-51	An action relating to EV charging options for residents lacking a driveway and with shared parking should be a priority.	The Council will work with the DLA and ZEVI and advocate for enabling policy and regulatory solutions through the delivery of action T24.
FIN-C629-76	We welcome the work that Fingal CC has undertaken with other partners in developing the Dublin electric vehicle charging strategy. We note with concern the creeping practice of EV charging cables crossing footpaths either unprotected or with makeshift covers over them. We believe that this practice has the significant potential to act as a trip hazard for citizens in particular young children and older people and people with mobility issues who need to use unobstructed footpaths. We would like to see an	

	action included in the FCC CCAP to tackle this bad practice through working with estate management companies and through the amendment of local Fingal bye-laws to make this practice illegal. An awareness campaign to communicate to people that this practice is dangerous and illegal should also be undertaken by Zero Emission Vehicle Ireland (ZEVI) in conjunction with Local Authorities. Proposed CCAP Action: Implement bye laws to restrict ad hoc EV charging in public places including footpaths Proposed CCAP Action: Undertake awareness campaign on EV charge points as part of Dublin EVCP strategy implementation.	
		EV's
FIN-C629-3	I generally accept that EVs emit fewer greenhouse gases (GHGs) while in use, but the action plan should not make the bold claim that over "the full vehicle lifecycle, EVs generate much less CO2 emissions than Internal Combustion Engine [ICE] vehicles". It depends on the number of miles driven by the vehicle owner. Someone who travels c. 5,000 kilometres per year is better off driving an ICE vehicle - or ideally, maintaining whatever vehicle they currently own. This is because the production and recycling of EVs produces more GHGs than that of an ICE vehicle. Furthermore, the average CO2 emissions of diesel-powered cars cited in the action plan is outdated. Most modern diesel cars emit far less CO2 than the figures cited (i.e., 30%-40% less). As the current fleet of privately owned vehicles is upgraded in favour of post-	It is widely accepted that on a lifecycle basis, BEVs emit far fewer GHG emissions than equivalent Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles, and particularly in Europe where the carbon intensity of electricity generation is relatively low. This has been evidenced by research from the IEA [https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions], the ICCT [https://theicct.org/publication/a-global-comparison-of-the-life-cycle-greenhouse-gas-emissions-of-combustion-engine-and-electric-passenger-cars/], and BloombergNEF [https://about.bnef.com/blog/the-lifecycle-emissions-of-electric-vehicles/] amongst others. The BloombergNEF analysis suggests that the breakeven distance which an EV needs to be driven for equal lifecycle emissions to an ICE vehicle is 27,000 km in the US. In Ireland, cars remain on our roads for about 15 years, and cars owned in Dublin are driven on average 12,500 km per year [https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-tranom/transportomnibus2021/data/]. This breakeven point would therefore be reached about 3 years into the average car's life. It is highly unlikely that a car will be scrapped before reaching this breakeven point.

	2015 model-year vehicles, average CO2 figures will significantly fall. For example, a 2015 Mini Cooper diesel (a popular car in Ireland) emits 97g/km (34% less than the average figure cited). Or a 2015 1.6 diesel VW Passat emits 105 g/km. And so on. The averages cited for petrol cars should also be revised downward as the private fleet modernises, albeit to a lesser extent. Importantly, no reference to hybrid vehicles is made. This is a viable technology - whether plug-in hybrids or regular hybrids like the Toyota Corolla, which emits c. 100 g/km of CO2 (36% less than the average cited for petrol cars). The BMW 530e plug-in hybrid emits only 46 g/KM of CO2 - far less than the figures cited. Surely, hybrids should be encouraged as part of the transport mix! As for nitrogen oxides, again, 2015 and newer diesel cars emit almost as little NOx as petrol equivalents thanks to exhaust treatments such as AdBlue. And NOx was never a major issue on petrol engines thanks to the lower combustion temperatures. Particulate matter is also low in modern petrol and diesel cars thanks to the likes of diesel particulate filters (DPFs). So, the following wording should be updated on page 57 to at least remove the adjective 'big': "Petrol and diesel vehicles release particulate matter and gases such as nitrogen oxides, which are big contributors to air pollution."	The emissions factors quoted for ICE vehicles are for the average vehicle currently on the roads and the manufacturing emissions have already been created. As correctly pointed out, it is probably better to keep these cars running to their natural end of life rather than scrapping them early and replacing them with a new BEV. However, when they do need to be replaced, the focus should be on ensuring that all new vehicles registered are as clean and efficient as possible. Mild hybrid vehicles, such as the Toyota Corolla and emitting 100 gCO2/km, are not low-emission vehicles. While plug-in hybrids tend to achieve relatively low emission results (<50 gCO2/km in WLTP test cycles), this is not reflected in real-word usage. A study conducted by the ICCT found that real-world emissions from PHEVs are typically 3-5 times the values achieved in official WLTP tests [https://theicct.org/publication/real-world-phev-use-jun22/]. This is largely due to the fact that the test cycle assumes 70-85% of driving will be in fully electric mode, while real-world data suggest this is closer to 45-49% for private cars and just 11-15% for company cars. Separate tests on three new and popular PHEVs, commissioned by Transport & Environment, found that they emitted 3 times more CO2 than their official WLTP test values, had significantly lower electric range than expected, and could not guarantee electric-only operation, despite manufacturers' claims [https://www.transportenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2023_02_TE_PHEV_Testing_Report_Final.pdf]. Based on the results of these and similar studies, the EU no longer counts PHEVs as "low-CO2" vehicles. The text on page 57 correctly notes that NOx and particulate matter are "big" contributors to air pollution, with transport being a major source [https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/air/current-trends-air/].
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
Shared Mobility		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Car Sharing Schemes	
FIN-C629-10	As recently discussed, we would welcome the addition of peer-to--peer electric car sharing in the climate action plan, as a solution to reducing transport emissions. We welcome the inclusion of action T22: "Promote and facilitate additional car sharing schemes" in the draft plan. However, compared to regular car sharing schemes, peer-to-peer electric car sharing schemes would be far more effective at reducing transport emissions, due to the fact that no extra cars would need to be manufactured and sold in order to facilitate the scheme. It would instead make use of the existing under-utilised stock of cars sitting in people's driveways...	Noted
FIN-C629-16	We welcome actions T22 and T23 on shared mobility, specifically, we believe that community car sharing for electric cars should be explicitly mentioned here.	The Councils Community Cars are electric.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan

Transport		
Car Parking		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-48	Request for additional public parking in Ballyboughal.	No plans for further public parking in Ballyboughal.
FIN-C629-72	We recommend an action to target anti-social parking e.g., reduce illegal car parking on footpaths, on double yellow lines and in cycle ways, and a target for reduction of incidence of such parking.	Noted. This will require an increase in parking enforcement resources & budget - Reserved Function
FIN-C629-72	National policy in the Climate Action Plan 2023 requires the Council to transition to market pricing for all parking it provides, including on and off street, employee and visitor parking. Making this transition should be an action in the Plan.	Parking fees for the county are set out in the adopted Parking Bye-laws which are reviewed periodically.
FIN-C629-76	We are aware though our members of the increasing number of vehicles in Fingal estates and bad parking behaviour by some residents. Examples include parking at or on corners which completely restricts visibility for active travel. The Fingal Active Travel group would like to see increased enforcement of illegal parking in housing estates where roads have been taken in charge by Fingal County council. Members have also noticed illegal parking on active travel infrastructure across the Fingal area including by organisers of events such as circuses as well as construction vehicles. Any permits or permission for events should specifically prohibit illegal parking on paths and bike lanes to promote active travel to the	Provision has been made for parking enforcement wardens who are assigned to patrol reported locations where illegal parking is ongoing and problematic requiring enforcement. One off incidents of illegal or dangerous parking should be referred directly to AGS as the council have limited parking enforcement resources. The Active Travel unit is currently delivering a programme of Safe Routes to School projects. This includes review of pre-intervention parking arrangements at schools, both legal and illegal.

	event and to ensure general road safety. We look forward to the enforcement of new road safety legislation regarding e-scooters and non ped elec e-bikes. Our members have seen many examples of dangerous behaviour from scooter and e-bikes here that are operating far in excess of safe speeds and violating road traffic laws by breaking red lights travelling on footpaths, public areas and on the wrong side of the roads. In some cases, legal parking along key access routes to schools have made active travel options hazardous. In Castleknock, for example, on-street parking along Old Navan Road leads to cars crossing the center line. Public right-of-way should be prioritised over private use and safe routes to schools established where space exists to do so. Proposed CCAP Action: Prohibit the parking of vehicles or blocking of bike paths and footpaths by event organisers and construction sites in order to promote active travel and ensure road safety Proposed CCAP Action: Increased enforcement of illegal parking at schools in the Fingal area in conjunction with An Garda Siochana. Proposed CCAP Action: Parking review of roads around schools where public right-of-way can be prioritised for safe active travel access to schools.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan

Transport		
Traffic Management		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	Consider adding red light cameras to traffic lights near schools to enhance safety.	There is no provision in National Legislation for the deployment of red-light cameras.
FIN-C629-56	T31 - daa is working to reduce traffic congestion in and around the airport campus by promoting sustainable transport initiatives. Our Mobility Management Department's goal is to promote real sustainable transport alternatives for staff and passengers, including safe and secure cycle and walkways leading to the airport campus, and mass transport options that are available to staff that work on shifts. Therefore, we would welcome to discuss other opportunities with Fingal County Council to achieve this goal.	The Councils active travel team welcomes engagement from the daa in relation to the implementation of the Fingal Active Travel Strategy and the draft CAP.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
Smart and Sustainable Mobility		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-56	T10 - daa would welcome any opportunities to promote sustainable mobility. We are happy to work with Fingal County Council to discuss potential pilot schemes that could be implemented at the airport.	The Active Travel unit in Fingal County Council will continue to work and engage with stakeholders that are interested in developing pilot projects and schemes that help promote the adoption of more sustainable modes of transport. Adequately covered in the draft CAP. Action T10.
FIN-C629-56	Stakeholder engagement around the provision of sustainable travel in Fingal	The Active Travel Section in Fingal County Council will continue to work and engage with stakeholders that are interested in developing pilot projects

		and schemes that help promote the adoption of more sustainable modes of transport. Adequately covered in the draft CAP.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
Staff Travel		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	For T35 on mitigating the impact of the Council's own business travel, before considering carbon offsets we suggest prioritising a policy of reducing travel as much as possible e.g., meeting remotely rather than travelling (and particularly avoiding flights).	Through the draft CAP the Council is committing to a number of actions which will reduce the need for staff travel - actions T30 to T33. Fingal County Council's Walking and Cycling Officer have been delivering and will continue to deliver a significant programme of events and initiatives to encourage and incentivise Fingal County Council staff to make a transport modal shift from private cars. Examples of this are e-bike loan schemes (allowing staff to trial an ebike for getting to/from work in advance of purchase), staff cycles, staff bicycle maintenance programmes etc. The carbon offsetting action is listed after these as the Council is committing to consider appropriate offsetting programmes for residual business travel. The Council fully appreciates that offsetting does not equate to not raising emissions in the first place.
FIN-C629-51	Action T35: Carbon offsetting programmes do not work, and business travel emissions should be kept to a minimum.	
FIN-C629-72	For T35 on mitigating the impact of the Council's own business travel, before considering carbon offsets we suggest prioritising a policy of reducing travel as much as possible e.g., meeting remotely rather than travelling (and particularly avoiding flights).	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
Awareness Raising and Education		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-39	With an Active Travel emphasis on trips under 5km, highlight to people what is within that distance. I think that MapAlerter.ie drew a circle around your home or work location - doing this with a 5km radius circle could show people what is within 5km of their home or work. The Safe Routes to School programme sounds great but seems to be very slow to be rolled out. How is its success measured? Are the number of students changing from being driven counted? Are these figures published? My family cycles most places - school, grocery shopping, sports training and social outings. Bringing our bikes on the train massively increases how far we can go without a car. Cycling and walking have great health, mental and social benefits and should be facilitated in every way possible. This means improving cycle infrastructure and pedestrian crossings and allocating more space to both, at the expense of motor vehicles if necessary. T3 Connectivity is very important. Removing discriminatory swing gates will help and also, during planning, ensure that modal filters are available to make walking and cycling the easier option. As an example, the Fernleigh/Annfield estate in Carpenterstown has excellent permeability within the estate.	The Safe Routes to School (SRTS) programme is funded by the NTA, administered by An Taisce and delivered by Fingal County Council. Schools were selected on the basis of shortlisting criteria following on from a call for expressions of interest. Data collection on pre/post-delivery will inform a monitoring and evaluation report for each school and will help develop and improve the overall programme over the next number of years. A number of other schools outside this programme have had SRTS works completed as part of other capital projects being delivered in Fingal. In addition, and following the delivery of the infrastructure, Walking and Cycling Officers are working with the schools to encourage use of the infrastructure. We note the reference to mapping of safe routes. Data prepared in accordance with government guidance and standard will be used for mapping on Fingal Open Data. Adequately covered in CAP, Action T18, T19.To date the Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) programme has been completed at 5 schools across Fingal with another 3 due to go to construction in Q1 2024.

	T4 - The installation of zebra crossings transforms the pedestrian's crossing experience. If the Department of Transport approves crossings without flashing lights it will make it cheaper and quicker to roll out more. T16 Programmes - I am developing a map of lesser known safe routes in Dublin 15, using quiet and modal filter based routes. Expanding this for the entire Fingal area could help those choosing to change to walking or cycling find safe (and sometimes short) routes. https://umap.openstreetmap.fr/en/map/dublin-15-lowno-traffic-quiet-routes_977480 T18 - The Safe Routes to School could also use the above map of safe routes that children (and their guardians) may not know about. A safe route may help guardians feel better about their children changing their mode to walking or cycling. For those with no access to the rear of their property, they should be allowed install bike storage at the front. The planning regulations or guidelines should be updated to avoid the comical situation like in St Lawrence Road in Clontarf where ABP overrode their inspector.	
FIN-C629-39	Measuring success of Safe Routes to School programme.	
FIN-C629-64	Under Transport that Fingal CC “will increase the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure”. The EHS recommends that the construction of walking and cycling infrastructure on its own is not necessarily enough to get move people actively travelling. Investment in understanding the	Fingal County Council's approach to promoting active travel is supported by the collaboration of colleagues in Active Travel, Sport, Active Cities, Community, Environment and Corporate Services to deliver awareness campaigns, promotional materials and events for the public that promote cycling and walking. The provision of new cycling and walking infrastructure is always accompanied by a detailed communications plan,

	behaviours of people, the barriers and enablers to active travel is essential to delivering on an objective to increase active travel..... It is noted how the transport actions include actions to support active travel by staff.	spanning pre-consultation, statutory/non-statutory consultation, project launch and post launch promotion. Separately, and in a manner which complements this work, Fingal County Council promote the adoption and increased use of active modes of travel in general. The Council provides and promotes access to affordable bikes and ebikes, works with schools to support walking and cycling buses and initiatives such as Fresh Air Friday and promotes the Bike To Work scheme to employers as well as our own staff. All of these activities are supported by regular online, podcast, print and radio communications created to support behavioural change. Fingal County Council also amplify government awareness and education campaigns in the region such as 'Your Journey Counts' (2023). Staff initiatives to promote the switch to active modes of travel are considered very important and include regular staff lunch time walks, cycle training for staff and the provision and promotion of showering and bike parking facilities in work locations. In addition to the above, Fingal County Council collaborates with active travel colleagues across the country and have fed into proactive and national communication campaigns being delivered by central government. All active travel infrastructure project includes pre/post-delivery evaluation which always includes transport modal shift. In addition, Fingal County Council feeds into and utilises national data reporting which NTA captures regularly across the walking and cycling public.
FIN-C629-70	Active Travel needs to be promoted more actively by Fingal to local Residents. Eg- schoolchildren of ALL ages can often walk to school. Fingal could in liaison with the HSE put forward the lifelong health benefits physical & mental, increasing independence of young people & social engagement with young people with each other, lowering of emissions etc by directly requesting of Principals to hold annual Parent School Meetings to recommend active travel/public transport to school & annually	Fingal County Council's Active Travel Section is committed to engaging with the Fingal community, to promote the benefits of active travel. This work includes communications and information provision and programmes such as 'Learn 2 Cycle' lessons. The Active Travel Section are working with schools, providing resources on the Fingal website, active travel talks for students, and inviting Fingal schools to participate in the Fresh Air Friday initiative. This is adequately covered in the draft CAP, T18, T19

	report back noticeable positive changes at all levels on a yearly basis	
FIN-C629-72	We recommend an action, recognising that we are already doing this with some groups, to deliver or facilitate cycle training for particular groups through the sports partnership.	The Council Active Travel unit has been and will continue to facilitate cycle training across the county. For example, cycle training for people with additional needs, bicycle maintenance for Transition Year students, cycle training for older adults etc. Feedback has been excellent with a resulting increased demand. The Active Travel unit will continue to work in conjunction with the Sports Office of Fingal County Council in this regard.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan.

Transport		
Fingal County Council Events		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	We encourage the Council to reconsider Joe Duffy BMW sponsorship of the Flavours of Fingal. The outdoor car show element currently undermines the effort to promote Active Travel at this well-attended public event.	Sponsorship is an essential part of this event; we will encourage more promotion of the EV classes of vehicles.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan.

Transport		
Monitoring and Reporting		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-72	In line with the goal in the Climate Action Plan 2023, the Plan should "include specific actions and indicators	Targets for transport modal shifts are contained in the NTA's Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy. Assessment of transport modal shift

	in respect of accessibility, modal shift and active travel" The plan should Support the implementation of the Greater Dublin Area Demand Management Strategy currently being developed. The plan should support the implementation of the Clean Air Strategy.	across the county must be compared to baseline data on transport movements. There are a number of baselines to which we can compare which are scientifically collected, consistent in nature and will continue to be prepared in the future i.e., Central Statistics Office census data, NTA's Cycle and Walking Index (CaWI) and Fingal Citizen's Satisfaction Survey RedC poll. The draft CAP includes many actions with regard to transport modal shift. Adequately covered in draft CAP, T11 to T19
FIN-C629-72	Ireland's transport emissions continue to increase and there is an over-reliance on the increased use of electric vehicles to address this Transport | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie). In that context, it is disappointing that some measures are only suggested for 2026 or even 2028 (e.g., T14, T15, T35.) This is inconsistent with the urgency required by the Climate Act.	The Council is taking on a substantial body of work in the draft CAP and it will be a five-year plan. Accordingly, all actions will not be complete in the first 1-2 years.
FIN-C629-16	Ireland's transport emissions continue to increase and there is an over-reliance on the increased use of electric vehicles to address this Transport | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie). In that context, it is disappointing that some measures are only suggested for 2026 or even 2028 (e.g., T14, T15, T34, T35.)	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan

Transport		
Suggested Actions		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: Development of a transport system that delivers on the principles of Shift – Avoid – Improve.	Fingal County Council supports the Avoid-Shift -Improve approach through its own Development Plan Policies and Objectives. The Fingal Development Plan 2023- 2029 has a focus on Connectivity & Movement in support of Climate Action and strengthening the integration of land-use and transport planning; with a priority focus on compact growth served by high quality public transport and increased provision of walking and cycling infrastructure. Actions in the draft Climate Action Plan further support this approach.
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: plan that through land use planning assists people to Reduce or Avoid the need for travel.	
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: A plan that enables people Shift to more environmentally friendly modes of transport such as walking, cycling or public transport.	Fingal County Council notes comments made by the HSE in relation to active travel. The Council is working to increase the number of people choosing Active Travel for everyday short journeys. This work is reflected in actions T1-T19 in the transport chapter of the draft plan.
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: A plan that Improves the energy efficiency of vehicle technology – for example perhaps only allowing car share that utilises hybrid or fully electric vehicles.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE. Zero Emissions Vehicles Ireland (ZEVI) has been established to support the delivery of a national EV charging network and to further assist citizens, the public sector, and businesses to continue to make the switch to zero emission vehicles. This work is further supported under actions T22-T27.
FIN-C629-76	The Fingal active travel group welcomes the installation of bike counters at different locations in Fingal and wider Dublin region however like any real-time display these counters need to be maintained for the data they collect to be of any use to show the number of cyclists on a given route… Proposed CAP Action: Implement a monthly inspection regime for all Active travel counters in FCC	NTA are collating data from current data counters in Fingal (3no.) into a national data collection. All active travel projects implemented in Fingal County Council are assessed before and after to evaluate the project, as per industry best practice.

	area and prepare annual report as part of Active Travel work programme. Proposed CAP Action: Expand the number of Active travel counters in the FCC area. Proposed CCAP Action: Ensure that all active travel counters are maintained and that active travel numbers are reported as part of annual Climate Action Plan updates	
FIN-C629-76	Fingal CC in conjunction with the EPA should install more real-time air quality monitors in the Fingal area to detect nitrogen dioxide (NO2), Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM). This information can be used to show the pollution caused by vehicles in urban areas as well as in school zones. Proposed CCAP Action: Include Air Quality pre and post monitoring as part of all active travel projects. Proposed CCAP Action: Increase the number of Air quality monitoring stations in the Fingal area in conjunction with the EPA. Proposed CCAP Action: Support schools in the Fingal area to implement 'no idling' zones or 'clean air zones' at schools	The EPA wish to expand the national air quality monitoring programme and have identified gaps in Fingal (Baldoyle and Balbriggan). The need for this action is independent of climate action.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Transport		
Collaboration with Stakeholders		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-65	Encouraging people to move towards a higher uptake of public and active transport will be critical in reducing GHG emissions. A significant proportion of Meath's population, particularly along the M1, M2, M3 and M4 Motorway corridors, travel to and from Dublin each day for employment and education purposes. Meath County Council would welcome collaboration with Fingal County Council on Transportation and Active Travel projects of mutual interest proximate to or along our shared border.	Fingal County council welcomes the submission by Meath County council and would like to acknowledge the current ongoing collaboration between both Counties in the development of the M2 and M3 corridors.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.9 Submissions on Section 5 Flood Resilience

Flood Resilience		
SuDS		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-27	Ensure drains are cleared of debris and leaves. This is especially necessary in Autumn before the onset of heavy Winter rain.	This activity is an on-going part of Operations & Maintenance with additional increased yearly revenue provision for the cleaning of Gullies and the carrying out of works to repair broken gullies.
FIN-C629-27	Ensure water flowing down R127 towards Skerries can enter Mill Stream. Fingal Co Co recently did an excellent job and the new wide cuttings prevented flooding under railway bridge during recent heavy rain.	Fingal County Council notes this comment.
FIN-C629-57	Some of the Home Performance Index indicators may support the Council with actions F17 and F18. E.g., EN 3.0 - HPI-Technical-Manual-v3.0.pdf (homeperformanceindex.ie)	Comment noted. The Home Performance Indicators quote reference to the CIRIA SuDS Guide which is aligned with FCC SuDS methodologies.
FIN-C629-57	Going further, the Council could also explore the concept of a “sponge city” as implemented in Copenhagen as a way to make Fingal more resilient.	Comment noted. Fingal County Council implements SuDS in alignment with Nature Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas – Best Practice Interim Guidance Document, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Many of the concepts of Sponge city are aligned with this.
FIN-C629-60	There is not enough natural seepage of rain, due to overuse of hard surface. Look for areas of hard concrete that could be part dug up to plant hedgerows and trees.	The Flood Resilience and Nature Based Solutions actions in the draft Plan set out the council’s approach in relation to SuDS.
FIN-C629-57	The IGBC support the strong focus on SUDSs and Green Infrastructure in that section. In particular, action F15 is highly welcomed. Private gardens	IGBC supportive comments are welcome and agreed.

	account for a significant part of green areas in Fingal Coco and more could be done to raise awareness about the role of these gardens as raingardens, and the issues associated with hard paving.	
FIN-C629-68	Most citizens aren't aware of sustainable drainage (SUDs) or the potential consequences of flooding in particular residential areas of Fingal in the future. With rainfall set to increase by 20% by 2050, we believe the public need to be made aware of this and how best to adapt.	Fingal County Council is currently working on a Domestic SuDS guide for householders under action F15, and intends to produce a similar document for schools in the future. These will be well communicated.
FIN-C629-19	Widespread adoption of blue-green infrastructure in towns and cities would take pressure off the combined sewer and storm sewer networks, contribute to climate resilience and also generate capacity for compact growth as set out in the National Planning Framework. To maximise the capacity of existing collection systems for foul water, the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers is not permitted by UÉ. The removal of stormwater from combined sewers using Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and Green-Blue Infrastructure in new developments, and retrofitted in existing developed areas, is strongly encouraged and is particularly relevant to the achievement of compact growth objectives. We welcome the commitments of Fingal County Council to sustainable urban drainage and surface water drainage on pages 69 and 70 and to nature-based solutions for sustainable urban drainage on page 76.	The guidance referred to in the submission details how important sustainable drainage is and how it can both improve water quality by using SuDS and prevent flooding by attenuation of flood waters. The Fingal Green Blue Infrastructure Guidance has recently been updated to incorporate any new advancements in SuDS and includes most of the information available in the other documents referenced. All works going forward by Uisce Éireann must comply with the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive and in Fingal, that means the works must comply with the Green Blue Infrastructure Guidance to ensure that SuDS is implemented to ensure water quality and that there is attenuation to ensure that green field run-off is maintained or improved on.

	We would also welcome consideration of the following recently published guidance: Nature-based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas – Best Practice Interim Guidance Document National (Infrastructure) Guidelines and Standards Group recent NGSG Circular 1 of 2023, and DMURS Advice Note 5 Road and Street Drainage using Nature Based Solutions Design Greening and Nature-based SuDS for Active Travel Schemes - National Transport Guidance for Urban watercourses by Inland Fisheries Ireland.	
FIN-C629-21	Allowing householders and builders to create hard surfaces (like cobble lock) from wall to wall in front of houses without leaving soft verges at the sides to absorb rainfall should not be allowed. When it rains the rain has nowhere to go except on to the paths and roads causing flooding. In relation to clearing of drains, I saw netting over metal drains in a city I visited. These nets collected the leaves and debris, and they did not then clog the drains.	The Fingal Development Plan 2023 - 2029 requires SuDS be incorporated into all parts of a development (open spaces, roads, footpaths, private areas) as per the FCC SuDs Guidance Document – Green/ Blue Infrastructure for Development, as amended (Appendix 11 refers).
FIN-C629-72	The increasing trend of removing grass and green spaces to provide concrete or tarmac for parking purposes, including bicycle parking, is a problem. Can all instances where planning permission is granted for new parking spaces within existing front gardens, be granted with a requirement to use permeable paving and include SUDS measures. An action should also be	

	included where the Council should seek to have water permeable surface beneath any bicycle parking infrastructure it installs.	
FIN-C629-27	Require builders and homeowners to use permeable material where front gardens are to be used for parking cars. They should also be required to leave a narrow strip of vegetation in each garden to provide a corridor for wildlife.	
FIN-C629-39	F15 - If not currently required, changing domestic gardens to hard paving should require proper drainage facilities to compensate for the loss of natural drainage.	
FIN-C629-20	Builders have been allowed to tarmac the front of houses with no area for trees or plants left. This facilitates cars but does not allow for any soakage of rainwater. The planning department should require builders and homeowners to: 1) only use a permeable material for driveways 2) put in a channel to allow for run off of rainwater 3) allow a narrow strip in each house for vegetation (for soakage but also biodiversity). Permission for the building of houses or commercial properties should NOT be allowed on flood plains. In this regard the land on the Dublin Road at the Milverton side of the railway bridge should be rezoned as a nature conservation area to allow for the preservation and re-emergence of wildlife.	The rezoning of land is a process undertaken during the making of a Development Plan. Fingal County Council recently completed this development plan process in February 2023.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Flood Resilience		
Surface Water Management		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	Under Surface Water Management, the actions F12 – F14 should not be limited to Council systems or those taken in charge by FCC. This should include all systems to identify all problematic areas that require attention and upgrade. FCC should work with those responsible for non-council systems to adequately maintain and update their systems as appropriate. The time frame for F12 Record on a GIS layer the council surface water system and make it available to all relevant staff from Operations & Planning. This must include all SuDS systems and flood embankments. Should be completed before the indicated completion date of 2027 as this is a key tool to other actions mentioned in the plan regarding identification and maintenance of infrastructure.	Fingal County Council must work within its statutory powers. It is not empowered to carry out works on private property unless provided for in law e.g., Water Pollution or Water Services Act. There are obligations on land/property owners to ensure they are not in breach of planning or legislation such as the Floods and Water Framework Directive. It is accepted that a comprehensive record system of all assets is a key requisite to having a registration and effective maintenance regime. To this end Fingal County Council will strive to have a comprehensive database of all public assets recorded on its GIS platform by the end of 2025. This should include private SuDS where appropriate and practical.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Flood Resilience		
Flooding		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Flood Defence		
FIN-C629-51	We support the inclusion of urban greening proposals in Local Area Plans and recommend that these tie in with National, County and Local Biodiversity Action	Comments noted. The Council works with the OPW in the design of schemes.

	Plans In relation to Flood Defence, we recommend an action on upstream water retention solutions and a catchment-based approach to address fluvial flooding.	
FIN-C629-61	Thank you to all who were involved in the development of this plan as a considerable amount of work went into it. In my opinion this plan needs to be stronger in terms of planning flood defences, both along the coast and along rivers/streams. Particularly in the Howth Malahide operational area. If F6 contains more than Strand Road Sutton and Santry then this needs to be specified in the plan. F13 is welcome and I hope will be implemented soon.	Fingal County Council notes this comment. Fingal staff do contribute to the national flood plan, however the OPW is the body which decides those which are in the plan and the priority ranking of the schemes.
FIN-C629-33	The respondent expressed frustration at the lack of progress on the strand road Sutton flood defence scheme and said that sandbags placing need to be monitored to ensure they are effective and sealed in the case of sea surge with high tides; and a fear that displaced water from the Clontarf Bay scheme could end up in Sutton. Waiting till 2029 plus for adaption of a new scheme plan and for the OPW to co-ordinate and facilitate is way to slow and way behind Dublin City Council progress.	The OPW is the lead state agency for flood protection measures. The Council is engaged with the OPW.
FIN-C629-16	F5: Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge," Ongoing ecological studies of the Mill stream area, Skerries, point to the potential for natural flood risk management, incorporating existing wetlands, in this small catchment. It is important that OPW engage	Fingal County Council notes this comment. All flood alleviation schemes address ecological issues, information is shared between Fingal County Council and the OPW including any ecological studies. A proposed scheme will be subject to public consultation and will take into account ecological concerns.

	with the Fingal Biodiversity Team to deliver such an ecologically sensitive scheme. An Ecological report on the Skerries Millstream area is due shortly from the Fingal Biodiversity team. We would ask that this engagement is carried out as soon as possible, and not deferred until 2029+ as documented. This is particularly urgent considering the recent flooding in this area.	
FIN-C629-72	"F5: Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge," On this point, ongoing ecological studies of the Mill stream area, Skerries, point to the potential for natural flood risk management, incorporating existing wetlands, in this small catchment. It is important that OPW engage with the Fingal Biodiversity Team to deliver such an ecologically sensitive scheme. An Ecological report on the Skerries Millstream area is due shortly from the Fingal Biodiversity team. We would ask that this engagement is carried out as soon as possible, and not deferred until after 2029 as documented. This is particularly urgent considering the recent flooding in this area.	
Resilience		
FIN-C629-55	Recent storms with heavy rainfalls causing flooding further highlights the urgent need for building climate resilience in the region to include flood defences, water management, and sustainable land use planning.	Fingal County Council notes and agrees with this comment. The DLA draft CAP's are a key part in building regional climate resilience.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Flood Resilience		
Coastal		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	F8 Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast. It is noted that this will be set up by 2026. This should be fast tracked and set up immediately. the impact of coastal erosion is visibly evident on both Rush South and North Beach and immediate action is required to protect our coast; therefore, this action should lead to a key Action not included which would include the identification and implementation of measures to protect our coasts. This would involve working with local groups and key strategic partners. Actions should be prioritised, and residents and businesses directly impacted by the coastal erosion should be supported to implement these measures. This monitoring programme should input into the development and implementation of a full coastal protection plan, not just for Portrane, as identified under F4 Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane. This would also input into other actions noted in this section such as F10 Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries.	Fingal County Council is working with the OPW on a pilot Coastal Monitoring Project focused on the Rogerstown Outer Estuary. It is anticipated that the pilot project will be completed during 2024 and the OPW have advised that they plan to extend the coastal monitoring programme having regard to the findings of pilot. The data collected during the monitoring project is already benefiting the Council's plans to manage coastal change in the Rogerstown Outer Estuary including Rush South Beach and the Portrane Peninsula.
FIN-C629-71	Plans around flood management need to include plans for managed retreat from the areas we know will be worst impacted.	The Council is aligning it's approach to flood management with emerging government policies and legislation. In relation to coastal change, the issue of managed retreat has not to date been addressed in relevant legislation.

	CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Flood Resilience		
Water Pollution		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Section 4 Discharge Licenses	
FIN-C629-37	Having read the plan I did not see mention of section 4 license reviews which will be crucial due to the changing weather patterns and the potential increased risk of pollution events. I would like to propose the inclusion of a review of all section 4 discharge licenses to take account of the changing river flows both high and low and the changing assimilative capacity due to the weather patterns associated with our changing climate. There is some suggested wording below from the LAWPRO proposed actions for inclusion in the Local Authority Climate Action Plan circulated by the CARO office. "Cary out a review of Section 4 Discharges to Water licences to determine if they are fit for purpose to meet projected climate change related risks such as hydrological changes and water temperature increases."	This concern is independent of the draft climate action plan. Section 4 licences are reviewed on a case-by-case basis, if the weather conditions do change, they may be reviewed, depending on the nature of the weather change and the section 4 licence e.g., a discharge to groundwater might not be affected by climate change.
FIN-C629-62	Please include a review of section 4 discharge licenses to take account of the changing river flows both high and low and the changing assimilative capacity due to the weather patterns associated with our changing	

	climate. LAWPRO suggests specific wording in this regard..	
FIN-C629-72	Fingal County Council will be dealing with increased in the coming years as the level of rainfall increases as a result of Climate Change. Managing this will become a challenge for the Council. We feel that the chapter in the Draft plan proposes a number of very positive actions to ensure as a county we are more resilient to flooding. In addition, we would like to see the following actions added to the final Plan. Actions on land to address storm sewer overflows and subsequent discharges into Balbriggan Harbour, the Delvin and many of the county rivers. While we understand the maintenance and operation of the sewer system is the responsibility of Uisce Éireann, the Council can and should play a role in reducing the volume of water that flows into the sewers during rainfall events. We would like to see targeted measures, such as rain gardens, swales and other SUDS systems built into the urban environment in places where storm sewer overflows are most frequent. These systems were designed to deal with infrequent overflow and are no longer fit for purpose in an environment that is so heavily dominated with concrete. The negative impacts on water quality, biodiversity and human health are too great to allow this system to continue as it is currently operating.	Prior to the 1950s sewers were generally combined or partially combined taking both foul and surface water. Since then, developments (and these constitute the vast majority of developments in Fingal) foul and surface water were kept separate. It has not worked out the way intended due to poor workmanship on site and subsequent development such as patios, extensions getting into the wrong pipe. This problem is independent of climate change, it would be relevant to the river basin management plan. Controlling surface water runoff through sustainable urban drainage systems is already a policy of the Fingal County Development Plan.
FIN-C629-72	We also strongly advocate that the Council challenges licenses granted by the EPA for the discharge of raw sewage by Irish Water into our natural water systems.	Wastewater discharge licence requires storm overflows to be compliant with the DECLG guidelines on stormwater overflows. However, this document is out of date and there is an action in the draft River Basin

		District Plan to review and update this document. Any review is likely to take into account the costs and benefits of proposed new standards.
Domestic Misconnections		
FIN-C629-72	Domestic misconnections are a huge problem across the county, and very little is known among the public. An action to target communications to areas where domestic misconnections are a known problem, and offer advice on how to correct the problems, should be included in the draft. A recent example of where this was key, relates to the water quality issues in Balbriggan. A significant misconnection was identified by FCC but the work and subsequent impact was not communicated effectively.	This concern is independent of the draft climate action plan. Mass communications on their own are unlikely to address misconnections. Effectively dealing with misconnections will require significant staff resources on the ground to inspect and enforce rectification of misconnections.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Flood Resilience		
Draft River Basin Management Plan		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-75	The Draft River Basin Management Plan is still yet to be released, it seems pre-emptive for LA's to publish a Climate Action Plan in the absence of the RBMP. i.e. objectives are sought to ensure all rivers meet good status by 2027. In the absence of a published plan, it is hard to see how the FCAP could be in accordance with the water framework directive as the RBMP objectives should be incorporated.	Every Local Authority in the Country is required to prepare and adopt a Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 by February 2024 under the Climate Action and Low Carbon (Amendment) Act 2021.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Flood Resilience		
Misc.		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	As an action area Flood Resilience seems too narrow when one views the range of existing and future hazards faced in Fingal. Perhaps a phrase along the line of Disaster Risk Management would better capture the range of hazards from extreme weather to slow onsets events.	The Council considers the use of the six thematic action areas balanced and appropriate.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan

Flood Resilience		
Heritage Assets		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-49	Identifying the built and archaeological heritage assets in the local authority area including, but not restricted to, structures and sites subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014, or the Planning and Development Acts; Including objectives to carry out climate change risk assessments, including condition assessments, for the historic structures and sites in its area; Including objectives to develop disaster-risk reduction policies addressing direct and indirect risks to the built and archaeological heritage in its area; Including objectives to develop resilience and adaptation strategies for the built and archaeological heritage in its area; Developing the skills capacity within the local authority	Fingal County Council has committed to a series of Actions F24-F29 which address these recommendations from using the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Change Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership (Action F26) to developing maintenance and condition survey programmes for Council owned historic buildings and ancient monuments that are informed by climate change impacts (F24) and conducting research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post- works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners (Action E32). The ACOs, Heritage Officer/Archaeologist will be included on the local authority's Adaptation Steering Group.

	to address adaptation / mitigation / emergency management issues affecting heritage assets in order to avoid inadvertent loss or damage in the course of climate change adaptation or mitigation works. Recommended that the Architectural Conservation Officer, Heritage Officer and Archaeologist should be included on the local authority's Adaptation Steering Group.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.10 Submissions on Section 5 Nature Based Solutions

Nature Based Solutions		
Trees and Hedgerows		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Tree Planting	
FIN-C629-54	Action N9: Better coordination with local groups to engage in tree planting projects. Trees are often distributed during tree week to individuals and groups but there should be a greater focus on identifying suitable areas where they can be planted and maintained.	Comments noted. Action N9 is aimed at targeted Strategic annual tree planting. Action C12 under the Community Engagement theme involves residents and community groups in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area and will aim to improve coordination of same.
FIN-C629-56	daa supports the approach in preserving and restoring habitats. We welcome any partnership opportunities to support nature-based projects that either preserve or restore forests, peatlands and other landscapes to absorb and store atmospheric carbon. N10 – could Fingal share the prepared list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and the tree valuation method for compensatory / replacement planting? daa need to be aware of any tree planting/woodland creation schemes around the airport as this may impact frequency of bird strikes.	Under action N10 the Council will prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place'.
FIN-C629-68	Could the Tree Officer engage with local schools and community groups to involve citizens in tree mapping and tree planting? Young people are keen to help to fulfil the objectives of The Forest of Fingal tree	Under action C12 the Council will Involve residents and community groups in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area

	strategy. As urbanization increases in Fingal and Dublin Airport expands, it is important to increase tree canopy cover, protect green spaces and improve air quality. In addition, a community garden for each housing estate would foster community cohesion, intergenerational links and climate action in a healthy, positive, active way. A dedicated horticulturist could work with the community groups. Food security is something that worries a lot of citizens particularly due to our huge reliance on imports and the impact of extreme weather events on the global food system, therefore growing food would teach citizens about the potential of the GIY movement, even on a small local scale.	Community gardens are managed by local communities and are provided in response to requests from local groups wishing to undertake this activity. A community garden for each estate is not feasible however the Council under action C14 will support community groups to develop climate awareness projects such as community gardens. Under action C8 the Council will also provide resources including funding to schools in Fingal as support to engage in resource management projects. Projects may include composting for schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects.
FIN-C629-16	"N9 – Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands" Identifying locations suitable to encourage the natural regeneration of woodlands should be included in the mapping study. Areas particularly suitable for woodland creation on private lands e.g., adjacent to potential seed sources, along river corridors or in areas with former woodland cover, could also be identified, and an information campaign implemented to inform the public of relevant private	The Council is continuing to upgrade and extend woodland planting with relevant actions in the adopted "Forest of Fingal – A Tree Strategy for Fingal" and the "Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan". and specifically, Action Ref: N9 of the Fingal Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. Works at a number of locations are already progressing and the Council will avail itself of relevant funding programmes as appropriate. Action N9 will initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting, reviewing annual works programme and availing of government funding programs. The Forest of Fingal, a tree strategy for Fingal includes the provision to manage our woodlands to encourage natural regeneration and supplement this with the planting of young native trees.

	government funding schemes such as the new Native Tree Area Scheme, for which no licence is required.	
FIN-C629-16	p.74 – the important role of tree planting and ecosystem restoration in sequestering carbon over the long-term, given the appropriate species and climate conditions, should also be emphasised here, see Summary for Policymakers — Special Report on Climate Change and Land (ipcc.ch).	The important carbon sequestration potential of trees, forestry, and ecosystem restoration is adequately addressed within the Nature Based Solution section of the draft Plan.
FIN-C629-51	Action N10: The National Biodiversity Data Centre provides excellent guidance on planting the right tree in the right place.	Noted.
Trees and Woodlands		
FIN-C629-16	"N2: Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g. in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan" Given the lack of woodland in Fingal, and its fragmented nature, limiting this study to woodlands of more than 5ha would likely miss important small woods that have the potential to be restored and expanded.	This action does not limit the mapping of woodland to 5 Ha. and may include smaller woodlands which have significance due to their antiquity, species composition and habitat considerations. Larger woodlands do however have greater potential for the implementation of protection measures due to their scale and integrity.
FIN-C629-52	N2: Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g. in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan" Why limit this study to 5 Ha. It is already evident of the lack of woodland in Fingal. This study should include smaller areas in order to identify its potential	

	to be restored and expanded. This should also include a survey of habitat.	
FIN-C629-16	"N6: Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development" It would also be prudent, as part of this study, to explore funding/legal arrangements for biodiversity offsets, to facilitate the achievement of biodiversity net gain for more developments	Action N6 is primarily focused on identifying funding models. Action N3 will review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing.
FIN-C629-16	"N7 - Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits". As the ecosystem services (benefits to humans) of trees in both urban and rural environments are well researched, it is suggested that this study focuses on identifying areas in Fingal where tree planting/natural regeneration may be best targeted to provide optimal ecosystem services	The study will make reference to where tree planting/natural regeneration may be best targeted to provide optimal ecosystem services. This relates to actions in the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan and the development of the Ecological Network and Fingal County Development Plan objectives.
FIN-C629-16	"N10 Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations/functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place'" The guiding principle also includes 'the right management' and therefore suitable management regimes for different situations/functions need to be specified as part of this exercise, particularly where the aim is to create a woodland ecosystem. Advice for developers/stakeholders on planting approaches that best avoid tree vandalism would also be helpful.	The "right tree right place "principle takes into consideration how the tree will be managed throughout its life span.

FIN-C629-63	While the vision is clear and can build confidence, the words in the Plan are simply a modest first step to actions that deliver climate integrity. We can also open the new Development Plan and read well worded visions, in the case of Swords, for waves of new hard infrastructure. In Swords, to believe *that* is possible while an airport wants to relentlessly expand, a Metro is to be built over the next decade or so, and Green Belt land is under re-zoning pressure is a hard ask. (air travel and public transport serve the needs of the wider community while leaving a heavy impact on the resilience of Swords). If an area becomes an emissions hotspot, the consequences for resilience are dreadful. This highlights the value of trees. Some innovative afforestation options, suitable to Fingal and including Swords, are available in new funding schemes. For example, the native tree area scheme and under FT3 and FT4* in the new Forestry Programme. GIM33 has been added to the Development Plan. We need to protect environmental resilience in the Swords area. Enabling progress on GIM33 will preserve and enhance a threatened green resource: GB zoning in Swords. This map-based objective needs to be taken seriously by the people who will lead the CAP and the Swords LAP. The work of the Council to create resilience in the County has to reflect the transformation in approach that will be necessary.	The Councils Parks section will assess the new native tree area scheme and the new Forestry Programme (FT3 & FT4) and may seek to draw down funding as appropriate. Actions in the draft Climate Action Plan support and are supported by the Fingal Tree Strategy and the Fingal County Development Plan.
FIN-C629-51	**Action N8:** Some mature trees are priceless and should not be removed under any circumstance	Mature and long-established trees are not removed except under exceptional circumstances. However, there are circumstances under which

		trees may be removed such as health & safety etc. In line with the provisions of the Council's tree strategy "Forest of Fingal – A Tree Strategy for Fingal".
FIN-C629-51	**Action N6:** This action to explore funding models for carbon off setting to fund wetland and woodland development is concerning. Rephrase to explore funding models to invest in the ecosystem services provided by woodlands and wetlands. The return can be seen in flood prevention and related savings.	The Council will aim to leverage funding from various sources to deliver improved climate and biodiversity outcomes.
Hedgerows		
FIN-C629-51	Please include hedgerows in addition to trees as a key nature-based solution, with co-benefits for water quality and biodiversity… Action N7: Include hedgerows in this study. Please include hedgerows alongside any reference to trees	Action N7 Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits. Note: As hedgerows are composed of trees their inclusion is implicit in the actions
FIN-C629-54	Action N7/N10: Include hedgerows in this study. Please include hedgerows alongside any reference to trees. Better standards of hedgerow management too.	
FIN-C629-52	Careful consideration must be given to new and future developments, and these should not be detrimental to the natural hedgerows, habitats etc. Rush has witnessed increased development in recent years and is adversely impacting on the biodiversity of the area. Illegal hedge cutting also needs to be eradicated not only in private lands but also by Fingal County Council. Each and every year the same strips of hedgerows are pruned and 'scalped' in the name of health and safety for road users but if we know these areas are going to cause a problem every year why can they not be cut before the March deadline?	The Council will continue to have a "Best Practice" approach to hedge maintenance in line with the provisions of the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan and "Forest of Fingal – A Tree Strategy for Fingal".

FIN-C629-60	It would be extremely worthwhile to include hedgerows along with trees when creating new green infrastructure and ensure as much protection as possible for them in the planning process.	The adopted "Forest of Fingal, a Tree Strategy for Fingal", "Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan" and Fingal Development Plan all include significant references to trees, woodlands and hedgerows, their protection and further expansion. The strategy focuses on tree and woodlands. And the benefits trees and woodlands provide to mitigate against climate change.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Nature Based Solutions		
Food and Agriculture		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	Actions N17 - N18: Agricultural Sector. These actions appear to be straightforward and should be accelerated sooner than the current timeframe of 2028.	The Council is taking on a substantial body of work in the draft Plan. These action will be substantially complete by 2028.
FIN-C629-13	Mapping agricultural land-N17- this action can be completed immediately; timeframe of 2028 is far too late.	The Council is taking on a substantial body of work in the draft Plan. This action will be substantially complete by 2028.
FIN-C629-13	N18- this needs to be prioritised, it's a very simple action- again why is it pushed down the road to 2028- Fingal is avoiding it as evidenced in previous plan.	
FIN-C629-52	N17 – N19 These 3 actions related to the agriculture sector, with a current timeframe of 2028.. These actions should be concluded sooner.. This should include actions to protect and enhance native hedgerows.	The Council is taking on a substantial body of work in the draft Plan. These actions will be substantially complete by 2028. Climate initiatives under action N19 will be developed and agreed between the Council, farmers and other stakeholders. Potential projects include rewilding, wetland & pond creation (Hare's Corner), alternative crops (Typha or Hemp for construction materials), river & floodplain restoration.

FIN-C629-13	N19- This action needs to be further explained in the plan- give an example of climate initiatives co-created with local farmers and other stakeholders.	Farmers will also be encouraged to submit ideas to the Council on what they can do on their farm for climate & biodiversity action.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan

Nature Based Solutions		
River and Wetland Restoration		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	Action N14: Please ensure that all personnel working on the Our Balbriggan project are made aware of the wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt/Bracken River in Balbriggan	Noted. The Councils Planning Dept is collaborating with Our Balbriggan team in relation to same.
FIN-C629-54	Action N14: We welcome the wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt/Bracken River in Balbriggan. Greater consultation with all stakeholders needs to happen urgently as there will be works taking place downstream under the Our Balbriggan project which may impact plans for upstream.	Noted. The restoration project of the Bog of the Ring and Matt/Bracken River will be subject to significant consultation from the start of the project with the public, landowners and other Council Departments including the Our Balbriggan team.
FIN-C629-12	Bogs are massive carbon sinks and restoring / extending them should be a priority. In addition, bogs can be economically useful * feeding water buffalos (less CH4 than dairy cows). * Reed can be harvested and used in the building industry. * many other benefits	Wetland restoration projects are included in the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan at the three estuaries, St Itas, Bog of the Ring and Garristown Bog. The Council wishes to work with landowners at these sites to explore alternative farming models such as farming Buffalo or paludiculture.

	This is called paludiculture, please include planning for this aspect in your framework.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Nature Based Solutions		
Engagement with Stakeholders and Awareness Raising		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-60	An important part of the education will be to shift people's mind away from "manicured" to "natural beauty" In Balbriggan, there is currently a campaign to remove the marram grass from the beach, which shows a complete lack of education on why we need nature to support our future. This grass will hold together the sand and protect the beach. With the increasing number of storms, this grass will be vital to prevent sand loss..	A mindset shift from manicured to a more natural beauty is supported through the Environmental Awareness work Programme and through actions C1-C8 and C11–C12 in the draft Plan.
FIN-C629-65	Regarding Nature-Based solutions a number of NATURA 2000 sites cross the border between Fingal and Meath or are within 15km of the border and we would welcome collaboration on biodiversity projects and initiatives of mutual interest.	Noted. The Council will continue to engage with the relevant sections within Meath County Council regarding NATURA cross border sites and collaborate on relevant projects.

FIN-C629-57	Action N15 is welcomed, but more could be done with private gardens. Private gardens account for a significant part of green areas in Fingal Coco and more could be done to raise awareness about the role of these gardens as raingardens, and the issues associated with hard paving.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the Irish Green Buildings Council. Action C5 '*Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering climate science, climate action, just transition, the LACAP, national and local climate action plans and make available to the public through Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries*' will support householders in understanding the role their private gardens can play in supporting green infrastructure and biodiversity for example it will support the development of the guide '*a Householders Guide to SuDS*' as stated in the flood resilience section of the draft plan and other materials .
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Nature Based Solutions		
Pesticides		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-23	It is unclear to us from the Plan how Fingal uses and plans to use pesticides and weed killers in its parks, golf courses and other public spaces. Both products can have severe implications for biodiversity, and we would welcome clarity on their current and future use in the Plan.	Fingal County Council is continuing to limit and phase out the use of pesticides and weedkillers in favour of environmentally friendly products and approaches to urban design and open space leading to increased areas of biodiversity and rewilding in our parks and open spaces e.g. No Mow May. These initiatives are also referenced in our open space strategy "Keeping It Green" and the Council's Biodiversity Action Plan.
FIN-C629-52	Use of sprays must stop.	
FIN-C629-66	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council banned the dangerous pesticide glyphosate in 2017, and the European Parliament are currently trying to ban its use EU-wide. As alternatives become more widely available (https://bit.ly/GreensGLY), Fingal County	

	Council should include a provision within this climate action plan to ban glyphosate, for its danger to biodiversity and mammals.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan

Nature Based Solutions		
Biodiversity		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Pollinators		
FIN-C629-52	N15 Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces. FCC should work closely with community groups and Residents Associations in the identification of suitable pollinator areas. This action should also include the identification of native hedgerows and any actions required to maintain and protect them.	Noted: This approach is continuing through our "Local Biodiversity Action Plans" which are being developed in collaboration with local stakeholders such as Tidy Towns groups.
FIN-C629-16	The council are to be commended on Actions N11 to N14, particularly regarding the planned implementation of restoration projects. More specific and ambitious targets for Action N15 should be set.	The extent of wildflower areas managed by the Council has increased in in recent years and now measures in excess of 300 Acres.
Biodiversity and the Built Environment		
FIN-C629-57	Action N10 is highly welcomed and needed. The IGBC would be delighted to share the document with its members and the "Biodiversity & the Built Environment" community of practice when ready.	Noted. The Council will aim to make 'The right tree in the right place' recommendations available to developers and other stakeholders and will welcome the IGBC sharing same.

FIN-C629-57	N3 action is highly welcome and aligned with recent development in the UK and Europe. Reviewing the Ecology indicator used as part of the Home Performance Index (HPI-Technical-Manual-v3.0.pdf (homeperformanceindex.ie)) – EN5.0 – may be helpful there. In May 2023, the IGBC launched its "Biodiversity & the Built Environment" Community of Practice. The group meet quarterly and are working on developing a comprehensive set of case studies on how to protect and enhance biodiversity in various building typologies (existing and new). We would be delighted to share our findings with Fingal CoCo when ready.	The Council will be happy to avail of these findings. The Fingal Biodiversity Plan also includes the development of several guidance documents for biodiversity and new developments: Action 31 relates to the preparation of guidance on how to incorporate Biodiversity in new developments and infrastructure projects. Action 33 relates to the preparation of planning and design guidance on nett biodiversity gain.
FIN-C629-16	p.18 “By providing networks of natural wildlife corridors through the urban environment we will help animal and plant species migrate through the changing landscape.” “Changing landscape” should be clearly defined here. It is important that the trade-offs in multi-use corridors (e.g., greenways) intended for climate, people and biodiversity are fully acknowledged and factored into site selection and design, as high disturbance levels will not deliver much benefit for biodiversity.	Fingal County Council notes this comment. While the Council appreciates the 'trade-off's that have been mentioned in this comment, the list on p.18 is an indicative list of co-benefits is non exhaustive. The text and actions included in the chapter 'Nature Based Solutions' speaks to this comment for better overall climate and biodiversity outcomes.
FIN-C629-57	The IGBC would like to encourage the Council to map existing and potential wildlife corridors across the county, as this would be helpful to developers (in supporting net gain) and landowners.	Wildlife Corridors are included in the Green Infrastructure Network or Ecological Network in the Biodiversity Plan and the County Development Plan. Action 32 in the Biodiversity Plan will result in the preparation of a planning and design guidance for ecological corridors.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Nature Based Solutions		
Marine Protection Studies		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	N12 Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands / N13 Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands Both of these actions have a timeline of 2026, however N12 should inform N13. And should tie in with the Revitalising Our Seas Initiative: Identifying Areas of Interest for Marine Protected Area Designation in Irish Waters	The government recently designated much of the marine environment along the Fingal coast as a Special Protection Area. It is our understanding that this area cannot be designated as a Marine Protection Area at the same time. This situation does not preclude the council from proceeding with N12 and N13. These actions are running parallel, whereby small-scale trials have started to determine how to restore particular habitats and mapping will start in 2024 to establish the best places along our coast where these trials can be scaled up to large scale marine ecosystem restoration initiatives.
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft plan

Nature Based Solutions		
Zoning		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-27	Change the zoning on land on Milverton side of railway bridge from Light Industrial to Nature Reserve. This area is a flood plain and any building on this land would be likely to increase flooding under adjacent railway bridge and at entrance to The Mill. Perhaps Fingal might purchase this piece of land and preserve the wildlife already there.	The rezoning of land is a process undertaken during the making of a Development Plan and is outside the scope of the draft Climate Action Plan. Fingal County Council recently completed this development plan process in February 2023.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Nature Based Solutions		
Risk Assessment		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	The EHS recommends that Fingal CC adopt the principle of Do No Harm and to assess the potential risks to health and opportunities in everything it does. Impact may be positive but may be negative. Impact may be intended but may also be unintended.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the EHS / HSE in relation to the draft Climate Action Plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.11 Submissions on Section 5 Circular Economy and Resource Management

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Food Waste		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	The food waste actions (R11 and R12) focus on waste segregation; we encourage the Council to add actions on food waste prevention.	Fingal County Council welcomes comments in relation to food waste. Fingal County Council recognises the importance of food waste prevention and works in partnership with the EPA Stop Food Waste office to deliver food waste campaigns annually. The Food Waste Prevention Roadmap 2023-2025 commits to delivering a sustained communications and awareness programme, principally through Ireland's Stop Food Waste Programme, led by the EPA. Fingal County Council will continue to follow guidance from the EPA Stop Food Waste Office with regards to targeted campaigns and actions relating to food waste. Action C3 'Develop an annual calendar of climate action and environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days' will include campaigns in relation to food waste such as National Food Waste Recycling Week and National Stop Food Waste Day. Action C4 'Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, and cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness' and action C5 'Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering climate science, climate action, just transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries' will increase awareness and focus on communication to the public about food waste prevention. Action C8 'Provide resources including funding to schools in Fingal as support to engage in resource management projects. Projects may include composting for schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects, resource packs and installation of water butts.' This
FIN-C629-52	Targeting FOOD WASTE is not addressed in the plan despite the fact that food waste at production, point of sale and household is a huge waste stream in Ireland. Ireland aims to half its food waste by 2030. In order to achieve this, the plan should include measures that will contribute to this.	

		action will extend efforts to promote best practices in schools for preventing food waste, building on the progress made so far.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Construction and Demolition		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-57	The inclusion of an action to reduce construction & demolition waste (R8) is highly welcomed. In Europe, the construction industry is responsible for 50% of all extracted raw materials. Furthermore, construction products and buildings are the main source of waste generation in the EU, representing 30% of our total waste, with most materials still ending up in landfill.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the Irish Green Buildings Council.
FIN-C629-57	Requesting pre-demolition assessments, presenting the environmental and economic case for repair or replacement. In cases where demolition is an appropriate course of action, request waste audits conducted by external auditors ahead of demolition to further support the mitigation of Construction & Development Waste (CDW).	Pre-demolition surveys and waste audits are an integral part in the development of comprehensive Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects. This approach will be encouraged as part of the Planning application process to promote reuse of material and repair, if possible, to help reduce the generation of C & D wastes and reduce the use of virgin materials.
FIN-C629-57	A number of initiatives have been developed by the Irish Green Building Council that FCC may be interested in such as 1/ a Roadmap on Circularity in Construction and 2/ an Excess Material Exchange Platform as part of the Construction Material Exchange (CMEx) Project. http://www.igbc.ie/construction-materials-exchange/.	The development of a roadmap on circularity in construction is a very welcome initiative which should help in terms of reuse, repair and exchange of C & D materials and promote circularity and sustainability. The Excess Materials Exchange Platform could also play a significant role in ensuring that C & D materials continue to have a value beyond their initial lifecycle and will be examined by Fingal County Council with a view to promoting this initiative as part of the Planning Application process.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Circular Economy Initiatives		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	The submission suggest that the CAP should include an action to facilitate communities to set up and manage swap shops, repair café, libraries of things etc.	Fingal County Council notes this comment regarding circular economy initiatives. The Council is committed to promoting the circular economy with the public through action R13 and R14 'Prepare and implement a Circular Cities Action Plan'. Facilitating circular initiatives with communities is supported by the Environmental Awareness section and is captured under actions C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C8 and C11.
FIN-C629-68	Students are keen to move away from fast fashion and explore sustainable ways to source new clothes. Swap Shops by age as well as by occasion are a great idea and have huge potential if advertised widely.	Fingal County Council's Environmental Awareness section supports schools and communities with swap shop workshops and swap shop kits, as well as providing funding for circular economy workshops as requested by the schools. This work is supported by action C6 'Engage with the DLA to scope requirements for delivering climate action awareness in schools through training providers, in advance of climate action awareness being mainstreamed within school curriculum' and action C7 'Engage with schools and An Taisce and provide resources and funding to deliver green flags and achieve Green Schools status.
FIN-C629-72	Action R19 includes the wording "Identify other used items that could be collected at the Civic Amenity Centre and re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired for reuse." We feel that this should be a separate action point so that focus is given to this task as a separate action from the current action of providing paints, musical instruments and bicycles which are given to community groups for reuse. We believe that where a community group does not exist for these goods to be re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired that the Council	The Council notes this comment made in regard to repairing and repurposing furniture and bulky goods. While the Council's capacity to offer recycling space for large items in need of cleaning and repair is limited, the Environmental Awareness section works with the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Planning Office to promote repair, reuse and recycling with communities and the public. The Council provide different educational material to raise awareness about repairs and work in partnership with the National Centre for the Circular Economy The Rediscovery Centre to host workshops and engage with the public about upcycling and repair options. The Council will continue to facilitate this work under action R19, C2, C3, C4, C5 and C11.

	should create the means to bring these items into back into circulation itself.	
FIN-C629-52	Identify waste products that could be reused in other businesses. E.g., waste of one business could be reused by another business. E.g. packaging, wrapping, waste by products. In a survey Rush Tidy Towns undertook in 2020, 1 business cited why they could not change to recyclable packaging "We looked into getting recyclable packaging for our products, but the cost was extremely high and in order to keep our costs down due to numbers of competitors we could not justify the massive investment as profit margins are already extremely low" Further, this business was anxious of any health and safety repercussions if he accepted / promoted reusables for his food products.	The Economic Development section will engage with businesses on the opportunities for (re) use of waste materials including packaging under Objectives R13 and R14 through the Sustainable Fingal Initiative and through the Council's Circular Cities Action Plan. The re (use) of waste materials including packaging aligns with the circularity principles which will be embedded in the Council's Economic Development Strategy which will be published in Q1 2024. The Council will promote public awareness of green/sustainable practices to promote sustainability in the supply chain, as consumers become more climate conscious, sustainability principles will be pulled through the supply chain and encourage innovation in this area as a competitive advantage.
FIN-C629-72	Two repair cafes have taken place in 2023 in the Fingal Makerspace in Blanchardstown Library. These were excellent and saved many items from landfill by providing residents with the option of having these items repaired. An action point should be included in the plan where the Council should be making repair cafes available in each of its' libraries and community centres across the county. The tracking measure will be the # of items repaired annually with the aim of increasing this number year on year. The Council should also seek to engage with schools and community groups with the purpose of bringing repair cafes out into the communities where a library or community centre is not available. This will reduce the distance that people living in these areas will have to travel to use the cafes and repair items meaning	The Council notes this comment made in regard to repairing items. The Environmental Awareness section work with the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Planning Office to promote repair, reuse and recycling with communities and the public. The Council provide different educational material and workshops to communities and schools to raise awareness about repairs and work in partnership with the National Centre for the Circular Economy 'The Rediscovery Centre' to engage with the public about upcycling and repair options. The Council will continue to facilitate this work under action R19, C2, C3, C4, C5 and C11.

	they will be more likely to do it. Engaging with schools will normalise and encourage repairing instead of replacing.	
FIN-C629-66	The promotion of Repair Cafes are an excellent way to introduce more sustainable lifestyle choices and involve local people in the process. There are currently Repair Cafes popping up in Fingal in areas like the Blanchardstown Library and the Boiler House in Ballymun, but Fingal communities would benefit hugely from a set date where residents can visit a Repair Cafe, such as the first Sunday of every month as is the case in many Repair Cafes in Belgium.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Green Public Procurement		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-18	It is positive to see Fingal County Council's intention to lead by example through Green Public Procurement actions, in order to reduce its own waste and improve its land use management. We would encourage the Council to work with established organisations in this area, including the Community Resources Network Ireland.	Fingal County Council welcomes the submission from Global Action Plan in relation to Green Public Procurement. The Green Public Procurement Strategy is currently under development and this suggestion will be considered.
FIN-C629-62	It is requested to consider focusing on the Balbriggan Decarbonisation Zone with more advantageous Award/Selection Criteria for procurement suppliers that specifically adhere to Green Public Procurement	Fingal County Council welcomes the submission from the Socratics Think Tank in relation to the Decarbonising Zone and Green Public Procurement. The Decarbonising Zone Action and Implementation strategy will begin development in 2024 and this suggestion will be considered.

	recommendations and requirements. Procurement is mentioned in the Balbriggan DZ area, but it would be great to see the Balbriggan DZ mentioned in the primary procurement sections as well to be a testing ground for innovative procurement business models and circular procurement opportunities.	
FIN-C629-72	We welcome the inclusion of R1 “develop a Green Public Procurement (GPP) Strategy” and associated actions. We feel that the Council should be leading by example and that part of this should be restricting the volume of Council merchandise created and that any merchandise that the Council creates should be sustainably produced. The Council should provide accountability of this on its’ website to encourage others to consider creating a smaller volume of better-quality sustainable merchandise. For example, Fingal Wellbeing merch was recently distributed at a Council meeting and included a number of items where one, sustainably produced item, or indeed none, would have sufficed. An action point seeking to do this should be included in the plan.	The Green Public Procurement (GPP) Strategy will aim to ensure that all merchandise is sustainably produced. The Council will also aim to reduce the volume of unnecessary merchandise in favour of a smaller volume of better-quality sustainable merchandise.
FIN-C629-57	The inclusion of actions on GPP is highly welcome as the Council can really drive change in the market through its procurement process. In relation to the built environment, the Council should consider using the indicators of the European Framework for Sustainable Buildings (Level(s)) as recommended in the Energy Efficiency Directive. The “Implementation of Circularity, WLC and LCC in Public Construction Projects” handbook developed by the IGBC might be helpful: IGBC_March23_Handbook_digital.pdf.	Fingal County Council have reviewed IGBC's helpful handbook “Implementation of Circularity, WLC and LCC in Public Construction Projects” and it is assisting in our GPP considerations.

FIN-C629-57	The IGBC would also encourage Fingal CoCo to use the "energy efficiency training clause" as part of public procurement for energy renovation to improve quality assurance and build capacity in the industry. The use of the clause has been successfully piloted by DCC and is widely use in France. More information at: D3_3_full_version.pdf (busleague.eu).	Fingal County Council are reviewing means of including energy efficiency training clauses in contractor tender evaluations and the BusLeague document provided will assist in developing further Green Public Procurement processes.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Fingal County Council Events		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	Action R16: All FCC events should be free from single-use plastics and use reusable crockery.	Fingal County Council notes comments made by Biodiverse Balbriggan and Rush Tidy Towns in relation to single use items at Fingal County Council Events. The Council continue to work on reducing the carbon footprint of Council supported events. The suggested action has been in place since 2016 and part of the Events Greening Guide. All events organised, funded, or promoted by the Council are required to adhere to this guide. All traders, contractors are encouraged to re-use plastics and not to use single use plastic.
FIN-C629-52	To further support Fingal's aim to Lead by example it should ensure that all Fingal events are single use plastic free, use as much reusable items as possible and in the action R16 Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.	
FIN-C629-76	We also feel that the event licensing and procurement process to run these events is out of date, lacks the prioritisation of sustainability and can be significantly improved by FCC. Proposed CCAP Action: Specify Green procurement criteria in all Fingal tenders and prioritise	The Council notes this comment made by Fingal Active Travel Group. A procurement framework for events management currently in progress gives a higher priority to sustainability and carbon offsetting.

	the sustainability and environmental performance of all contractors in Fingal Events Tender	
FIN-C629-76	Proposed CCAP Action: Ban single use plastics at all Fingal events and specify electrical /renewable power supplies for event contractors to replace generators.	This action has been in place since 2016 and part of the Events Greening Guide. All events organised, funded, or promoted by FCC are required to adhere to this guide. All traders, contractors are encouraged to re-use plastics and not to use single use plastic. The events unit have introduced (where available) solar, and battery powered generators. Since Covid Fingal County Council Events only use Hydro Treated Vegetable Oil renewable sources which has replaced all diesel-powered generators. In 2022 Fingal County Council were the first Local Authority to ban fossil fuelled vehicles in all parades. More engagement and guidance is needed to the 100's of community organisations that participate in these events.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Provision of civic amenity sites/bring banks		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Extending the network and opening hours of civic amenity sites		
FIN-C629-11	Two sites across the breadth of Fingal to recycle/repair electronics and domestic-use cooking oil etc. is completely insufficient. I am alarmed that, within the draft, no propositions were made to include the creation of more civic amenity sites of said kind that may be accessed without the need to drive many miles (in the case of North Fingal residents accessing The Malahide Estuary Site) to access this service.	The Draft CAP includes action R17: Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycling Centre. The network of bring banks is being extended by 3 sites each year. A review on the establishment of an integrated, consolidated coordinated network of Civic Amenity Site and the transition to a more circular economy has commenced under the auspices of a CCMA National Working Group.
FIN-C629-16	R18 - expanding the Bring Bank network Additional civic amenity sites, the provision/expansion of community repair and recycle spaces in our towns	

	and villages, and the provision/expansion of deposit and return scheme facilities. R17 - extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with the Estuary Recycle Centre It would be helpful to also extend the opening hours of both centres to include Sundays. For many people, the weekends are the best time to visit a recycling centre and limiting the opening hours to Saturday only is restrictive. As above, we also believe that additional Civic Amenity Sites are necessary given Fingal's size and population.	
FIN-C629-72	For many people, the weekends are the best time to visit a recycling centre and limiting the opening hours to Saturday only is restrictive. Consideration should be given to including an action to conduct a feasibility study into adding additional Civic Amenity Sites given Fingal's current size and population, plus projection population growth. People will be more likely to use these centres if they are closer and currently some of the population have a considerable distance to travel to get to the two centres currently in operation. Additionally, reducing the distance to Civic Amenity Sites will reduce carbon emissions created by travelling to the existing centres.	
FIN-C629-54	Action R17: Aim to add new Civic Amenity Centres in Fingal. For example, reinstate the recycling centre in Balbriggan. This may increase recycling and reduce car journeys.	
FIN-C629-32	The draft plan states "The Council will work to support targets in The National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029[43] by promoting, encouraging, and facilitating high levels of recycling and reuse, and	The draft CAP includes action R17: Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycling Centre.

	by providing Civic Amenity sites and a network of bring banks across the County." With this in mind I would welcome the extension of the opening hours of Coolmine Bring/Recycling Centre to match those of Estuary Centre.	
FIN-C629-39	R17 - Extending the Coolmine Civic Amenity Centre hours would be a great benefit. Sunday opening would further distribute the demand.	
Extending Bring Bank Network		
FIN-C629-52	The submission suggests expanding the bottle bank network beyond 3 per year particularly in area of population and development.	The Council currently delivers in excess of three new bottle banks sites each year. However, delivering new sites is challenging due to issues with noise in residential areas, collections by a heavy goods vehicle and ensuring there is a stopping location for vehicles using the bottle banks. The Council constantly review methods to increase the number of bottle bank sites throughout the county and in areas of development as part of its activities.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Waste Segregation and Management		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Segregated Waste Collections		
FIN-C629-52	Improved, and increased opportunities for segregated collection across all sectors must be increased in order to capture recyclables and biodegradable waste.	The Fingal County Council Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste Byelaws are being enforced to ensure better segregation of waste and use of a 3-bin system for both household and commercial premises. A Waste Presentation Byelaw project is currently underway to identify households who currently don't have a bin collection service in place through the use of Eircodes. Commercial premises are also being examined through a separate project to ensure a 3-bin system is in place and being appropriately used to promote segregation and increase recycling (mixed dry recycle and food waste). https://www.fingal.ie/waste-bye-laws-project-2023-2025
FIN-C629-52	Development of a plan to introduce a brown bin system in apartment blocks is welcome. (R9) Management companies have been asked to submit a waste management plan for brown bin implementation and to have the service in place within an agreed timeframe. Engagement with the property management companies is ongoing. Management companies should be made responsible for the provision of such and such face adequate consequences if they are not incompliance with legislation.	A Brown Bin Apartment Project is underway encompassing all of Fingal to identify apartment complexes and associated property management companies to assess compliance with the Waste Bye-Laws/Food Waste Regulations with a particular focus on brown bin waste (presence of brown bins and use thereof within apartment complexes). Management companies have a responsibility to ensure that a 3-bin system is in place and that residents are fully aware of their obligations to separate waste and dispose of it in an environmentally friendly manner.
FIN-C629-66	Fingal County Council has supported Free Electrical Recycling days in the past, and this would be a great climate-friendly initiative to institutionalise in this 2024-2029 CAP, perhaps once annually.	This will be considered under action R13: Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan

FIN-C629-52	The submission suggest that the Council should work and support retailer with the introduction of the deposit Return Scheme.	The Council will work with all relevant parties to support the roll out of the Deposit Return Scheme.
Waste Management		
FIN-C629-72	Recycling Centres - In Fingal we have two "recycling centres." Using the phrase "recycling centre" is misleading as it suggests that every item that enters the centres ends up being recycled. Using this phrase has resulted in a situation where people are dropping items off at these centres without considering where they end up - they just assume they are recycled. The Council should provide information on what happens to items that are collected in these centres. They should indicate what volume of the items collected at these centres is actually recycled, what volume ends up back in circulation and how much ends up in landfill. These figures should be reported annually, broken down by quarter, and the Climate Action Plan should seek to ensure that the percentage ending up in landfill should be continually reducing.	The Council welcomes comments in relation to waste management. The permitted waste collector for Fingal's Civic Amenity sites collects, sorts, and treats waste collected. The Council works in partnership with regulatory bodies in relation to waste management such as the EPA and the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Planning Office to better understand waste trends and data in relation to its management. The Council will continue to work in partnership with these organisations. Publicly accessible data on waste collection and characterisation models can be obtained from the EPA. The Council will continue to raise awareness about how different waste streams are treated with the public under action C5 and will include EPA statistics where available**.**
FIN-C629-68	Students wonder if the plastic/paper that they collect and put in green/recycling bins is actually recycled.	Fingal County Council notes this comment. The destination of collected waste is a matter for the permitted waste collector.
FIN-C629-52	Segregated support business to correctly segregate waste through additional information and guidance. A major barrier to all businesses implementing correct waste segregation is a lack of space for waste bins. Is bin sharing an option?	A significant amount of information and guidance material is currently available to businesses through the www.mywaste.ie website at https://www.mywaste.ie/business/. Bin sharing is an option within the current Fingal County Council Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste Bye-Laws however all waste and associated waste receptacles, storage arrangements, use and maintenance etc need to comply with the Waste Bye-Laws.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Engagement and Collaboration with Stakeholders		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	There is no mention of engaging with local Businesses and producers, either directly or through the Local Enterprise Office or other relevant partners. This sector represents a significant opportunity to improve on sustainable design, the repairability and reusability of products potentially for remanufacturing etc.	The Economic Development Section will engage with businesses on sustainable designs, methods, and materials under Objectives R13 and R14 through the broadening of the Sustainable Fingal Initiative and through the Council's Circular Cities Action Plan. Circularity principles will be embedded in the Council's Economic Development Strategy which will be published in Q1 2024 and ongoing engagement with business on sustainability and circularity will be facilitated through the establishment of an Economic Forum.
FIN-C629-52	Strengthening communities to support local, reducing the need for packaging while supporting the local economy – this could be achieved by facilitating regular local markets.	The Fingal Food & Drink Policy 2024-2029 will be released in early 2024 and includes a commitment to explore facilitating the connection of local community through avenues such as farmers markets, farm shops, community supported agriculture, food innovation hubs, hospitality, as well as through the growth of allotments, community gardens, kitchen gardens and community kitchens.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Public Bins		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	FCC should Identify and install segregated public bins in high frequency areas such in and around commercial and gastro areas.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made in relation to segregated public bins. The Council carried out a trial of segregated public bins for recycling. Unfortunately, this trial was unsuccessful due to contamination issues. The Council will continue to promote proper waste segregation practices under action R6 and C5.

FIN-C629-68	Students have observed that there are not enough bins in their local area and not enough recycling bins.	The Council notes this comment made in relation to the deployment of public bins. Fingal County Council currently have deployed its highest number of public bins. As per the litter management plan, litter bin placement will be reviewed prior to new bins being installed. The Council ensures that there are adequate bins in place throughout the County
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Single Use Items		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	Reduction in single use items: proactively support gastronomy sector the moving from single use cups (yes even compostable) to reusable cups to include the initiation of ReUSE initiatives like “to go Cup” or “Vytal” Supporting producers/ food retailers to reduce packaging, move to refillable, and / or move to more sustainable packing.	Fingal County Council notes comments made in relation to single use items. Fingal's Climate Action Section, in collaboration with the Conscious Cup Campaign and Skerries Tidy Towns organised a pilot Reusable Cup Campaign in Skerries in April 2022. Local businesses got together and created a 'We Choose To Reuse' promotional video encouraging their customers to use reusable cups as opposed to disposable cups. The campaign was well received and will be repeated in other locations throughout Fingal over the lifetime of the Climate Action Plan under action C3, develop a calendar of events and awareness days Fingal County Council notes this comment.
FIN-C629-60	The submission suggest that single use plastic should be eliminated, and lessons should be learnt from the Killarney example of eliminating single use coffee cups.	Single use plastic was eliminated from Council canteens under an action in the existing Community Climate Action Plan 2019 – 2024. The use of reusable cups is regularly promoted by the Environmental Awareness Officer and the Climate Action Awareness Office. A pilot project “Skerries Reusable Cup Campaign” was launched in 2022 in collaboration with the Conscious Cup Campaign, Skerries Tidy Town and fourteen local businesses. This pilot will be expanded out to other areas in Fingal under action C3, develop a calendar of events and awareness days.
FIN-C629-52	We welcome (R7) Establish a network of public drinking water fountains to help reduce plastic waste	Fingal County Council notes this comment.

	in partnership with Úisce Eireann and suggest that targeting of prioritised areas be completed in consultation with local groups for maximum impact.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Water Resource Management and the Bioeconomy		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Water Resource Management		
FIN-C629-19	We would request that water demand management (by households, businesses & schools etc) be included in the climate action plan. Water efficiency should mirror existing efforts related to energy and incorporate but not be limited to reduction in demand, water reuse and location of industry in suitable locals to facilitate process water reuse from one industry to another. Can the development of water use efficiency be highlighted as a measure/action in the Plan. Having a greater water use efficiency of potable water will help achieve carbon emission targets as well as protect the natural resource in some areas which may be vulnerable.	Fingal County Council continues to monitor its water usage and encourages staff to promote water conservation. Where possible Fingal County Council continues to identify opportunities to reuse water. The Environment and Climate Action section conducts an environmental awareness work programme delivering messages on water conservation and demand management to schools and the wider public. This work is included under actions R4 'Implement Environmental Management System for Council buildings including reduction in waste and water usage, and increased recycling' and C4 'Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness'.
FIN-C629-54	Water Butts should be accessible to community groups who would take on watering trees and plants. Accessing water during dry summers is a problem.	Fingal County Council notes comments made in relation to watering solutions. The Council will actively work with communities to investigate opportunities to conserve and manage water. This work will be facilitated under action C1 'Promote and Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023-2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as per grant guidelines.'
FIN-C629-51	Local volunteers need support with watering solutions given the challenges of moving significant volumes of water.	

FIN-C629-60	Local volunteers need support with watering solutions given the challenges of moving significant volumes of water.	
FIN-C629-64	The EHS recommends the inclusion of rainwater harvesting (RWH) be included perhaps under nature-based solutions or under the circular economy and resource management.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE in relation to rainwater harvesting. This work is accounted for under action F15: Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments, maintaining community rain gardens, discourage hard paving in gardens and retrofit raingardens / water butt installations.
Bioeconomy		
FIN-C629-19	Uisce Éireann are eager to collaborate with others in leveraging circularity opportunities to support the development of a sustainable bioeconomy model.	Noted- Fingal County Council welcomes opportunities to collaborate with Uisce Éireann to support the development of the bioeconomy.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Material Sharing/Exchange Programmes		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-56	Green public procurement – we support this approach and would like to work with Fingal to understand what is contained within the strategy so we can understand how we can align our contract requirements with this. R8 and R19 - We would welcome the opportunity to promote circular economy opportunities at the airport more widely within Fingal such as looking at opportunities to share materials we have no use for. Would the council consider supporting the development of a materials sharing scheme between Dublin Airport and local businesses?	The Council has taken the approach of including green procurement criteria within its procurements to promote the purchase of goods and services that cause minimal adverse environmental impact and encourage businesses to develop sustainable business measures. It involves, among other things, selecting suppliers based on environmental criteria such as their products' impacts, their commitment to reducing them, and their compliance with regulations. Green procurement aims to encourage businesses to integrate environmental, social, and governance goals into their procurement and supply chain. The Council will engage with businesses under Objectives R13 and R14 through the broadening of the Sustainable Fingal Initiative and through the Council's Circular Cities Action Plan. Structured engagement with Fingal Chamber and key business stakeholders will be facilitated through the

		establishment of an Economic Forum under the Council's Economic Development Strategy to be published in Q1 2024. The Council is open to engaging with the daa and Dublin Airport to explore opportunities to promote the circular economy and to explore the development of a material sharing programmes between Dublin Airport and the wider business community in Fingal.
FIN-C629-57	Better supporting re-use of requesting materials. E.g., through the development of storage facilities for large quantities of high-quality construction materials for reuse (materials exchange).	The re-use of construction materials is a key element under the EPA Guidance for Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects. The reuse of C&D materials will be assessed and encouraged as part of the planning application process.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Circular Economy and Resource Management		
Integrating Policy and Frameworks		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	Respondent states that the included subheadings and their actions in the Circular Economy and Resource Management chapter are confusing in their current presentation and should clearly align to the key measures of a Circular Economy as outlined in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy.	Fingal County Council welcomes comments from Rush Tidy Towns. The Circular Economy and Resource Management theme of the draft Climate Action Plan was prepared with regard for the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030. The draft Climate Action Plan reflects the Council's ambition to support a circular economy through actions R13 and R14 'Prepare and Implement a Circular Cities Action Plan' as well as including a variety of actions that support, waste prevention, reuse and repair schemes such as action R19 'Provide paints, musical instruments and bicycles from Estuary & Coolmine civic amenity centres to community groups for re-use. Identify other used items that could be collected at the Civic Amenity Centres and re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired for re-use.' Fingal County Council will continue to support and promote the implementation of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 as outlined in action R6 'Support and promote

		the implementation of the targets of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030'. The actions included in this chapter appropriately reflect Fingal County Councils support and role in the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 and its targets.
FIN-C629-52	The submission ascertains that Ireland circularity rate is lower than the European average whilst consumption rates are higher. Ireland's Waste Plan for the circular economy focuses on recycling and waste prevention through design, reuse, repair, and segregation. Fingal must be leaders in this plan.	Fingal County Council welcomes comments from Rush Tidy Towns. Actions included in the draft climate action plan and the work programme of the Environmental Awareness Officer reflects the Councils ambition to support the waste action plan for a circular economy. Fingal County Council are signatories of the Circular Cities declaration and are committed to this work under action R13 and R14. The Council provides infrastructure to support recycling through our network of bring banks and civic amenity sites. Under actions R17, R18 and R19 the Council will continue to identify opportunities to re-purpose or repair items as well as increase the infrastructure available to the public to facilitate proper waste segregation and management.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.12 Submissions on Section 5 Community Engagement

Community Engagement		
Engagement and Collaboration with Stakeholders		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Engaging with Communities	
FIN-C629-18	This submission welcomes the inclusion of the Community Engagement theme in the CAP. The submission recognises the work done as part of the public consultation process and suggest that the Council could make greater effort to consult with marginalised communities in a more direct way.	An extensive consultation process on the draft CAP was undertaken which was widely promoted through social media, through the PPN and other networks. The Council held three public consultation evening events and two library events throughout the consultation process over the six-and-a-half-week consultation period. Copies of the draft plan, SEA and AA were available in 10 libraries. Posters on the draft plan and the public consultation process were displayed in the libraries, in County Hall, Swords and in Civics Offices, Blanchardstown. A summary video was also developed to provide an overview of the plan to the public. The Council recognise the importance of a just transition and the inclusion of all communities in taking climate action. The inclusion of the community engagement chapter and associated actions of this draft Plan will help to ensure the engagement with a variety of communities on climate action. The Council will work through the PPN and community section.
FIN-C629-52	The submission suggest that the creation and facilitation of an exchange localised and Fingal Wide network would further strengthen the impact of community groups.	The Council recognises the importance of facilitating networking between volunteer groups in relation to climate action projects. The Environmental and Climate Awareness sections work with the PPN, Tidy Towns and other groups through a variety of work programmes. The introduction of the Community Climate Action Fund under action C1 will further assist groups in collaborating and networking with the support of the Fingal Community Climate Action Officer.
FIN-C629-72	The submission suggests that Action C11 should be expanded to include other community groups.	Action C11 is a pilot action to develop climate action workshops with the Tidy Towns Groups in order to develop a blueprint for delivering this type of

		training. If successful it can be rolled out to other groups within Fingal that wish to avail of it.
Engaging with Businesses		
FIN-C629-55	We encourage Fingal County Council to actively engage with local businesses, community groups and other stakeholders throughout the plan's implementation. Fingal Chamber is committed to working with Fingal County Council to support engagement with the business community in the region.	The Economic Development Section will engage with businesses and Fingal Chamber on sustainable business practices to identify and raise awareness of good practices under actions R13 and R14 through the broadening of the Sustainable Fingal Initiative and through the Council's Circular Cities Action Plan. Structured engagement with Fingal Chamber and key business stakeholders will be facilitated through the establishment of an Economic Forum under the Council's Economic Development Strategy to be published in Q1 2024.
FIN-C629-55	The Climate Action Plan should include further initiatives that promote sustainable business practices, such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, and responsible sourcing. Fingal County Council should offer incentives to businesses, reward and recognise sustainable behaviours and initiatives that can be held up as excellent examples. These efforts can drive innovation in our local economy.	
FIN-C629-71	More engagement with the business community on the plan and they critical role they play in the climate fight.	
FIN-C629-66	Incentives for climate-friendly businesses and local entrepreneurs with green business models would achieve similar results. One-stop-shops in Dublin City council offices could help businesses identify opportunities available to them.	The Economic Development Section will engage with businesses under actions R13 and R14 through the broadening of the Sustainable Fingal Initiative and through the Council's Circular Cities Action Plan. Structured engagement with Fingal Chamber and key business stakeholders will be facilitated through the establishment of an Economic Forum under the Council's Economic Development Strategy to be published in Q1 2024. The Council will engage with businesses on sustainable/green business practices to identify and raise awareness of good practices, potential funding opportunities for the implementation of green/sustainable measures, green procurement as a green transition tool and its implications for business and the opportunities and challenges for businesses of Environmental Social Governance (ESG) and the introduction of new

		requirements from 2024 onwards under the Corporate & Social Responsibility Directive (CSRD) arising from the EU Green Deal.
FIN-C629-56	The submission supports the community engagement theme in the CAP. The submission would welcome the opportunity to be involved with initiatives that develop green skills. The submission would welcome the opportunity to collaborate to deliver programs that support climate action and infrastructural development such as solar and wind farms.	Comments noted.
Engaging with Schools		
FIN-C629-54	Action C8: Green Schools is an excellent way of developing Climate Action Initiatives and education. Examine how the Green Schools coordinator in each school is resourced. This person is key. Is it a paid post of responsibility or a voluntary position? Resources should be used to attract committed personnel to these roles.	The Green Schools programme is facilitated locally by Fingal County Council staff, in conjunction with An Taisce. The Green Schools Coordinator position is voluntary and often is chosen by the school principal or self-nominated by a teacher. Fingal County Council gives prize payments of €300 per school upon award of new Green Flags. Fingal County Council's Environmental Awareness Section supports numerous schools every year with funding for projects as requested by schools. Additionally, action C8 will provide resources including funding to schools to support projects including composting in schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects, resource packs and installation of water butts.

FIN-C629-70	The submission suggests that the Council should liaise with schools and the Department of Education to include projects in the Curriculum	The development of a climate action curriculum for schools is the responsibility of the Department of Education. A number of actions under the Community Engagement theme of the draft Plan focus on schools. The Environmental and Climate Awareness sections as well as the Cycling and Walking Officers in the Active Travel section actively work with schools in Fingal to encourage climate action. Actions C6-C8 focus on the Councils work with schools and range from developing climate action programmes, supporting schools taking part in the Green Schools programme as well as providing funding and resources to schools. Action C6 will engage the four Dublin Local Authorities in developing a climate action program that can be delivered to secondary schools. The An Taisce Green flag program engages with schools throughout Fingal as does the GAA Green Club. The Council will continue to support schools and facilitate this work under the Community Engagement Section of the plan 'Climate Awareness in Schools' over the lifetime of the plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Community Engagement		
Awareness Raising and Education		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Conservation & Land Management		
FIN-C629-51	Please consider hosting World Sand Dune Day in Balbriggan as there is currently a campaign to remove marram grass from Balbriggan Front Beach	The Council commits to running a variety of awareness events in relation to climate action under the action C3, 'Develop an annual calendar of climate action & environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days, such as the World Earth Day, World Sand Dune Day, National Reuse Month, National Bike Week, Dublin Climate Action Week, All Dublin Clean up week. Targeted campaigns to promote activities as per calendar timeline'. The Climate Awareness section of the Council will continue to monitor and review the success of events and will appropriately consider locations for events as part of the annual work plan of the section.
FIN-C629-51	Please include an action on communicating land management changes effectively to local communities as an education and awareness opportunity is currently being missed. Publicly owned land must be managed for the greater public good.	The draft Plan includes action F15 and several awareness raising actions. F15 Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments, maintaining community rain gardens, discourage hard paving in gardens and retrofit raingardens / water butt installations.
Communications and Awareness Programmes		
FIN-C629-52	The submission suggests that the Climate Action Plan would be strengthened if barriers to change and the extent to which change is already happening is highlighted with the public.	Considerable work is already done in these areas through the various work programs in the ECCAT's Department. Signposting of this work and various initiatives will be reviewed with a view to better inform the public of the work being undertaken and focusing on clear messaging under action C4.
FIN-C629-52	The submission suggest that effective, clear and appropriate communication is required.	The Council notes the importance of communications, actions C3, C4 and C5 focus on improving communications and information available to the public about climate action. Reviewing the communication mechanisms

		within the FCC Environment Climate Action and Active Travel Department is part of the above actions.
FIN-C629-64	The EHS recommends that the ambition in Community Engagement go beyond awareness raising but extend to changes in behaviour and sustainability of behaviour among stakeholders including businesses and communities. Progress can only be measured by assessing not only knowledge but practice.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE. The Council understands the importance of enabling factors to assist in empowering and implementing behavioural change. The Council is focusing on a range of enabling services such as supporting SEC's, the provision of active travel measures and the safe routes to school programme, facilitating the provision of the EVCP, the provision of civic amenity centres and bring banks, the provision of funding through the Community Climate Action Fund, the development of education material and support for SMEs through the LEO office. These examples are supported throughout the draft plan through a variety of actions.
FIN-C629-66	With 60% of young people surveyed expressing high levels of climate anxiety, there is a need to introduce local initiatives to tackle this, the most important of which is a bottom-up approach to climate action at local level. One way to implement this would be by introducing a Climate Ambassador Programme, wherein locals who have undergone climate renovations in their homes would be connected with other members of the community to talk about the process from a non-expert perspective.	The Council notes the importance of community engagement when taking climate action. The Council actively work with a variety of community groups and young people to support climate action. Action C1 will both assist groups in taking action financially, but it will also assist with networking and idea sharing. Action C2-C5 commits to running events, developing resources and increasing communications in relation to climate action. The Climate Action section of the Council work in partnership with the An Taisce Climate Ambassador programme run by An Taisce and will continue to support young people in taking climate action.
FIN-C629-68	The submission suggests that the biggest stakeholders in the transition to a “climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy” are today’s primary and secondary school students. The submission suggests that this group will be disproportionally affected by the consequences of climate change. The submission suggest that the citizens of Fingal need a blueprint of the kind of sustainable	The Community Engagement theme outlines a number of actions that involve climate action training and awareness. Specifically focusing on young people and school students are actions C6, C7 and C13. Action C6 will work with the other Dublin Local Authorities to develop a training program on Climate Action for secondary schools to bridge the gap until the launch of climate action as a subject in schools. Action C2, along with action C3 will deliver a series of events and webinars on climate action in collaboration with the work program of the Environmental Awareness Officer.

	economy that we are working towards. The submission queries what Just Transition will look like and can a promotional video be produced.	A video explaining climate change and action will be developed as part of action C5.
FIN-C629-68	The submission suggest that place-based education is the key to climate action. The submission suggests that citizens young and old are perplexed by climate action jargon and suggest that clear and structured information would go a long way in engaging communities.	The Council appreciates that jargon around climate action can be daunting and perplexing. To assist with this the Council has a series of actions within the Community Engagement chapter to assist with improving climate literacy and raising awareness. Action C6 in conjunction with the other DLAs proposes to develop climate action awareness in schools. Action C3 commits to developing a calendar of awareness events that promote climate action. The Council runs a series of events throughout the year available to the public to increase awareness including Climate Action Week and Bike Week. Action C5 proposes to develop a library of material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering climate science, climate action, just transition, the LACAP, National and Local climate action plans that will be made available to the public through Fingal's social media and libraries.
FIN-C629-71	It's increasingly important that the council is clear about the behaviour change it is trying to achieve, in particular in relation to active travel, and clearly communicates that to the community. Perhaps 'behaviour change plans' with specific aims and missions. When people say the council wants to get us out of cars it would be good to be able to say well according to the plan the council wants to X amount of people here out of cars but maintain road space for those who need it.	The provision of new cycling and walking infrastructure is always accompanied by a detailed communications plan. Such communication plans span the project lifecycle from pre-consultation through statutory and non-statutory consultation to project launch and post launch promotion. Separately, and in a manner which complements this work, Fingal County Council promote the adoption and increased use of active modes of travel. Fingal County Council has engaged the ESRI to provide recommendations on key behavioural change techniques which can be employed to aid in the shift to Active Travel and these recommendations are taken into consideration when drafting all communications plans. It should be noted that Fingal County Council also locally amplify government awareness and education campaigns in the region such as 'Your Journey Counts' (2023). Such campaigns can achieve far higher public notice and effectiveness due to the frequency of their appearance in national media. A county-wide communications campaign to promote adoption of Active Travel is planned for 2024 with the aim of improving public awareness and understanding of

		the future network currently being planned and built throughout Fingal, by demonstrating how single projects sit within the overall map.
FIN-C629-71	Well publicised events and engagement programmes for the climate action plan 'Pop Up Shops' for key projects such as retrofitting and circular hubs	This will be achieved through the implementation of actions C2, C3, C4, C9-18
FIN-C629-57	IGBC suggests the Councils set up one stop shops for physical information centre on energy renovations and funding available.	This will be considered through the implementation of actions in the community engagement theme. The Council will provide an energy awareness event annually in partnership with SEAI, CODEMA and other stakeholders through action C9. Additionally, the Council will support the Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities through action C10.
FIN-C629-39	This submission suggest that action C3 may benefit from the experiences of Killarney's reusable cup initiative. The submission suggests that following on from the use of the Home Energy Kit, it may be useful to develop an awareness campaign around only using as much water as you need.	The events listed in action C3 are a sample of the climate action events that will be delivered during the year and not the whole program, which will include many other events. Delivering a reusable cup campaign will be included in the calendar of events. In 2022, the Council ran a reusable cup pilot with Skerries Tidy Towns and fourteen local businesses. It is intended to further roll out this campaign under action C3. The Climate Action Awareness Officer will be developing under action C4 and C5, supports and resources which will be available to members of the public and advise on climate action measures. The Council also runs an annual cinema media campaign promoting climate actions.
Staff Training		
FIN-C629-57	Fingal CoCo should: Increase inhouse expertise through training in carbon literacy, circularity and green public procurement to support implementation the decarbonisation of the built environment. Training programmes should cover Whole Life Carbon (WLC) requirement, LCA, low carbon construction and renovation, as well as policy tools and procurement of low carbon products and circular use of	Fingal County Council will continue their upskilling programmes including CPD, training and increasing in-house expertise as suggested. This work is accounted for under actions C22 'Provide Climate Awareness training for all staff and elected members and identify opportunities to embed climate awareness across all Departments and action C23 'Develop climate action induction pack for all new staff'. The Council continue to work in partnership with the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and the Local Authority Services National Training Group (LASNTG) who have ran a climate action training programme for local authority Councillors. The

	buildings and materials. Run awareness level training on climate policies, WLC, low carbon solutions and the circular economy for local Councillor.	Council will continue to engage with these organisations under action C22 and C23.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Community Engagement		
Community Gardens/Allotments		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-18	We wish to highlight the many benefits of community gardens, including the 'GLAS @ TU Dublin' garden supported by Fingal County Council in Blanchardstown/Corduff. There is a wealth of evidence from academic studies that such green urban spaces have many benefits, not only in terms of food production, health and biodiversity, but also in relation to social inclusion, solidarity, and mental health. We would welcome a more explicit emphasis on the reasons why Fingal County Council will support allotments and community gardens.	There is no doubt of the social benefits of a community garden in terms of awareness of food production, health and biodiversity and social inclusion. The Environmental Awareness work programme supports awareness of community gardens. The draft Plan includes action N16: Continue supporting the use of public allotments as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste. The Council currently provides 4 allotments sites across the County. In addition, we support a number of community gardens and will continue where requests are received to work with promotors to develop community gardens in suitable locations.
FIN-C629-28	We need much greater investment in community gardens and allotments. I've been trying to get one for ages and it's much harder than it should be! It seems to me that the demand far outweighs the offer.	
FIN-C629-32	There are many benefits of community gardens, including the 'GLAS @ TU Dublin' garden supported by Fingal County Council in Blanchardstown/Corduff. There is a wealth of evidence from academic studies that such green urban spaces have many benefits, not	

	only in terms of food production, health and biodiversity, but also in relation to social inclusion, solidarity, and mental health. I would therefore welcome additional allotment sites and community gardens in Fingal or the expansion of existing allotments to meet the needs of the residents of Fingal.	
FIN-C629-44	Fingal County Council to commit to performing a review of idle, vacant and derelict land within Fingal County Council that could be used for community growing purposes.	
FIN-C629-60	Add community gardens to the action plan - Develop a community garden in every town. This is a really important space for the community for learning, sharing and caring for our community. Great potential for a base for promoting food sustainability, circular economy. The community would learn new skills and how to grow, harvest and eat their own food which is good for both mental and physical health. People can learn about the seasonality of food and be encouraged to grow their own food at home alongside the community garden food.	
FIN-C629-44	Fingal County Council to commit to preserving existing allotments and community gardens provided and increasing the number of allotments and community gardens provided over the lifetime of the Climate Action Plan. The KPI for this will be the number of allotments and community gardens in Fingal County Council.	
FIN-C629-48	We as a rural village are in desperate need of the development of a large community garden which includes a river walkway (cycle path) which has	Ballyboughal village is zoned as RV – Rural Village in the Fingal Development Plan 2023 – 2029. This zoning objective permits a wide range of development including the provision of community space. Objective

	already been lying in our LAP for many years and never developed. We have no outdoor space for community gatherings. We also have no indoor community centre either and feel it necessary to insist that engagement in this matter under this Fingal climate action plan.	CIOSO9 of the Development Plan seeks to provide a new Community Hall to serve the needs of the people of the village of Ballyboughal.
FIN-C629-44	Fingal County Council to recognise National Allotments and Community Gardens Week by celebrating the role of community growing within communities throughout Fingal County Council during this week each year.	The Council commits to running a variety of awareness events in relation to climate action under the action C3, 'Develop an annual calendar of climate action & environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days, such as the World Earth Day, World Sand Dune Day, National Reuse Month, National Bike Week, Dublin Climate Action Week, All Dublin Clean up week. Targeted campaigns to promote activities as per calendar timeline'. The Climate Awareness section of the Council will continue to monitor and review the success of events and will appropriately consider events as part of the annual work plan of the section.
FIN-C629-44	Add allotments to section C14	Allotments are addressed under the Nature Based Solutions theme and specifically under Action N16
FIN-C629-44	Respondent states they want Fingal County Council to commit to opening and supporting a seed library, similar to the one established within Wicklow County Council and in Hollyhill Library in Cork City.	The Council will consider this request under the biodiversity plan.
FIN-C629-51	Action N16: Please include community gardens in this action.	The Council accepts the proposed amendment. N16 will now read: 'Continue supporting the use of public allotments **and community gardens** as a way for communities to grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.'
FIN-C629-44	Action N16: Add Community Gardens to this action.	
		CE Recommendation: It is recommended that the following action is amended. Action N16 will be reworded as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments **and community gardens** as a way for communities to grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.

Community Engagement		
Funding and Resources		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Funding	
FIN-C629-51	Consider using the Community Climate Action Fund to fund social enterprises in addition to purely volunteer-led initiatives as many volunteer groups are at or reaching capacity.	The Community Climate Action Fund will support social enterprises and community initiatives as per the Department guidelines.
FIN-C629-60	Action C10: The Community Climate Action Fund could also support SECs to implement local projects.	Strand 1 of the Climate Action Fund supports "Building Low Carbon Communities". SECs can apply for funding as long as the project they are proposing meets the criteria for the fund. The Council also has a separate process to facilitate funding for SECs to complete their Energy Master Plan.
FIN-C629-51	We would like an action on funding community-led renewable energy projects. The NISA Community Benefit Fund should exclusively support decarbonisation projects.	As part of the Community Climate Action Programme, Fingal County Council will be administering the Community Climate Action Fund. This fund aims to assist in building low carbon communities and will support projects under the theme's community and energy projects, travel, food and waste, shopping and recycling and local climate and environmental action. Fingal County Council has recently appointed a Community Climate Action Officer to guide and support communities in completing climate action projects funded under the Community Climate Action Fund. This work is supported in the Draft Climate Action Plan under the C1: Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 - 2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as per Grant guidelines. Regarding the NISA Community Benefit Fund– a Community Benefit Fund committee will be put in place by an Independent Fund Administrator.
FIN-C629-52	Funding mechanisms (Community Climate Action grants, LEADER Projects, Sport Grants etc) mentioned in this section are extremely important to local climate action projects and we welcome their continuation.	Fingal County Council notes and agrees with this comment.

Empowerment and Infrastructure		
FIN-C629-16	Respondent notes that's actions within the plan focus on education and awareness but feels that these are not sufficient for action and that people require facilities/infrastructure to be empowered to affect change.	The draft Plan includes awareness raising actions and actions which will provide the enabling behavioural change infrastructure. Additionally, members of the public will be supported by the Community Climate Action Officer and Fingal County Council to facilitate citizen empowerment and climate action. This work will be facilitated through the Community Climate Action Fund (CCAF) and an environmental and climate awareness programme of works. These programmes will help support and build low carbon communities. Additional supporting actions include C2: Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA C4: Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness. C5: Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries. C1: Pilot Climate Action workshops with Tidy Town committees to promote awareness of climate action at a local level.
FIN-C629-36	The respondent states that as a community they require a clear understanding of the benefits of climate action. The respondent states that having a space or hub within their community would facilitate learning and engagement regarding climate action. The respondent also states that this hub would also bring additional co-benefits to establishing such a space.	The Council notes this comment and agrees that engagement is a key aspect to climate action. The Council will continue to invest in outdoor space for all to use. The Council provide a variety of spaces that are open to the public to use for networking, facilitating workshops or running events such as our community centres and libraries. The Council's Environmental and Climate Awareness sections will continue to engage with a variety of communities about climate action through events, workshops and sharing educational material. This work will be facilitated under action C1, C2, C3, C5, C11 and C12.
FIN-C629-72	While we welcome all the actions included here, we feel that specific targets and goals are needed. The current efforts mainly revolve around educating and raising awareness, which are essential steps. However, it's not just about knowing; it's also about	The draft Plan includes awareness raising actions and actions which will provide the enabling behavioural change infrastructure. Additionally, members of the public will be supported by the Community Climate Action Officer and Fingal County Council to facilitate citizen empowerment and climate action. This work will be facilitated through the Community Climate

	having the tools and infrastructure to make a real impact. Citizen empowerment is a key theme in Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2023 https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/7bd8c-climate-action-plan-2023/, it involves not only informing but also providing the resources and opportunities for people to take action. It's not just understanding the need for change; it's also about giving individuals the means and skills to drive that change in their communities and beyond. More empowerment actions should be included in our plan. For example, we have proposed additional actions under the "Circular Economy and Resource Management" theme, such as the provision/expansion of community repair and recycling spaces, to enable behavioural change.	Action Fund (CCAF) and an environmental and climate awareness programme of works. These programmes will help support and build low carbon communities. Additional supporting actions include C2: Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA C4: Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness. C5: Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries. C1: Pilot Climate Action workshops with Tidy Town committees to promote awareness of climate action at a local level. There is no provision for the Council to provide community repair and recycling spaces, however, community groups could apply for to the Climate Action Fund to provide these through local partnerships.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Community Engagement		
Understanding Climate Change		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
Climate Literacy		
FIN-C629-64	Engage with communities to deliver "climate literacy" to build hope that we can do something (helping to combat climate anxiety) and to build resilience in our people in tandem with building resilient infrastructure.	Fingal County Council welcomes the HSE's submission in relation to climate literacy. Action C5 'Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering climate science, climate action, just transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through Fingal's social media channels and Fingal libraries'. This action will provide communities with practical resources that will enhance climate literacy and enable them to take climate action. Action C1 'Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 - 2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as per Grant guidelines will further facilitate communities to take action.
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: Citizen engagement – a plan that contributes to delivering "climate literacy" and enables citizens to take action to improve the quality of life for themselves and fellow citizens.	
Barriers to Climate Action		
FIN-C629-52	Community engagement should also focus on understanding barriers to taking action, to understanding what matters most to people, to understanding what is working for people and what is not working, to understand what motivates people, and to actively engage with the community to identify what matters to communities in relation to climate action and climate resilience – now and in the future.	Fingal County Council welcomes the submission from Rush Tidy Towns regarding the barriers faced by the public trying to tackle climate change. Fingal County Council provides a range of resources through an awareness programme that empowers communities and individuals to take climate action, with an aim to mitigate barriers that may impede some individuals from engaging in such initiatives. Action C1 'Promote and Administer Community Climate Action Grants for 2023-2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as per grant guidelines' this action will provide communities with the resources and infrastructure to take climate action. Fingal County Council has appointed a Community Climate Action Officer to support groups in taking climate action locally with the support of these funds. Action C5 'Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles, digital training resources covering climate science, climate action, just

		transition, the LACAP, national and local climate action plans and make available to the public through the Fingal social media channels and Fingal libraries'. This action will contribute to elevating awareness around climate action, delivering accurate information to the public, facilitating their understanding of climate change and guiding individuals on practical actions they can integrate into their daily lives. Action C2 'Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA' will offer a diverse range of events, workshops and educational talks accessible to the public, aimed at enhancing awareness of climate change and enabling individuals to take meaningful action.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Community Engagement		
Climate Proofing		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
	Grant Agreements	
FIN-C629-51	Action C18: Tie sport grants to club policy, such as the use of reusable water bottles only	The draft Plan includes action C18: Sport Grants - Clubs must provide evidence of 'circular economy' and other sustainable initiatives as appropriate. The Council is also considering a new scheme which will include a climate action section.
FIN-C629-60	Action C18: Tie sport grants to club policy, such as the use of reusable water bottles only	The draft Plan includes action C18: Sport Grants - Clubs must provide evidence of 'circular economy' and other sustainable initiatives as appropriate. The Council is also considering a new scheme which will include a climate action section.
FIN-C629-72	Climate-proofing Community Grants and Business support grants - We recommend an action for the Council to ensure that our grants support the decarbonisation transition rather than going against it, including making the expertise available to advise in development of grant applications.	Climate action is being mainstreamed throughout all Council activities and appropriate text will be included in Community Grant applications.

Integrating Policy and Plans		
FIN-C629-51	Action C5: Integrate Local Climate Action Plans with Biodiversity and Circular Economy Plans	Fingal County Council notes this comment. The draft Climate Action Plan has been prepared having regard to the Plans mentioned. Actions outlined in the 'Nature Based Solutions', 'The Circular Economy and Resource Management' and 'Community Engagement' sections support these plans.
FIN-C629-60	Integrate Local Climate Action Plans with Biodiversity and Circular Economy Plans	
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan.

4.13 Submissions on Section 6 Decarbonising Zone

Decarbonising Zone		
Communications and Engagement		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	An effective communication strategy will be central to successful implementation of the decarbonisation zone. A quality, universally accessible online platform, public meetings and local hub will be necessary to build trust and widespread community support. A community garden and café hub would provide a more informal, collaborative setting.	This draft CAP has identified a Register of Opportunities for the Balbriggan DZ. The next step is to co-create a localised decarbonisation zone implementation plan. This will be done in consultation with the local community, and local stakeholders and an effective DZ communication strategy will be central to this. A Climate Action, Biodiversity and Sustainability Pillar under the Our Balbriggan town rejuvenation project will be considered as part of this implementation plan.
FIN-C629-50	A Climate Action, Biodiversity and Sustainability Pillar under the Our Balbriggan town rejuvenation project would help with delivery of actions under the Decarbonising Zone initiative and would facilitate "early and continued engagement of stakeholders". An effective communication strategy will be central to successful implementation of the Decarbonising Zone... Identify EU and other Grants for Solar/Retrofits and Community Power projects for DZ on top of SEAI grant funding Fund the SEC's and other organizations beyond SEAI for building retrofits and community-led renewable energy projects	
FIN-C629-51	A Climate Action, Biodiversity and Sustainability Pillar under the Our Balbriggan town rejuvenation project would help with delivery of actions under the Decarbonising Zone initiative and would facilitate	

	"early and continued engagement of stakeholders"... The transition will be very challenging and a heavy focus on benefits to the local community will be important.	
FIN-C629-54	We are delighted that Balbriggan has been selected as the Fingal Decarbonising Zone. An effective communication strategy will be central to successful implementation of the decarbonisation zone.... A Climate Action, Biodiversity and Sustainability Pillar under the Our Balbriggan town rejuvenation project would help with delivery of actions under the Decarbonising Zone initiative and would facilitate "early and continued engagement of stakeholders".	
FIN-C629-16	Sustainable Skerries looks forward to learning from this pilot. We request that regular updates on progress and learnings be made publicly available.	Progress made on the Decarbonising Zone will be included in the annual progress report of the Fingal Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. This progress report will be made available to the public.
FIN-C629-52	It is important that a transparent, participative approach to the DZ is adapted. Robust monitoring of all actions and activities is critical for potential upscaling of this project and should be shared regularly to inform other ongoing activities within the overall Climate action plan. As the DZ will be working closely with the wider community, it presents itself as a perfect area to better understand the obstacles and successes of a community engagement strategy as presented under "community engagement"	
FIN-C629-62	It is recommended to add a new pillar to the Our Balbriggan project that is focused on the	As part of the midterm review of the Our Balbriggan Rejuvenation Plan, the establishment of a new Climate Action, Environment and sustainability pillar group is being considered. The review will progress in 2024.

	decarbonising zone, sustainable energy and biodiversity.	
FIN-C629-60	Education is key in implementing this.	Comment noted. The Decarbonising Zone Action and Implementation strategy will begin development in 2024 and this comment will be considered.
FIN-C629-50	Balbriggan Sustainable Energy Community CLG welcomes the enhanced ambition of the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 and the designation of Balbriggan as the Fingal Decarbonising Zone.	Noted- Fingal County Council is supporting the SEC programme through Codema as regional coordinator and by supporting the SEC mentors. The Council looks forward to engaging with stakeholders during the development of the implementation and action strategy for the Decarbonising Zone in 2024.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Decarbonising Zone		
Heat Pumps		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-2	I don't understand the claim on p. 113 of the report that only houses in a certain area are "suitable" for heat pumps, without additional insulation or energy efficiency measures. Can you please clarify what "suitability" means in this case? Heat pumps are up to 400% as efficient as boilers, and whether or not a house is already well insulated has no bearing on that thermodynamic efficiency. We should be deploying heat pumps, and insulating homes, at the same time - there's no need to suggest a dependence here.	With regards to energy efficient buildings and heat pump efficiency, the efficiency of heat pumps (HP) varies depending on the difference in temperature between the source (the outdoor air) and the sink (the flow temperature in your radiators, hot water cylinder). The greater this difference the less efficient your heat pump will be. When buildings are less efficient, they leak heat faster through poorly insulated fabric or poor air tightness. In order to be able to replace this heat at a fast enough rate you have two main options - either increasing the size of the heat emitters (e.g., larger radiators or underfloor heating) or increasing the flow temperature. If the size of the emitters is kept the same, then the flow temperature will need to be kept at a higher level to maintain the comfort in the building which leads to reduced efficiency but also in the case of heat pumps the need for larger heat pumps which are more expensive. For

		these reasons it is important to look at the heat loss of a building when considering its suitability for heat pumps. One of the main constraints to the adoption of individual building-level heat pumps is the requirement to have a sufficiently energy efficient building that allows the heat pump to supply adequate heat (enough to keep the building at a comfortable temperature) without detrimental effects to the HP's efficiency. The metric used to assess a building's suitability for heat pumps is known as the Heat Loss Index (HLI). In order for a residential dwelling to be deemed suitable, it requires a HLI of 2 W/K.m2 floor area or less. The HLI can be defined as the total heat loss (fabric and ventilation losses), more on this can be found in SEAI's Technical Assessment Process for Heat Pump System Grants https://www.seai.ie/publications/Technical_Advisor_Role.pdf
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Decarbonising Zone		
Industries		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-5	There is no mention of the fact that industries located in Fingal could adversely affect the achieving of the national de-carbonising policy through their demand for electricity generated elsewhere using polluting technology. The Balbriggan Decarbonising Zone needs to be re-imagined and upscaled. On page 109 under "Role of Fingal Council" there is no mention of Fingal acting in accordance with national aims and obligations to de-carbonise.	Emissions from industry have been considered in the baseline emissions as per Codema's analysis. Reducing emissions in the industrial sector will require a combination of energy use reduction and moving away from fossil fuels to renewable energy. There are actions in the National CAP 2023 to improve the renewable share of the energy mic on the national grid. The whole thrust of the draft CAP is to translate national policy to a local level and the concept of the DZ is in keeping with this.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Decarbonising Zone		
Other		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-50	We are happy to see that a Green Public Procurement strategy is being developed. Looking at the timelines, a Decarbonising Zone strategy in procurement would need to be done sooner than the Fingal Wide Strategy. Specifically prioritize the DZ in the procurement strategy	The Councils Green Public Procurement (GPP) strategy has been scheduled as one of the lead actions under the draft CAP.
FIN-C629-50	We need an Active Travel strategy that meets DZ requirements, including Mobility Hubs for every estate as a requirement for planning permissions for housing to meeting the targets below.	The draft CAP has identified a Register of Opportunities for the Balbriggan DZ. The next step is to co-create a localised Decarbonisation Zone Implementation Plan. Active travel measures will be considered in this phase and a draft Active Travel plan for the town is already in development.
FIN-C629-57	The Chapter on Decarbonising Zone is very comprehensive and detailed, but if the objective is to test and perfect ideas to reduce our carbon emissions by 51% by 2030, it needs to be more ambitious. More specifically, it should address all the emissions associated with the built environment across its whole life cycle, as well as NBSs. It should cover operational emissions, as well as embodied and transport emissions (taking an avoid-shift-improve approach). For instance, ambitious projects to address dereliction, vacancy and under-used buildings could be considered....	The draft CAP has identified a Register of Opportunities for the Balbriggan DZ. The next step is to co-create a localised Decarbonisation Zone Implementation Plan. This will be done in consultation with the local community, and local stakeholders. These suggestions will be considered within this phase.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.14 Submissions on Section 7 Implementation and Reporting

Implementing and Reporting		
Tracking measures, monitoring, and reporting		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-72	The Fingal Green Councillors believe that transparent tracking and monitoring of progress on agreed actions are of paramount importance. The reporting framework outlined on page 124 of the draft plan and the inclusion of tracking measures in the tables of actions in Section 5 are positive steps. However, measuring actions alone is insufficient and as previously mentioned in our submission, we believe that all actions should be assessed under the S.M.A.R.T methodology. This will mean that actions within the Climate Action Plan will have specific targets that will need to be established, and their expected impacts need to be assessed.	The actions in the draft Plan have been developed using the SMART approach. Section 7 of the draft Plan describes the approach to Implementing and Reporting on the draft CAP. Under the draft Plan the Council intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from across its own assets and infrastructure in line with its public sector targets, while also taking on a broader role of influencing and facilitating communities to reduce emissions within the local authority area, in support of the national climate objective and national targets. The Council will report on all CAP actions annually and will closely monitor and report on its own energy efficiencies and GHG emissions and report to the SEAI as required. CAP action tracking measures will track the Councils performance in related to the action stated. The Council's Energy Management Team and Codema are working to identify the optimal pathway and pipeline of projects to achieve the Councils 2030 targets. This work is well advanced. The Council is not required to report on the GHG emission reductions for the wider community – this is a role for government under the National CAP.

	The "timeframe" heading for the tables of actions lacks clarity. Action E26 should be capable of completion before 2028. Action E27 Install PV panels on libraries etc. is given a timeframe of 2028. Analysis for this installation has already started; this information should be included in the plan. To ensure effective progress tracking, it is crucial to introduce "red/amber/green" traffic light-type status reporting for each action, indicating whether it is on track, at risk, or facing significant issues. Furthermore, actions must be weighted according to their impact, enabling progress reporting to quantifiably reflect mitigation progress or adaptation progress. Reporting the percentage of actions progressed lacks meaning without assessing their impact against targets. We propose the addition of a "Yearly target range" column in the summary action tables to address this concern. Assessing Key Performance Indicators and ensuring robust oversight and reporting necessitate setting target ranges beforehand.	The timeframe column in the draft Plan is the timeframe for completion of the action. The Council will include a note to clarify this point as follows 'Each action in the Climate Action Plan includes a tracking measure, and timeframe (for the completion of the action)'. In relation to action E26: *Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis, on council-controlled lands*; and E27: *Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings*. The Council would intend to make significant early progress on these actions and hold them open until 2028 to get the most out of the action. Further, the timeframe is appropriate as timeframes are developed by lead department giving consideration to other actions that will commence in the same timeframe, e.g., the district heating system, the decarbonisation zone etc. their work plans and resources. A monitoring and reporting system to support the LA CAPs will be developed by DECC in collaboration with the local government sector. The Council will consider the application of a traffic light system in conjunction with the DECC reporting mechanisms. Reporting on the % of actions progressed under the CCAP was an output of the previous DECC reporting tool. The CARO encouraged LA's to include the % progressed metric in annual reports. This was generally accepted as a positive / informative metric which could easily be applied. The Council will aim to report on Council emissions reductions under the CAP by referring to the latest available SEAI M&R figures submitted/ approved.

FIN-C629-71	I think the plan needs to lay out in a clear way the metrics on what will lead us to achieving our emissions targets. Without this the ambition within the plan will become detached from the goals. We need specific targets for: The number of social housing units and homes that will need to be retrofitted by 2030 to reach the emission reductions targets set out in the plan The number of public building that will need to be retrofitted by 2030 to reach the targets The number of edible plants and trees planted, additional allotments, community gardens, and green roofs and walls required to meet the targets The number of EVs and EV charging units required in Fingal to reach targets Public lighting and the transition to LED's while taking into consideration their impacts on flora and fauna.	The Council's Energy Management Team and Codema are working to identify the optimal pathway and pipeline of projects to achieve the Councils 2030 targets. The Council aims to retrofit all social housing stock to BER B2 by 2030. See action E17 in the draft Plan: *Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.* It is not practicable to translate the number of edible plants and allotments / community gardens / green roofs into emissions reductions targets for the County. The National CAP has set targets in relation to the number of EV's on Irish roads, and ZEVI has been established to drive the uptake and roll out of supporting infrastructure. The DLA will aim to install the requisite number under the Dublin Region EVCP Strategy. Almost all public lighting has now been converted to LED in Fingal and this will be completed under the draft Plan.
FIN-C629-71	It is important to have specific targets around waste reduction, re-use and recycling. We also need a clear understanding of the public recycling infrastructure needed.	The National CAP and associated National Waste Management Plans set targets around waste reduction, re-use and recycling. The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 is to be adopted in 2024. The Council aims to support these plans and will aim to provide ample bring banks in support of these targets. The Council will work to support targets in The National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 by promoting, encouraging, and facilitating high levels of recycling and reuse, and by providing Civic Amenity sites and a network of bring banks across the County. The Council will also continue to support various waste reduction / repair & reuse / circular economy

		initiatives in partnership with stakeholders and will continue to collaborate with the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Planning Office, The Environmental Protection Agency, The Department of Environment, Climate and Communications and other national bodies to promote waste prevention and circular economy related campaigns and to implement key circular economy and resource management policy tools and regulations at a local level. There are two Civic Amenity Centres in Fingal at the Estuary and Coolmine which accept various different waste streams for recycling. The Environmental Awareness Officer delivers an annual waste reduction program. The Council currently provides 59 bring bank locations throughout Fingal and continues to seek new locations to expand the network.
FIN-C629-9	Most SMART goals, in any theme, are poorly defined.. What I am saying applies to ALL actions, in ALL categories that have little information e.g. "# of xyz". None of them are in any way specific nor do they demonstrate actual impact that can be linked to the removal of x tons of CO2.	The actions in the draft Plan have been developed using the SMART approach. Action tracking measures will track the Councils performance in related to the action stated. The draft Plan includes both mitigation and adaptation actions. Adaptation actions are aimed at improving the County's resilience to climate change. The Council aims to strike a balance across the action list through the adequate provision of enabling infrastructure in a timely manner. The Council will report on all CAP actions annually and will closely monitor and report on its own energy efficiencies and GHG emissions. The Council is not required to report on the GHG emission reductions for the wider community – this is a role for government under the National CAP.
FIN-C629-16	All actions in the Climate Action Plan need to be linked to specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound goals. Multiple actions are currently too vague with no targets specified, e.g., E10, E11, T1, T4 (none of which have targeted numbers or expected impact included). Actions must also be weighted in their impact so that a report on the progress can reflect in a	All actions in the draft CAP have implementation timeframe and tracking measures associated. The CARO have reviewed the draft list of actions for consistency with the requirements of the LACAP's and have approved same.

	quantifiable manner how much mitigation, or what progress with adaptation, has been made.. Additionally, it is meaningless to report that “20% of all actions have progressed” if each action only moves the needle a tiny bit. We propose that in addition to a "Tracking Measure" being captured in the summary action tables, a column is inserted for "Yearly target range". We question how a Key Performance indicator can be assessed without a target range being set in advance, or how "Robust oversight and reporting" can be executed without a target-setting exercise in the first instance.	The Council will engage with the DECC CAP monitoring and reporting systems as required. Reporting on the % of actions progressed under the CCAP was an output of the previous DECC reporting tool. The CARO encouraged LA’s to include the % progressed metric in annual reports. This was generally accepted as a positive / informative metric which could easily be applied. Action tables are laid out as per DECC / CARO guidance and consistent with the DLA CAP’s.
FIN-C629-16	We believe that transparent tracking and monitoring of progress against the agreed actions is critical. We welcome the reporting outlined on p.124 of the draft plan and the inclusion of tracking measures in the tables of actions in Section 5. However, the measurement of actions alone is insufficient. As per the comments under the Introduction, multiple actions are currently too vague with no targets or expected impact specified. For such actions, targets need to be set and the expected impact assessed. e.g., E30 how many/what proportion of SMEs availing of SEAI funding would be considered a good outcome, what will this achieve in terms of emission reductions? T1 How many additional metres of high-quality walkways is the Council targeting, with what expected reduction in short car journeys? T13 How many traffic	In relation to action E30: The Council is aiming to work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant. Tracking Measure: # of SMEs availing of Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant. The provision and administration of SEAI grants to SME’s is not under the direct influence of the local authority and the CAP will not be the primary reporting tool on the uptake. With regard to T1 – the Council will aim to deliver agreed targets as set by the NTA when funding is allocated. Again, the CAP is not the primary reporting tool.

	calming measures is the Council targeting with what expected impact? etc. Specifying targets or targeted ranges for the tracking measures would enable “red/amber/green” traffic light-type status reporting to be developed for each action to indicate whether an ongoing action is on track vs its target or requires remedial action (e.g., green to indicate on-track, amber at-risk, red significant issues).	Action tables are laid out as per DECC / CARO guidance and consistent with the DLA. The Council will consider the application of a traffic light system in conjunction with the DECC reporting mechanisms.
FIN-C629-46	It is deeply concerning that tracking measures are not being properly monitored.. It's also extremely worrying that all of the dedicated cycle projects (Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway) mentioned in this plan 2024-2029 were also mentioned in the 2019-2023 plan and not a single mentioned scheme has actually started construction (except for a 3km section of the Sutton-Malahide greenway; Baldoyle to Portmarnock section that doesn’t actually connect the heart of either village.) Tracking measures are a way to gauge progress. Failing to state the number of kms of cycle routes delivered (which are tracking metrics for action T2 in the new Climate Action Plan) makes it next to impossible to measure the success of Active Travel in the previous five-year plan.	Annual Progress reports under the draft CAP will include km of cycle routes delivered. Measurement of walkway and cycleway for active travel infrastructure project is captured through the contract process and is recorded on an asset management system (Pavement Management System) as per Department of Transport policy. Longer linear strategic projects are subject to considerable environmental and planning approvals and as they progress are reported on regularly. This is adequately covered in the draft CAP under action T1 & T2, no changes required. The pavement management system is used to capture all active travel infrastructure. Annual Progress reports under the draft CAP will also include km of cycle routes delivered. A significant body of work is underway and Greenway schemes are at various stages of design, planning, construction.

FIN-C629-51	Tracking measures are not being properly monitored or reported and there must be significant improvement in this regard to enable timely project delivery.	The monitoring and reporting measures are described in detail in the draft Plan in the Implementation & Reporting section. A monitoring and reporting system to support the LACAPs will be developed by DECC in collaboration with the local government sector. The Council will report annually.
FIN-C629-52	The plan states that "KPIs will continue to be added as necessary by the sector and the Council will contribute relevant information as required, to assist in highlighting the progress of the local government sector on climate action" Some examples of current tracking measures include: E 27 Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings # of panels installed %age energy consumption obtained from solar panels. A Baseline should indicate where we start from and from this a realistic target can be set e.g. by 2030 this should be 50% R9 Assessment of all apartment complexes within Fingal on the management of food waste and use of brown bins. Engagement with apartment management companies to ensure compliance with legislation and to encourage segregation of food waste by residents and subsequent collection by authorised collectors. # of apartment complexes engaged with and the # apartment complexes with brown bin collection	Each action has an associated implementation timeframe and tracking measure. The Council will report on implementation progress on an annual basis. The Council's Energy Management Team and Codema are working to identify the optimal pathway and pipeline of projects to achieve the Councils 2030 targets. This work is well advanced. Local Authorities were not required to undertake this as part of the development of the LACAP's as CAP timelines wouldn't allow for this. However, local authorities are unlikely to break figures down to the level of no of PV's installed. It is estimated that at present 15% of apartment and mixed-use developments within Fingal have a brown bin service in place. The focus will be to increase this target to 100% over time to ensure all apartment and mixed-use developments have a brown bin service place and that residents are provided with the necessary guidance and supports to fully utilise the service thereafter.

	service in place. The target should be 100% of apartment complexes have brown bin collection points in place T33 Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff # of staff availing of scheme Availing of scheme does not indicate that they now utilise bikes as mode of commuting to work	The draft CAP includes a number of staff travel actions.
FIN-C629-62	The overall plan is very well laid out and undoubtedly a challenge to compile in such a comprehensive manner. In the areas where specific information is known, it would be prudent to see more specific targets, especially around retrofits and active travel. Prioritizing actions known to reduce emissions or impacts (even if exact measurement is challenging) is recommended as while measuring is very important, measurement is not reduction. It would be preferable to see more specific targets, even if only a few per section or department to provide some baseline information for implementation and activity beyond the high level 2030 and % figures.	The National CAP has targets in relation to retrofits and is funding local authority social housing retrofits. The Council is aiming to retrofit all social housing by 2030 subject to national funding allocation. The NTA have targets in relation to active travel and is financing local authority active travel work programmes. The Council's Energy Management Team and Codema are working to identify the optimal pathway and pipeline of projects to achieve the Councils 2030 targets. This work is well advanced. There is some ranking of actions within the action tables - actions are generally ranked within each theme and sub theme.
FIN-C629-75	There is a need to ensure Actions are time bound within the Fingal Climate Action Plan. All Actions	Each action in the draft Plan has a timeframe for completion within the action table.

	should have a target implementation date for clarity, so that progress is measurable.	
FIN-C629-55	Monitoring and Reporting: Simple to understand reporting systems, tracking progress and measuring the effectiveness of initiatives implemented will encourage further buy in from the business and other communities.	The Council will update and report progress on the implementation of the actions across all six action areas of the climate action plan through its relevant governance and reporting structures and communication channels. These reports will be available to the public. In addition, action C5 'Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local Climate Action Plans and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries', will provide the public and communities such as the business community with practical resources that will assist in better understanding climate change and the progress the Council is making.
FIN-C629-71	Annual reports should include progress, financials and emissions reductions.	A monitoring and reporting system to support the LACAPs will be developed by DECC in collaboration with the local government sector.
		CE Recommendation: Text on page 22 will be reworded to include the following: "Action review and development is one of the key building blocks of this Draft Plan. This has been an iterative process, - building on the successful implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan 2019 – 2024, and associated learnings. Teams aimed to develop SMART actions (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timebound) and considered the full role of the Council, where the Council could influence, facilitate / co-ordinate, and advocate for climate action. **Each action in the Climate Action Plan includes a tracking measure, and timeframe (for the completion of the action).**

Implementing and Reporting		
Funding and Resources		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	All actions must be appropriately funded and resourced. It is not clear from p.123 of the draft plan whether this is the case, although the mentioned expansion of the Council's core Climate Action team and references to government and European funding opportunities are positive. We urge the Council to ensure that all necessary funding is obtained, ring-fenced, sufficient staff are in place and highest impact actions are prioritised, to support and deliver on the plan.	All actions are funded for 2024. The Councils budget is agreed on an annual basis. The Council doesn't anticipate any funding constraints in the implementation of its actions under the draft Plan. The Council is also leveraging national funding for example through NTA active travel funding and Department of Housing funding for social housing retrofits, and National and EU funding through Codema, for example action E12 DeliveREE.
FIN-C629-55	No Climate Action Plan will succeed without the appropriate funding and access to financial resources at local, national and EU levels are vital to its success.	
FIN-C629-66	EU funding for Climate Actions appears to be absent from the Draft CAP. DCC have availed of same.	
FIN-C629-72	It is essential that all actions are adequately funded and resourced. It remains unclear from page 123 of the draft plan whether this is the case, although the mentioned expansion of the Council's core Climate Action team and references to government and European funding opportunities are positive. We strongly urge the Council to secure all necessary funding, ring-fence it, ensure sufficient staff are in place, and prioritise actions with the highest impact to effectively support and deliver on our Climate	All actions are funded for 2024. The council's budget is agreed on an annual basis. The council doesn't anticipate any funding constraints in the implementation of its actions under the draft Plan. The council is also leveraging national funding for example through NTA active travel funding and Department of Housing funding for social housing retrofits, and national and EU funding through Codema, for example action E12 DeliveREE.

	Action Plan. A number of important actions require funding from outside the Council, primarily central government. Prime among these are social housing retrofit and active travel infrastructure investment. In starting large-scale work in these areas, the Council initially faced capacity constraints and the size of central government grants was not a constraint on delivery. Now the point has been reached where Council is capable of delivering these investments at greater speed than funding is being allocated. The speed of rollout of social housing retrofit is entirely mismatched with the objective of halving emissions by 2030. Additionally, social housing retrofit investments will help to build the private sector retrofit capacity required to achieve retrofit in the private housing stock, both owner-occupied and rented. The Plan should set out the current slow rate of retrofit and make clear that the Council is capable of faster retrofit if funded, detailing the speed and scale of what is possible, and the level of funding required. Pretty much the same consideration as regards Council capacity and central funding applies to active travel infrastructure. Initially the Council lacked the capacity to draw down the available active travel funding from the NTA in its entirety but having increased that capacity, the availability of funding is now a constraint. The Plan should set out	The draft Plan has made reference to the fact that the Council is constrained by social housing retrofit funding and states: *the Council is constrained by government funding allocations in relation to social housing retrofits*, on page 42. The draft Plan will be amended to set out the current slow rate of retrofit and make clear that the Council is capable of faster retrofit if funded.. Proposed amendment: Although the revised programme provides for significant upscaling in the level of funding available; the Council is constrained by Government funding allocations in relation to social housing retrofits. **The council responds to the level of Government funding that it receives in yearly allocations for social housing retrofit programmes. The council received €3,905,234 funding in the 1st two years of the current scheme. This resulted in the retrofit of 158 properties. A further 120 completed this 3rd year.** Funding levels under this programme should increase annually to deliver a total of 36,500 social houses nationally, retrofitted to BER B2 or equivalent, by 2030. **The council analyses and reports annually on retrofits completed and any funding constraints limiting the numbers of properties completed to meet targets.** Action E17 will be amended as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating **where feasible** by 2030 **(subject to programmes and funding support).**

	what level of active travel infrastructure development is possible, and the scale of funding required.	
FIN-C629-64	The human resource capacity on climate action, namely the Climate Action Team is noted from this section though one might suggest that the responsibility for climate action extends to each, and every member of Fingal CC. Climate action should be seen as "core business" for all staff and job descriptions should indicate that and people should be held to account for what they do.	Fingal County Council notes comments made by the HSE in relation to human resource capacity. Climate action is actioned by all departments in Fingal County Council. The Climate Action Plan will be monitored by a dedicated climate action team working with all council departments, supported by a steering group at executive management level; and working with the Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment Strategic Policy Committee, and elected members.
FIN-C629-71	I think it is very important that we have a clear picture of projected costs of mitigation, adaptation and climate action contained within the report, even if there is not corresponding funding provided. It's important that we are able to in some way understand the extent to which plans remain unfunded. Without this clarity policymakers will not be in a strong position to work towards delivery.	The implementation of the draft Plan will be across all Council departments. Climate action is being mainstreamed into all Council business. Funding provision for departmental actions is addressed through annual budgetary processes and controls. Large elements of the Council's annual budget will have a climate action element. All actions are funded for 2024. The Council doesn't anticipate any funding constraints in the implementation of its actions under the draft Plan. National policy makers and the Department of Housing are aware of the local authority funding requirements for social housing retrofits.
		CE Recommendation: Text on page 42 will be reworded to include the following: Proposed amendment: Although the revised programme provides for significant upscaling in the level of funding available; the Council is constrained by Government funding allocations in relation to social housing retrofits. **The council responds to the level of Government funding that it receives in yearly allocations for social housing retrofit programmes. The council received €3,905,234 funding in the 1st two years of the current scheme. This resulted in the retrofit of 158 properties. A further 120 completed this 3rd year.** Funding levels under this

	programme should increase annually to deliver a total of 36,500 social houses nationally, retrofitted to BER B2 or equivalent, by 2030. **The council analyses and reports annually on retrofits completed and any funding constraints limiting the numbers of properties completed to meet targets.** Action E17 will be amended as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating **where feasible** by 2030 **(subject to programmes and funding support).**

Implementing and Reporting		
Environmental Governance Principles		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	We strongly support the environmental principles in Table 7.1 of the plan. We believe that such principles should be embedded into all the Council's work, not just in the context of the actions in the draft Climate Action Plan. Otherwise, there is a risk that work undertaken outside of the context of this plan could undermine climate action.	Given the importance of climate change, climate action is included as an overarching and cross-cutting theme across the Fingal County Development Plan in line with International, National and Regional policies and objectives. Chapter 5 Climate Action details Fingal's position in relation to this key issue, in terms of a policy approach to the transition to a low carbon economy and to Fingal becoming climate resilient, with a strong emphasis on reduction in energy demand and emissions, through a combination of effective mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change.
FIN-C629-72	We strongly endorse the environmental principles outlined in Table 7.1 of the plan. We believe these principles should be integrated into all of the Council's work. They should extend beyond the context of the draft Climate Action Plan in-so-far as they are interwoven into every aspect of the Councils work.	

	Failing to do so may risk undermining climate action in work conducted outside the scope of this plan. It is essential to uphold these principles across all Council activities to ensure a consistent commitment to environmental sustainability.	
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Implementing and Reporting		
Sustainable Development Goals		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-52	As SDG Champions we welcome the inclusion of SDGs into the plan. In its current presentation it would appear that this is an added-on exercise and was not an intrinsic force behind the development of the plan. The SDGs represents a strong framework of complex issues to unsure a more sustainable and better world for all. The 17 Individual Goals are all interlinked and need to be progressed together. The SDG framework should be embedded into all departments of FCC and across all actions. This will ensure that each action maximises its potential to contribute to this global plan as well as ensuring that there is no negative unintended impacts to any goal.	Fingal County Council notes comments made by Rush Tidy Towns in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The actions and objectives set out in the draft climate action plan contribute to the progression of Irelands commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Council has aligned each action of the draft Climate Action Plan with the SDG's whilst focusing on the climate goal. As referenced in the draft Climate Action Plan, the alignment is available to view in further detail in the appendices of this plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Implementing and Reporting		
Engagement and Collaboration with Stakeholders		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-57	The IGBC would like to stress the importance of collaboration with neighbouring counties, as if lower standards are allowed in one jurisdiction, it makes it more difficult for neighbouring local authorities to apply higher standards (e.g., for car parking spaces). Consistency of approach is critical.	Fingal notes and agrees with comments made by the IGBC in relation to collaboration with adjoining local authorities. The Council did collaborate with other Council's in drafting the plan.
FIN-C629-64	One would hope that there is collaboration with key stakeholders who have a responsibility for the protection of public health including the HSE, the EPA and Uisce Éireann for example.	Fingal County Council works with a variety of stakeholders to both prepare and implement the draft Climate Action Plan. These stakeholders include but are not limited to the EPA, Uisce Éireann and the HSE.
FIN-C629-75	There is a critical need to ensure adjoining LA's play their part. At present there are a number of issues with Section 4 Discharges from Co. Meath on the Delvin River - this will impact the delivery of measures if MCC do not play their part in addressing impacts on shared assets.	This is not a matter for the draft Climate Action plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Implementing and Reporting		
Integrating Policy and Frameworks		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-57	On tracking progress, while the suggested frameworks are good, we would like to encourage Fingal CoCo to use the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to capture data on the impact of its renovation programme. The framework was developed in close collaboration with Dublin City Council (Cork City, Laois and Offaly County Councils), and includes 15 environmental, social and economic indicators. While it can also be used in a very flexible way, e.g., you may use 3-4 indicators, the inclusion of indicators focusing on thermal comfort, IAQ and climate resilient, may make it easier for the Council to communicate effectively on the impact of its renovation programme. But the IGBC would be happy to share all the tools and training materials developed as part of that project.	The Council will review pilot schemes using indicators from the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework with the intention of applying to further stock post the initial project.
FIN-C629-64	The plan should support actions that move Ireland to “a low carbon, climate-resilient, and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050” as set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 – 2021. The latest Government Climate Action Plan 2023 should form the basis for developing a low carbon, climate-resilient, and environmentally sustainable Fingal by 2050 with interim targets for 2030.	Fingal County Council notes and agrees with this statement made by the HSE. The draft Plan has been developed in line with the national transition objective as outlined in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 "to pursue and achieve, the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by the end of 2050" and is prepared in line with guidance issued from the Department of Environment Climate and Communications and the National Climate Action Plan 2023. The actions included in this draft plan reflect this objective.

FIN-C629-64	The EHS further recommends that performance is measured against the plans contribution to delivering on the Healthy Ireland Framework	Fingal County Council notes this comment from the HSE. The Council will update and report progress on the implementation of the actions across all six action areas of the climate action plan through its relevant governance and reporting structures and communication channels.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Implementing and Reporting		
Action Suggestions		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: A plan that supports a just transition to a Climate Neutral Ireland and leaves no one behind.	Fingal County Council welcomes comments made by the HSE in relation to inclusivity. As stated in the targets of the Draft Fingal Climate Action Plan, this plan aims to facilitate a just transition across the County. This ensures that the transition towards meeting the National Climate Objective happens in a way that leaves no one behind. This is also reiterated in the national Climate Action Plan 2023 which states "Delivering a just transition is based on recognising the transformational level of change required to meet these targets and having a shared understanding that the transition is fair and just and that the costs are shared equitably. Our climate policies should therefore seek to protect the most vulnerable."
FIN-C629-64	Suggested Example Action: The plan should support action towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as set out in Agenda 2030. Specifically, it should deliver towards SDG 3	Fingal County Council notes comments made by the HSE in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The actions and objectives set out in the draft Climate Action Plan contribute to the progression of Irelands commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Council has aligned each action of the draft Climate Action Plan with the SDG's (including SDG 3) whilst focusing on the climate goal. As referenced in the draft climate action plan, the alignment is available to view in further detail in the appendices of this plan.
FIN-C629-64	The EHS recommends “the comply or explain” approach for all sections and staff in Fingal CC.	Climate action is a core part of business within Fingal County Council. In partnership with the CAROs and the Local Authority Services National Training Group (LASTNG), climate action training continues to be rolled out

		for the entire local authority sector, including elected representatives, to empower and upskill staff to act as leaders on climate action. In addition to this, there is regular climate action awareness messaging through internal Council communication channels. This work is supported by action C22 and C23.
FIN-C629-64	In the context of accountability and reporting the EHS recommends some degree of focus on capturing learning including learning from failure and suggest the inclusion of evaluation such as mid-term and end of term evaluation for the period of this climate action plan. Perhaps each of the four local authorities can conduct a peer led evaluation of each other?	Fingal County Council notes this comment from the HSE. The Council will update and report progress on the implementation of the actions across all six thematic areas of the draft Climate Action Plan through its relevant governance and reporting structures and communication channels. Fingal County Council regularly engages with the CARO and Dublin Local Authorities.
FIN-C629-64	Put Health at the core of the plan.	Fingal County Council notes this comment made by the HSE. Fingal's draft Climate Action Plan aims and targets reflect the national transition objective as outlined in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 *"to pursue and achieve, the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by the end of 2050"* and is prepared in line with guidance issued from the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

4.15 Submissions relating to Other Comments

Other Comments		
Collaboration		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-56	daa welcomes the opportunity to submit a response to Fingal's Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.... daa has made a commitment to achieve Net Zero Carbon Emissions across all of our operations by 2050 at the latest. Further to this, Dublin Airport is committed to achieving a 50% improvement in energy efficiency and a 51% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030, which aligns with the Fingal Climate Action Plan Targets. We welcome the Plan, but we would like to see a stronger focus on collaboration with businesses, particularly the aviation sector as this is unique to Fingal.	The Council welcomes the submission from the Dublin Airport Authority (daa). The Council believes the draft CAP is well balanced. The Council will continue to engage with the business sector through the implementation of the draft CAP. Actions relating to business are throughout the CAP and in particular in the Community Engagement theme.
FIN-C629-67	Through the Smart Balbriggan partnership, the Centre extends its' bevy of researchers for projects and offers support across many areas including the development of the Decarbonised Zone in Balbriggan, which provides ample opportunities to explore solutions together.	Fingal County Council notes comments of support made by Smart Balbriggan. The Council will engage with all stakeholders to influence and facilitate emissions reductions in the DZ.
FIN-C629-64	The EHS expresses the wish that the HSE is viewed as an external partner for all aspects of this plan in addition to Emergency Management. Perhaps Residents Associations can also be viewed at partners on a more micro level.	Fingal County Council notes the comment made by the HSE in relation to external partners. The Council recognises the importance of stakeholders and where relevant the Council will reach out to stakeholders for input and collaboration. The Councils work on engagement is reflected within the Community Engagement theme of the draft plan.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Other Comments		
Aviation Emissions		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-16	We note that Dublin Airport and the impact of air travel on greenhouse gas emissions are not mentioned at all - should Fingal County Council not at least aim to use its influence to reduce the impact of the aviation sector?	Aviation emissions are outside the scope of a local authority climate action plan. This is within the remit of the Dublin Airport Authority (daa), and the Department of Transport.
FIN-C629-29	One area which will seriously have to be taken into consideration is the effect the aircrafts are having on the environment as you only have to look at Ryanair GHG Emitter	
FIN-C629-34	In Fingal the biggest producer of carbon dioxide is the Air Traffic to and from Dublin Airport and this should be controlled and improved.	
FIN-C629-38	The biggest producer of GHG emissions in Ireland is airline flights from Dublin airport. FCC has the ability to influence the DAA or airport in reducing GHG emissions via the planning process. Please add a project to encourage the Airport to monitor and reduce GHG emissions.	
FIN-C629-40	Please do not forget to take into account Ireland's largest greenhouse gas emitter i.e., Dublin airport.	
FIN-C629-41	Please do not forget to take into account Ireland's largest greenhouse gas emitter i.e., Dublin airport.	

FIN-C629-42	Please do not forget to take into account Ireland's largest greenhouse gas emitter i.e., Dublin airport.	
FIN-C629-43	Please do not forget to take into account Ireland's largest greenhouse gas emitter i.e., Dublin airport.	
FIN-C629-74	Fingal County Council must address the largest emitter in the country and formalise a plan to reduce these emissions. Dublin Airport.	
FIN-C629-45	The emissions from Aircraft along the excessive noise has not been included in the climate change Strategy. Aircraft create more GHG emissions that any other mode of transport.	
FIN-C629-58	In your plan it's essential to take Irelands biggest greenhouse gas emitter being Dublin airport this information is from COP27. While all the measures in the plan are excellent but how effective can they be if the largest polluter is not being addressed. Both sustainable economic development of Dublin airport and tackling climate change need to be balanced they are not mutually exclusive Dublin Airport largest Irish polluter last year..	
FIN-C629-30	Aircraft ticket prices and the lack of taxation in the area is encouraging people to fly more to countries and zones that are badly impacted by climate change. In addition, airlines should be paying appropriate taxes.	The Council has no role in the regulation or operation of Dublin airport flight activities in the context of climate change, or in ticket pricing or the taxation of airlines.
FIN-C629-30	Dublin airport are currently involved in relocation of large quantities of PFAS contaminated soil from airport lands. Why is this land contaminated and what	This comment it outside the scope of the draft Climate Action Plan.

	is being done to prevent this happening in the future? Has this contamination spread to neighbouring areas?	
FIN-C629-30	In terms of noise pollution, up to 30,000 people in Fingal and East Meath are badly impacted by flightpaths in use from the North Runway. A 320 million investment on behalf of the Irish people is being misused by daa using these illegal flightpaths. Alternative flightpaths are available and should be used instead. The current situation is antagonising 30,000 people and is having a disastrous effect on their lives. This needs to be addressed urgently.	Dublin airport flightpaths are outside the scope of the draft Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan.
FIN-C629-59	The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recognises that Aviation NOx emissions have a significant impact on local air quality per the extract below of their 2022 Environmental report. *Aviation NOx emissions have impacts on local air quality and human health, both through emissions in and around airports, but also from emissions at altitude affecting background concentrations…* I would request that: FCC include air quality monitoring in the Fingal area along the flight path of aircraft to monitor emissions. Include NOx air quality requirements as part of planning Environmental Impact Assessments for the airport developments.	The airport carries out air quality monitoring as a condition of the permission for the North Runway, this information is available on the daa website and is submitted to the Council.
FIN-C629-56	As the airport is unique to Fingal, we would suggest an aviation transport section be included in the Transport section of the Fingal Climate Action Plan. Air travel is regularly singled out for its carbon emissions, and we	Aviation emissions are outside the scope of a local authority climate action plan. The Council will continue to support the ongoing implementation of the daa carbon reduction strategy through active participation in the Dublin Airport Environmental Working Group, and in particular through, support

	would welcome the opportunity to work with Fingal to collaborate on working with our airline partners to support them in reducing emissions and adoption and adaptation to all types of sustainable aviation fuels in terms of required infrastructure. Our Carbon Reduction Strategy discusses opportunities to work with our airport stakeholders and partners to address Scope 3 emissions at the airport.	and facilitation of more sustainable transport modes and smarter active travel options for surface access to and from the airport.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Other Comments		
Miscellaneous		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-26	We need a swimming pool out this way (Skerries) - please please please - surely there is some space somewhere- stop building houses with no school spaces, train spaces, GP spaces, crèche spaces and give us a swimming pool - people are driving 20 mins plus every day in every direction to get their kids to lessons	The provision of a swimming pool for the Skerries area is outside the scope of the draft CAP, however the Council has several supporting policies around 'Avoid Shift Improve' and transport emissions.
		CE Recommendation: No change to draft plan.

Other Comments		
Requested Edits		
Submission Reference Number	**Submission Summary**	**CE Response**
FIN-C629-51	Include reference to 2018 as the baseline year with every reference to "delivering a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 51% by 2030	Local Authorities must reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by 2030 in comparison to a 2018 baseline. Referral to the 2018 baseline is adequately mentioned throughout the draft plan with particular reference made to this data under the Baseline Emissions Inventory which can be found on page 25.
FIN-C629-51	Include Nature-Based Solutions in the Venn diagram intersect of Figure 1.1 Climate Action Mitigation and Adaptation Actions	The referenced graphic has been provided by the Climate Action Regional Offices (CARO). Nature Based solutions are addressed within this Venn Diagram under the term 'Green Infrastructure'.
FIN-C629-51	In the' Overview of Climate Change', include some implications of the future climate projections... In addition, please note the dangers of the Business and Usual approach i.e. an increase in the global mean temperature of 4o above pre-industrial levels.	Adequately addressed within the draft Plan. The draft CAP addresses future hazards and implications of climate change in the chapter 'Evidenced Based Climate Action'. These climate change projections are referred to as part of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (from pg. 30), which provides an assessment of climate change risks and impacts for Fingal.
FIN-C629-51	In the 'Potential Additional Benefits and Opportunities' section, please note reduced energy financial costs in the long-term given the increasing costs of fossil fuels	Fingal County Council notes comments made in relation to the co-benefits of climate action. The list of co-benefits acknowledged within the introduction and each thematic area of the draft climate action plan is non-exhaustive and balanced.
FIN-C629-51	Include publicly owned land such as green spaces in the list of actions for which the Council is 'Fully Accountable'. There is significant scope to improve the carbon sequestration and biodiversity of green spaces in urbanised areas.	This is adequately addressed in the draft CAP across the Nature Based Solutions list of actions and, also land use and acquisition actions.
FIN-C629-51	A note on how Fingal County Council plans to influence climate action beyond its jurisdictional area is needed given the extensive amount of agricultural land in Fingal	Adequately addressed within the draft CAP. The draft CAP includes actions for which the Council is fully accountable across its own buildings, operations, services and functions; and actions for which the Council can influence, co-ordinate and facilitate and advocate for climate action. The role of the Council is stated against each action under the title 'LA Role'.

		Actions such as but not limited to C1, C2, and C5 aim to increase climate awareness and assist in facilitating action with a variety of communities. Actions N16-N19 state how the Council intends to facilitate, influence, and coordinate climate action in relation to Food and Agriculture.
FIN-C629-51	Include “A range of other policies and plans support the Draft CAP including the Council's Corporate Plan, The County Development Plan, the Green Infrastructure Strategy, The Tree Strategy Forest of Fingal, River Basin Management Plan 2024-2027, and the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2030” in the Introduction.	Adequately addressed within the draft CAP. The Introduction on page 12 states “*A range of other policies and plans support the Draft CAP including the Council's Corporate Plan, The County Development Plan, the Green Infrastructure Strategy, The Tree Strategy - Forest of Fingal, and the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2030”.*
		CE Recommendation: No change to the draft Plan

4.16 Submissions on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Submission Reference Number	Submission Text	Detailed Response	Changes to NIR	Changes to SEA ER
FIN-C629-8	Dear LACAP Team, Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel Department, Naul Community Council welcomes the opportunity to engage with Fingal County Council's public consultation of the Draft Fingal Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. While we broadly welcome the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, we would like to highlight a critical omission from the Draft Plan which we feel must be addressed in order for the plan to be consistent with both National Law and European Directives. It is essential that any potential impacts on all relevant nearby European Sites and indeed any relevant Candidate European Sites are included in the Appropriate Assessment Screening Process, so that the public are fully informed of any potential impacts when considering and/or preparing submissions on the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. In this context, we feel it is important to rectify omissions at the earliest opportunity during the public consultation period. This may be addressed by publishing a revised Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and/or Errata document and consideration of extending the consultation period so that the public can fully consider the plan in its totality and any potential impacts which may arise from the Draft Plan.	The Draft LACAP has been supported by a Natura Impact Report as well as an AA Screening report. The AA Screening concludes that mitigation measures are required to avoid or minimise significant effects on European sites which are then detailed in the NIR. This consultation response appears to have missed the conclusion.	None	None.

	Naul Community Council intend to submit a further detailed submission on the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. However, in lieu of our more comprehensive assessment of, and feedback on the Draft Plan, we feel it would be prudent to highlight a critical omission from the Appropriate Assessment Screening in respect of the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan (LACAP) 2024-2029.			
	Omission of Candidate Special Protection Area (cSPA) from Appropriate Assessment Screening in respect of the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	The Draft LACAP focuses on high level processes and actions which will be implemented subject to existing planning and environmental regulation structures. The NIR identifies the actions which have potential to interact with ecological pathways and provides mitigation measures to this effect. Considering the details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236) it is identified that the environmental envelope previously	Update the NIR to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).	Update the SEA ER to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).
	In assessing the accompanying Natura Impact Report for the Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, Section 3 - Screening for Appropriate Assessment, prepared by Fehily Timoney and Company, completed on 15/09/2023, it is apparent that a site submitted to the European Commission in recent months has not been factored into the Appropriate Assessment Screening in respect of the Draft LACAP.			
	The site in question is the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236 - https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/spa/004236) which was formally announced on the 13th of July 2023 by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHGLH).			
	On the 13/07/2023, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage announced the designation of a new candidate SPA with the accompanying press release:			
	“Minister of State for Heritage and Electoral Reform, Malcolm Noonan TD, has announced details of Ireland’s largest ever protected area for birds. The new North-West Irish Sea Special Protection Area (SPA) is to be designated under the EU Birds			

	Directive and will cover more than 230,000 hectares of important marine waters for a range of bird species throughout the year. It increases the percentage of Ireland's marine waters which are protected under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives to over 9%. The new SPA adjoins twelve existing SPAs already designated along the coast in this area and the publication of detailed information and maps for the site brings certainty and clarity to a long mooted proposal for protections for marine birds in this area. Speaking today, Minister Noonan said: 'I am delighted that we have been able to realise a long-held ambition to extend and significantly improve the protections in place for our marine birds. This site, at more than 230,000 hectares, is the largest SPA designation for birds in Ireland's history. We are working hard as a Government to ensure we have robust protections in place for nature as we work to deliver on our offshore renewable energy objectives. Biodiversity action and climate action must go hand in hand.' Director General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Niall Ó Donnchú, said: 'This is a milestone day for the protection of Ireland's marine biodiversity. The estuaries and bays that open into the North West Irish Sea, along with connecting coastal stretches of intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats, and the more pelagic waters further out to sea provide safe feeding and roosting habitats for a range of bird species including the seabirds that breed at colonies along our islands and coastal headlands. Ireland rightly has ambition and purpose to make a significant contribution to the targets set in the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030. This new site is a determined step in that direction.'	considered covers the ecological concepts required for the protection of this site. Therefore, there are no additional ecological considerations required and the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236) will be added to the material considered within the final NIR for the plan. The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be clearly stated in the final NIR and subsequent determination that this site has been considered.		

	The new North-west Irish Sea SPA extends offshore along the coasts of counties Louth, Meath and Dublin. More detailed information about the site, including a map, a species list and a list of the Activities Requiring Consent (ARCs) for the site is available on www.npws.ie/protectedsites.			
	The new site will be a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Common Scoter; Red-throated Diver; Great Northern Diver; Fulmar; Manx Shearwater; Shag; Cormorant; Little Gull; Kittiwake; Black-headed Gull; Common Gull; Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Little Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Puffin, Razorbill and Guillemot.			
	The new site adjoins twelve existing SPAs already designated for the protection of birds along the coast. These are: Lambay Island SPA; Skerries Island SPA; Ireland's Eye SPA; Howth Head SPA; Rockabill SPA; South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA; Boyne Estuary SPA; River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA; Rogerstown Estuary SPA; Malahide Estuary SPA; Baldoyle Bay SPA and North Bull Island SPA."			
	See full press release here: https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/bc137-minister-noonan-announces-irelands-largest-protectedarea-for-birds/.			
	Legal Provisions for Candidate Sites in the Natura 2000 Network	This is in keeping with the details of the NIR report and methods undertaken.	None.	None.
	According to the DHLGH: "SACs and SPAs are fully protected by law in Ireland from when the Minister gives notice of his intention to designate the sites. At present, all SACs are candidate SACs. Candidate and proposed sites are included as part of the Natura 2000 network. Indeed, potential SPAs enjoy protection from the			

	time when they are identified as meriting consideration for designation."			
	The Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities, NPWS, also states:			
	"Article 6(3) requires that any plan or project that is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 site concerned but is likely to have a significant effect on it, on its own or in combination with other plans and projects, is to be authorised only if it will not adversely affect the integrity of that site. Screening for AA and, if screening indicates the need, AA itself, must be carried out and the assessment and conclusions recorded to ensure that existing and future plans or projects are not authorised if they are likely to adversely affect the integrity of a site. These safeguards are designed to ensure the conservation of Natura 2000 sites.			
	The requirements of the Habitats Directive in respect of plans and projects are similar in many respects to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of projects, and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of plans and programmes. However, the focus of AA is targeted specifically on Natura 2000 sites and their conservation objectives. Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive place strict legal obligations on Member States, with the outcomes of AA fundamentally affecting the decisions that may lawfully be made.			
	It is a basic responsibility of all agencies of the state, including planning authorities, to act diligently to ensure that their decisions in the exercise of their functions, as well as their actions, comply fully with the obligations of the Habitats Directive." (Source:			

	https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/guidanceappropriate-assessment-planning-authorities).			
	According to the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) Practice Note PN01 - Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, March 2021, Page 5:			
	'The screening determination must be based on scientific information relevant to the likely effects on the conservation objectives of the relevant European sites. The information should be up-to-date and based on the best available techniques and methods to estimate the presence and extent of effects. This is because if there is any scientific uncertainty as to the absence of significant effects, the project must be screened in for appropriate assessment.	The screening determination was undertaken and concluded that there was a need for Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. Therefore, this is in keeping with the existing report.	None	None.
	In the vast majority of cases the information provided by the applicant (including the project description) and publicly available information in relation to the European sites in question and information published by the NPWS, the EPA and others in relation to such sites, should provide a sufficient level of objective scientific information to allow the planning authority to make an informed decision on screening.'			
	Page 6 of OPR Practice Note PN01 outlines: '...Regulation 42(1) requires that any public authority (including a local authority) must carry out a screening for appropriate assessment of a plan or project, for which an application for consent is received or which a public authority wishes to undertake or adopt.			
	As such, although screening may not be required under the 2000 Act, it may still be required under the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended, and careful			

	consideration should be given to those regulations in carrying out all relevant functions.'			
	We express concern that the omission of a site within the Natura 2000 network from the AA Screening may result in the plan having likely significant effects on the recently designated site.	The screening determination will be amended to include the additional site. The LACAP focuses on high level processes and actions which will be implemented subject to existing planning and environmental regulation structures. The NIR identifies the actions which have potential to interact with ecological pathways and provides mitigation measures to this effect. Considering the details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236) it is identified that the environmental envelope previously	Update the AA Screening and associated determination to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).	Update the SEA ER to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).

		considered covers the ecological concepts required for the protection of this site. Therefore, there are no additional ecological considerations required and the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236) will be added to the material considered within the final NIR for the plan. The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be clearly stated in the final NIR and subsequent determination that this site has been considered.		
	As such, The Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 appears to be inconsistent with the requirements of S.I. 435 of 2004: European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and	The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be clearly	Update the AA Screening, associated	Update the SEA ER to include details of the

	Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011: European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011, and in contrary to the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015.	stated in the final NIR and subsequent determination that this site has been considered.	determination and NIR to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).	North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).
	In addition, any potential effects on the North-West Irish Sea cSPA have not been screened or are not available/accompanying the Draft Plan for public consideration/scrutiny. In this regard, care should be taken to ensure compliance with the Aarhus Convention.	The Aarhus Convention is an international agreement that gives people the right to access information about the environment. It also promotes public participation in decision-making and provides access to justice on environmental matters. The environmental envelope being considered is clearly stated and available to the public. The implications for the North-West Irish Sea	None.	None.

		cSPA are addressed by the existing mitigation measures presented and the AA process is not yet complete. It is procedure to amend all plans, programmes and strategies after public consultation and update environmental reports as appropriate. There is no precedent to re-engage with the public after this process. The final assessments will be made publicly available (as per the Aarhus Convention) upon adoption of the LACAP.		
	Comparative Analysis of other Local Authority Plan Appropriate Assessment Screening	Noted.	None.	None.

	Naul Community Council would like to reference other plans carried out by the Local Authority in recent months which have sufficiently screened all relevant sites within the Natura 2000 Network. Some weeks ago, the Draft Fingal Heritage Plan was open for public consultation from Wednesday 23 August to Wednesday 04 October 2023. The Appropriate Assessment Screening undertaken in respect of the Draft Heritage Plan 2024-2030 by Brady Shipman Martin, dated 08/08/2023, references the North-West Irish Sea cSPA on page 27 of the AA Screening Report (see: https://consult.fingal.ie/en/consultation/draft-fingal-heritage-plan-2024-2030). As such, the plan had been adequately screened. The Draft Heritage Plan 2024-2030 factored in the Candidate SPA, despite the fact that the intent to designate (12/07/2023) by the Minister was made less than a month prior to the Appropriate Assessment Screening report being completed 08/08/2023. When comparing the Draft Heritage Plan 2024-2030 to the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, which had an Appropriate Assessment Screening Report prepared on 15/09/2023 (over two months after the Minister signalled his intent to designate the site), it is rather concerning that AA Screening in respect of the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 did not factor in all sites within the Natura 2000 Network, despite there being a greater period of time to do so, when compared to the period afforded to the Draft Heritage Plan AA Screening from the point the Minister notified of his intention to designate.			

	Naul Community Council commend the fact that the Draft Heritage Plan 2024-2030 was sufficiently screened within a limited timeframe from the point the intent to designate the site was made by the Minister, However, we express concern as to why the LACAP could not achieve sufficient AA screening within a greater time period (2 months from the Ministers declaration to designate the site).			
	In this context, we cannot understand why there was any reason for the cSPA to be omitted from the AA Screening in respect of the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.			
	If the Heritage Office, with limited resources/personnel can ensure the delivery of a sufficiently screened Draft Plan for public consultation within a limited timeframe, then there would appear to be no reason as to why the Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel Department, with greater resources/personnel and time, could not also deliver a sufficiently screened Draft Plan for consultation.			
	Naul Community Council express some concern, as the aforementioned omissions/timelines may indicate potential issues with the impetus behind the delivery of the final LACAP 2024-2029 over the plan period. It is imperative that the ambition of the LACAP 2024-2029 is not compromised and that the plan's, objectives and goals are delivered in a timely fashion.			
	Prioritisation of Projects under the Draft LACAP	The information presented is in keeping with the environmental considerations within	AA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to	The SEA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to
	Given the omission of North-West Irish Sea cSPA for the draft LACAP 2024-2029 (see map below), issues arise as to how Actions have been identified for prioritisation within the Draft LACAP Plan.			

	For example, projects which have a direct connectivity to/relationship with or likely influence on Natura 2000 sites, such as the new North-West Irish Sea cSPA or other European Sites may need to be prioritised owing to obligations under EU Habitats and the Water Framework Directive.	the existing NIR. There are no sources for effects or ecological receptors identified in this submission and the associated online material. Therefore, the concerns are noted – but will be clarified in the text of the final AA Screening and NIR as well as the associated Determination Statements from the local Authority.	publication of the LACAP.	publication of the LACAP.
	As the cSPA has been omitted from the Draft LACAP and its Screening it raises the question as to whether the prioritisation of Actions within the LACAP has been done so in line with overarching European Obligations, such as those under the Water Framework Directive and emerging National Policy under the Draft Third Cycle River Basin Management Plan.			
	An example of a project, which given the recent cSPA designation and recommendations within the Draft River Basin Management Plan, which may now need to be prioritised, is a new project which has become a Local GIM Objective adopted in the Fingal Development Plan this year:			
	GIM31 - Prepare and implement wetland and river restoration project for Delvin River within the lifetime of this Development Plan in conjunction with local landowners and stakeholders. {As part of this project, consideration shall be given to address pollution of the Delvin River at Naul.}			
	(Source: Page 242 of Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029 Appendices, https://www.fingal.ie/development-plan-2023-2029).	Noted. Consultation is currently underway.	None.	None.
	(See reference to Delvin River under Draft River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027 Areas for Action here: https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/199138/ed726b60-2e23-4e7b-aa08-dc1fa9ef3663.pdf#page=null).			

	Given the relationship between this objective and the recently designated Natura 2000 site downstream, there is a greater onus on the LA to deliver this plan to achieve a more favourable WFD status of the river which discharges to a European Site, not least due to the fact the local objective is stated to be delivered 'within the lifetime of this development plan'.			
	Naul Community Council requests that this objective is included in the Draft LACAP, as at present there is only one other Action proposed west of the M1 motorway in rural Fingal and there is a need to ensure equity and even distribution of actions within the LACAP across the geographical area of the county.			
	AA Screening Revision Required	The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be updated accordingly all such information will be publicly upon adoption of the LACAP.	AA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.	The SEA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.
	Given that a recent Natura 2000 Network site was designated, which now encompasses over 55% of Fingal's coastline, there is a need for the AA Screening to be revised so that plan is fully screened against impacts/effects on sites within the Natura 2000 Network.			
	At present, it is unreasonable for the public to consider the plan which only screens sites encompassing less than half of the designated area of the county. The public must be equipped with all relevant information in order to make informed submissions on the Draft LACAP, given the societal challenges we face in a changing climate.			
	In this regard, it would be helpful if maps of designated sites were also included in the screening reports, as at present these are omitted.			
	Kind regards,			

	Ian Lennon Chairperson, Naul Community Council			
FIN-C629-16	It seems that there has been an oversight in omitting the North-West Irish cSPA (site code 004236 North-west Irish Sea SPA | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)) from the Appropriate Assessment Screening, this needs to be addressed - see the submission by Naul Community Council Concern Draft Climate Action Plan is inconsistent with the Habitats Directive | Fingal County Council Online Consultation Portal.	The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be updated appropriately. Accordingly, all such information will be publicly available upon adoption of the LACAP.	AA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.	The SEA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.
FIN-C629-51	We support Naul Community Council's request for inclusion of the North-West Irish cSPA (site code 004236) in the Appropriate Assessment screening as part of the Public Consultation, please include the Climate Change, Environment and Water Linkage Group of the Fingal PPN.	The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be updated appropriately. Accordingly, all such information will be publicly available upon adoption of the LACAP.	AA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.	The SEA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.
FIN-C629-52	The oversight in omitting the North-West Irish cSPA (site code 004236 North-west Irish Sea SPA | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)) from the Appropriate Assessment Screening, needs to be addressed - see the submission by Naul Community Council Concern Draft Climate Action Plan is inconsistent with the Habitats Directive | Fingal County Council Online Consultation Portal.	The AA process is not complete at this stage, and it will be updated appropriately. Accordingly, all such information will be	AA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to	The SEA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to

		publicly available upon adoption of the LACAP.	publication of the LACAP.	publication of the LACAP.
FIN-C629-53	Ireland's seafood industry (fishing and aquaculture) is one of the key stakeholders operating in the marine area and plays a vital role in the sustainability of our coastal communities. Over 15,000 people are employed around our coast both directly and indirectly. Many of these communities have very limited alternative employment and economic activity options. It is therefore essential that the socio-economic reliance on the seafood sector is fully recognised and is factored into any Climate Change Action plan. Fishing and food security is as key a part of Government Policy. Food Vision 2030 recognises and values the role of primary food producers.	Noted.	None	None.
	The Seafood industry is experiencing a period of difficult change, arising from the ongoing consequences of the EU UK Trade and Co-operation agreement which are specific and impactful on Ireland's seafood sector. There is now ever-increasing demand on the marine space from Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE), Marine Spatial Planning, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and other environmental measures.	Noted.	None	None.
	Our coastal communities and maritime sectors will continue to play a significant role in contributing to our climate goals and will continue to be consulted and supported in the transition to carbon neutrality. The seafood industry, through both the Sectoral Adaptation Plan (Agriculture, Forest and Seafood Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan) and the annual Climate Action Plan	The National Climate Action Plan (2023) and Sectoral Adaptation Plans have been considered in the SEA Process. The	None	None.

	(CAP23) continue to support initiatives to improve understanding of our marine area and ensure sustainable resource use, including through bio and circular economy initiatives. These plans require consideration in the SEA process.	relationship of the Plan with other relevant Plans and Programmes has been defined in Appendix 1 of the SEA. Inter-plan cumulative effects have been evaluated in Section 7 of the Draft SEA ER.		
	Also for consideration in the SEA process is the European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector as part of its Fisheries Policy Package. This proposes the establishment of an Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) to develop a roadmap for the energy transition of the sector towards climate neutrality by 2050. The roadmap will set out investment needs, sector initiatives and inform policy decisions to help achieve this transition. The ETP is a multi-stakeholder platform intended to promote co-operation, knowledge sharing and dialogue between private and public stakeholders in order to accelerate the energy transition in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. This Partnership will help to shape the development of future transitional actions for Ireland's seafood sector. Local authorities should include relevant steps to support a Just Transition for the sea fisheries and aquaculture sectors in their Climate Action Plans.	This commentary is noted. Local authorities in Ireland do not have a direct remit over the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The actions defined in the Plan are however mutually symbiotic and harmonious with the vision and measures defined in European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	Reference should be made to the European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Section 3.4 - *In-combination effects with Other Plans and Programmes*, and Appendix 2 - *Relationship*	Reference should be made to the European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Section 7.3 - *Potential Cumulative Effect of the Draft LACAP in combination with other Plans and Projects*, and Appendix 1 - *Relationship of*

		Insofar as the local authority's remit extends, the plan supports the protection and enhancement of the marine environment. The climate action defined in the plan has the potential to generate multiple climate action benefits, and co-benefits for the water and biodiversity environments and by extension the marine environment (i.e., biodiversity conservation and enhancement, coastal protection, water quality protection and improvements etc.).	*with other plans and programmes*, as appropriate.	*the Plan with other relevant Plans and Programmes*, as appropriate.
FIN-C629-22	The SEA should also assist in identifying ways to maximise the potential co-benefits of climate-related measures for air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e., win-win solutions).	Noted and agreed. It is noted that the Draft SEA Environmental Report (ER) has defined Environmental	None.	None.

		Governance Principles and action amendment suggestions to ensure climate action co-benefit opportunities are maximized. Various defined mitigation measures serve to promote win-win solutions.		
	We recommend that the findings of the SEA ER and NIS are fully reflected in the Plan, to ensure that the relevant recommendations are fully considered and integrated as appropriate.	Noted and agreed. Environmental mitigation measures in the form of Environmental Governance Principles and climate action amendment suggestions have been fully integrated into the Plan itself.	None	None
	Environmental Authorities Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with: • Environmental Protection Agency; • Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage; • Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications; • Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.	Noted. All listed Environmental Authorities have been consulted with as part of the SEA process.	None	None

	Non-Technical Summary You should ensure that the Non-Technical Summary includes the relevant information as required under Schedule 2 of S.I No. 434 0f 2004, as amended.	It is assumed that SI No. 434 is a typo and SI No. 435 is what was intended to be addressed with this statement. The requirements of Schedule 2 of SI No 435 have been noted and amendments to the NTS will be made as appropriate.	None	Update the NTS to reflect the relevant information as required under Schedule 2 of SI No 435 of 2004 as amended.
	Strategic Environmental Objectives We recommend that in considering strategic environmental objectives, they should where possible reflect the plan being prepared, rather than use more generic environmental objectives. This will help both in considering more specific monitoring and mitigation measures, when required.	Noted. The Strategic Environmental Objectives defined have been very specifically defined to reflect the themes, goals, objectives and climate action contained in the plan and in light of the potential environmental effects associated with Plan implementation.	None	None
	Alternatives	Noted.	None	None.

	We note the alternatives considered in the SEA and acknowledge the preferred option selected.			
	Mitigation Measures Where the potential for likely significant effects has been identified, you should provide appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimise these. You should also ensure that the Plan includes clear commitments to implement the relevant mitigation measures.	The SEA produced recommended a suite of mitigation measures in response to climate actions considered to have potentially significant environmental effects. Environmental Governance Principles have been defined for the purpose of underpinning and framing the defined climate actions. All activities and development supported by the defined climate actions shall be undertaken or influenced by the local authority, as appropriate, in accordance with these Environmental	None	None.

		Governance Principles. Mitigation has also been achieved by the integration of environmental considerations into the defined LACAP climate actions. These mitigation measures have been wholly integrated into the LACAPs. Section 8 of the SEA ER provides full detail of these environmental mitigation measures.		
	Monitoring, Implementation & Reporting The Monitoring Programme should be flexible to take account of specific environmental issues and unforeseen adverse impacts should they arise. It should consider and deal with the possibility of cumulative effects. Monitoring of both positive and negative effects should be considered. The monitoring programme should set out the various data sources, monitoring frequencies and responsibilities.	The SEA Monitoring Programme established for the Draft LACAP is contained in the SEA ER. This monitoring programme has been developed in accordance with EPA guidelines entitled	None	Update the SEA monitoring programme to ensure SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1 accommodate the monitoring of positive effects arising

	If the monitoring identifies adverse impacts during the implementation of the Plan, then you should ensure that suitable and effective remedial action is taken. Guidance on SEA-related monitoring is available on the EPA website at 06695-EPA-SEA-Statements-and-Monitoring-Report.pdf	'*Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring*' (2020). The monitoring programme is multi-facetted, broad in scope and has been designed to allow for a flexible and adaptive approach to SEA monitoring during Plan implementation. The monitoring programme has been designed to inherently measure cumulative effects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. This plan considers both positive and negative effects, as per the following statement from the SEA text: *'Where monitoring identifies that the*		due to plan implementation. Provide additional detail on monitoring programme data sources

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

		overall vision and high-level objectives of the plan.' It is noted however that additional opportunities exist in relation to monitoring the positive environmental effects of defined climate action – in connection with SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1. The SEA monitoring programme will be updated to ensure SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1 accommodate the monitoring of positive effects arising due to plan implementation. The monitoring programme includes detail on the indicators, targets and data sources to be used to monitor and measure progress. Some additional detail		

		on data sources has however been provided to better guide the SEA monitoring to be carried out across plan implementation. A commitment to remedial action in the event SEA monitoring shows the implementation of the Plan is having adverse environmental effects has been made in the SEA.		
	EPA State of the Environment Report Our State of Environment Report, Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020 (SOER2020) identifies thirteen 'Key Messages for Ireland'. Delivering Ireland's long-term sustainable development and environmental objectives will involve many different stakeholders to address these key actions. The report recognises the need for full implementation of existing environmental legislation and review of governance/coordination on environmental protection across public bodies. The EPA are currently preparing the next iteration of the SOER report, which will be published in 2024. We recommend that a	Noted.	None	None

	commitment is made in the Plan, to take account of any relevant recommendations in the SOER 2024 report, once published, in implementing the Plan over its lifetime.			
	SEA Statement – "Information on the Decision" Once the Plan is adopted, you should prepare an SEA Statement that summarises: • How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan; • How the Environmental Report, submissions, observations and consultations have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan; • The reasons for choosing the Plan adopted in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and, • The measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan. You should send a copy of the SEA Statement with the above information to any environmental authority consulted during the SEA process.	Noted. An SEA statement will be produced and circulated to any environmental authority consulted during the SEA process.	None	None
	Future Amendments to the Plan You should screen any future amendments to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the "environmental assessment" of the Plan	Noted.	None	None
FIN-C629-72 (extracts	Can the plan point to where information on the existing locally important sites for biodiversity are, and set an action to increase the number of locally important biodiversity areas. The climate action plan could set a target of increasing the coverage of these locally	High-level detail on the baseline Biodiversity environment has	None	None

relevant to SEA/AA)	important areas, or increase the number of them, and could set out a list of areas which could be considered for inclusion.	been provided in 4.3 of the SEA ER (relative to the focus of Plan action). Further baseline detail on Biodiversity sites in the local authority functional area is provided in the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan. It is noted several Biodiversity related Strategic Environment Objectives (SEO) have been defined under the SEA Monitoring Framework presented in the SEA ER. For example: • SEO B3 has a target to *'Increase linear metres of riparian corridor enhanced with native planting.'*		

		• SEO B5 has a target to *'Increase quantum of improved biodiversity areas.'*		
	We strongly endorse the environmental principles outlined in Table 7.1 of the plan. We believe these principles should be integrated into all of the Council's work. They should extend beyond the context of the draft Climate Action Plan in-so-far as they are interwoven into every aspect of the Councils work. Failing to do so may risk undermining climate action in work conducted outside the scope of this plan. It is essential to uphold these principles across all Council activities to ensure a consistent commitment to environmental sustainability.	This is noted. The Environmental Governance Principles defined in the Plan arose as a result of the SEA process to date.	None	None

4.17 Summary of Chief Executive's recommendations for Proposed Modifications

The following provides a list of minor modifications which have been proposed by the Chief Executive, on foot of public consultation of the Draft Climate Action Plan. The proposed modifications are listed by the relevant Draft CAP section heading. All proposed modifications have been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening. The list contained in this section is for ease of reference and should be read in conjunction with the full Chief Executive's Report.

Draft CAP Section and Page	Proposed Modifications	SEA & AA Assessments
Energy and Buildings: Action E8 pg. 45	Action E8 will be reworded as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; **and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings**. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	SEA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Energy and Buildings: Text pg. 42	Text on page 42 will be reworded to include the following. Proposed amendment: Although the revised programme provides for significant upscaling in the level of funding available; the Council is constrained by Government funding allocations in relation to social housing	SEA & AA - NA

	retrofits. **The council responds to the level of Government funding that it receives in yearly allocations for social housing retrofit programmes. The council received €3,905,234 funding in the 1st two years of the current scheme. This resulted in the retrofit of 158 properties. A further 120 completed this 3rd year.** Funding levels under this programme should increase annually to deliver a total of 36,500 social houses nationally, retrofitted to BER B2 or equivalent, by 2030. **The council analyses and reports annually on retrofits completed and any funding constraints limiting the numbers of properties completed to meet targets.**	
Energy and Buildings: Action E17 pg. 46	Action E17 will be amended as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating **where feasible** by 2030 **(subject to programmes and funding support).**	SEA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions.

		This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Action development text page 22:	Text on page 22 will be reworded to include the following: "Action review and development is one of the key building blocks of this Draft Plan. This has been an iterative process, - building on the successful implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan 2019 – 2024, and associated learnings. Teams aimed to develop SMART actions (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timebound) and considered the full role of the Council, where the Council could influence, facilitate / co-ordinate, and advocate for climate action. **Each action in the Climate Action Plan includes a tracking measure, and timeframe (for the completion of the action).**	SEA & AA – NA
Evidenced Based Climate Action: pg. 28	**The Council will improve the legibility of the figures on page 28 of the draft Plan.**	SEA & AA - NA
Nature Based Solutions: Action N16 pg. 79	Action N16 will be reworded as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments **and community gardens** as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	SEA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County

		Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Change to NIR (AA)	**Update the NIR to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).**	NA
Change to SEA ER	**Update the SEA ER to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).**	NA
Change to NIR (AA)	**Update the AA Screening and associated determination to include details of the North-West Irish Sea cSPA (site code 004236).**	NA

Change to NIR (AA)	**Reference will be made to the European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Section 3.4 - *In-combination effects with Other Plans and Programmes*, and Appendix 2 - *Relationship with other plans and programmes*, as appropriate.**	NA
Change to SEA ER	**Reference will be made to the European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Section 7.3 - *Potential Cumulative Effect of the Draft LACAP in combination with other Plans and Projects*, and Appendix 1 - *Relationship of the Plan with other relevant Plans and Programmes*, as appropriate.**	NA
Change to SEA ER	**Update the NTS to reflect the relevant information as required under Schedule 2 of SI No 435 of 2004 as amended.**	NA
Change to SEA ER	**Update the SEA monitoring programme to ensure SEOs PHH1, L1, AQN2, TR1 accommodate the monitoring of positive effects arising due to plan implementation.** **Provide additional detail on monitoring programme data sources**	NA

Change to NIR(AA)	**AA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP.**	NA
Change to SEA ER	**The SEA documentation will be updated appropriately prior to publication of the LACAP**	NA
Chief Executive's Recommendation	Actions E30 / E31 (pg. 48) will be reworded as follows: ~~**Work with SMEs in partnership with SEAI to promote energy efficient adaptations. Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through the energy efficiency grant from LEO.**~~ **Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.** Tracking Measure: **# of SMEs availing of Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant**	SEA - This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Chief Executive's Recommendation	Action E32 (pg.48) will be reworded as follows: E32: Conduct research ~~**and develop case studies from**~~ **into** the Council's historic building stock that ~~**undertake**~~ **consider** pre-	SEA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation.

	and post-works energy performance ~~**assessments**~~ and devise **advice on** appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners. Action E32 Tracking Measure will be amended to: **# of advisory notes completed**	This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Chief Executive's Recommendation	The new national Climate Action Plan 2024 was approved by Government on Wednesday 20th December 2023. Having regard to Section 1 Introduction of the Draft CAP, the following text is to be added: **Climate Action Plan 2024** **Climate Action Plan 2024 builds upon previous Plans, 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.**	SEA & AA – NA

	CAP24 recognises that local government has a key role to play in implementing measures to meet Ireland's national climate targets and in supporting and mobilising climate action, at the regional and local levels. This role will increase with the development of Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAP). These Plans will provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, promoting a better public understanding of climate related risks at the local level and addressing context specific conditions. **CAP24 includes the following local government specific climate actions:** **LG/24/1 - Adopt the Local Authority Climate Action Plans** **LG/24/2 - Develop Decarbonising Zones** **LG/24/3 - Develop a monitoring and reporting system for the Local Authority Climate Action Plans** **LG/24/4 - Review and update the Climate Action Charter** **LG/24/5 - Roll out Phase 2 of the Smart and Sustainable Mobility Accelerator Programme** **LG/24/6 - Support Cork and Dublin in the EU Climate - neutral and Smart Cities Mission** **The Council will continue to have regard to the national Climate Action Plan (and revisions thereof) in implementing and monitoring the local authority Climate Action Plan.**	

	This would result in the deletion of the following text on page 15 of the Draft Plan: ~~**The National Climate Action Plan 2023, launched on 21st December 2022, is the second annual update to the States' Climate Action Plan 2019, and the first to be prepared under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. It followed the introduction in 2022 of economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emission ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) sets out a roadmap to 2025 towards taking decisive action to halve emissions by 2030 and reach net zero, no later than by the end of 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government.**~~	
Chief Executive's Recommendation	The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, RWMPO's, have prepared a Draft National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy, NWMPCE, which will be made in Q1 2024 and cover the period 2024 – 2030. Having regard to Section 1 Introduction of the Draft CAP, the following text is to be added: **National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy** **The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy has been prepared by the Local Government Sector arising from its**	SEA & AA – NA

	obligations under the Waste Management Act. The Plan sets out a framework for the management of waste for the period 2024-2030 and adopts the ambition of 0% Waste Growth for every individual each year for the lifetime of the plan. The Plan sets out targets for the reduction of waste from households, businesses, and the construction sector and includes targets for improved compliance on the segregation of waste and the reuse and repair of materials. **Core Policy 2 of the Plan relates to Climate Action and supports the delivery of the measures and actions prescribed in the Climate Action Plan to contribute to achieving the national climate targets.** **Circularity is a key driver of the National Waste Management Plan and is a common denominator across all sixteen focus areas in the Plan, with associated targeted policies and priority actions for implementation.** **The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy is where circularity meets climate action and where the benefits of improved practices on waste prevention and management will contribute to the achievement of Ireland's climate targets over the coming years.**	

	The Plan was developed in collaboration with key partners and stakeholders and contains a range of key deliverables to ensure that the collaborative approach continues throughout the implementation phase of the Plan. The achievement of the priority actions set out in the plan will make a significant contribution to climate action and the co-ownership of the actions emphasises the contribution that all stakeholders must make. **The implementation of the Plan will include continuous analysis of material flows and waste streams as key indicators for the achievement of the Plan ambition and targets and the Plan commits to an annual evaluation of the impact of the Plan on Circularity and Climate Action**	
Chief Executive's Recommendation	Action R14 (pg. 87) will be reworded as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan **and Sustainable Fingal.** Tracking measure will be amended to: Measures Implemented ~~**Review completed**~~.	SEA - This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts.

		This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Chief Executive's Recommendation	The following new action will be added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Draft Plan (pg. 88): Reference: **R14B** Action: **Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.** Tracking Measure: **Review Completed**	SEA - This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the initiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process. AA - This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council

	Timeframe: **2024** Mitigation/Adaptation: **Mitigation** LA Role: **Full Accountability/Influence** Lead Department(s)**: Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development**	under the initiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
Chief Executive's Recommendation	The following text will be added to the Safe Routes to School text in the draft Plan (pg. 55): **As with all cycling and walking infrastructure projects, individual communications plans are prepared and executed for each Safe Routes to School project. These plans include communications to local residents and to the school community before delivery, during delivery and following completion.**	This amendment clarifies the proactive community engagement and communication which will be undertaken before, during and after the delivery of Safe Routes to School projects. This amendment does not alter the potential environmental effects associated with Safer Routes to School projects that have been already considered under SEA and AA processes to date. It does not introduce any additional environmental effects not already mitigated against under the Plan.
Chief Executive's Recommendation	The following text will be added to the Conservation and Preservation text in the draft Plan (pg. 75): **Wetland restoration projects are included in the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan at the three estuaries, St Itas, Bog of the Ring and Garristown Bog.**	This amendment clarifies the wetland restoration projects supported under the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2022- 2030. This amendment does not alter the defined climate actions in the Local Authority Climate Action Plan, or the scope of potential environmental effects associated with these actions – which have been considered already under SEA and AA processes. The change does not introduce any additional environmental

		effects not already mitigated against under the Plan.
Chief Executive's Recommendation	**Minor Text Changes** The Chief Executive recommends a number of minor text changes to the Draft Plan. These include correction of typographical errors, clarifications and references.	SEA & AA – NA
Chief Executive's Recommendation	**Minor Text Changes** The Chief Executive recommends that where the Department Name '~~**Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel'**~~ or '~~**ECAAT**~~' is mentioned that it is updated to '**Environment, Climate Action, Active Travel and Sports Department'** or '**ECAATS**'.	SEA & AA – NA
Chief Executive's Recommendation	**Minor Text Changes** The Chief Executive recommends that where the text mentions '~~**The National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029**~~' it is updated to '**The National Waste Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030'**	SEA & AA – NA
Chief Executive's Recommendation	**Minor Text Changes** A small number of actions may be renumbered as a result of action inclusion as per these recommendations.	SEA & AA – NA

5 Conclusions

This Chief Executive's Report on the submissions received to the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, during Public Consultation, is hereby submitted to the Elected Members of the Local Authority, for their consideration.

Elected Members will be briefed through a special sitting of the Climate Biodiversity and Environment SPC on the 31st of January 2024 to provide an overview of the Chief Executive's Report. The February 2024 Council Meeting of Fingal County Council must decide by resolution, whether to:

- approve, or
- approve, subject to such modifications as they consider appropriate, the local authority climate action plan.

Taking into account the Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, this Chief Executive's Report on Draft Plan Public Consultation, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment Screening of Chief Executive's Recommendations, **it is proposed that the Draft Climate Action Plan be approved by the Elected Members,** in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

Within thirty (30) days of the approval of the final local authority Climate Action Plan by the Elected Members, the Council will publish the final plan. The Climate Action Plan shall have effect for a period of five years from the date on which it is approved by the Elected Members.

Resolution

In accordance with Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and having considered the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 and the Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received, **this Council hereby resolves to APPROVE and ADOPT the Draft Plan.**

A screening determination for the need for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been made by Fingal County Council for the Modifications to the Draft Plan, under Directive 2001/42/EC. The screening assessment was carried out using the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects as set out in Schedule 1 of S.I. 435/2004, as amended. Following assessment of the criteria and having regard to the nature of the Modifications to the Draft Plan and the potential for likely significant environmental effects associated with the Modifications, Fingal County Council has concluded that the Modifications to the Draft Plan, will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed by S.I. No. 477/2011, as amended, requires that a final determination is made as to whether a plan or project would adversely affect the integrity of a European site. Fingal County Council, pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Habitats

Directive, as transposed by S.I. No. 477/2011, as amended, determines that the adoption and implementation of the LACAP will not individually, or in combination with any other plan or project, adversely affect the integrity of any European site.

Appendix 1: List of Persons, Organisations and Bodies who made Submissions.

Submission Reference	Name
FIN-C629-2	Blake Jensen
FIN-C629-3	Gareth Hickey
FIN-C629-5	Sean Macken
FIN-C629-6	Darren Brennan
FIN-C629-7	Anthony Donnelly
FIN-C629-8	Naul Community Council
FIN-C629-9	André Baumann
FIN-C629-10	ESB
FIN-C629-11	Holly McGowan
FIN-C629-12	André Baumann
FIN-C629-13	Gráinne Ryan
FIN-C629-14	Caoimhín Ó Ciaruáin -Department of Transport
FIN-C629-15	Pat O'Gorman
FIN-C629-16	Sustainable Skerries
FIN-C629-17	Liz Heffernan
FIN-C629-18	Global Action Plan
FIN-C629-19	Uisce Éireann
FIN-C629-20	Skerries Tidy Towns Committee
FIN-C629-21	Leisha Heffernan
FIN-C629-22	EPA
FIN-C629-23	Ecological Group Parish of Donabate, Portrane and Balheary
FIN-C629-24	Julie Flanagan
FIN-C629-25	Margaret Libreri
FIN-C629-26	Jean Farrelly
FIN-C629-27	Carmel Keeling
FIN-C629-28	Emilio Dettori
FIN-C629-29	John Chalkley
FIN-C629-30	Alan Lynch
FIN-C629-31	Sarah Kennedy
FIN-C629-32	Angela Donnolly
FIN-C629-33	Howard Smith
FIN-C629-34	Mairead Fitzsimons
FIN-C629-35	Gas Networks Ireland
FIN-C629-36	Mary Attridge-Jones
FIN-C629-37	LAWPRO
FIN-C629-38	William Dempsey
FIN-C629-39	Damien Carbery
FIN-C629-40	Annette Cashell
FIN-C629-41	Neil Cashell
FIN-C629-42	Neil Cashell

FIN-C629-43	Paul Gibson
FIN-C629-44	Community Gardens Ireland
FIN-C629-45	Community
FIN-C629-46	Gerald O'Halloran
FIN-C629-47	FingalOneFuture
FIN-C629-48	Ballyboughal Community Council
FIN-C629-49	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
FIN-C629-50	Ballbriggan Sustainable Energy Community CLG
FIN-C629-51	Biodiverse Balbriggan
FIN-C629-52	Rush Tidy Towns
FIN-C629-53	Sea Fisheries Coordination DAFM
FIN-C629-54	Balbriggan Tidy Towns
FIN-C629-55	Fingal Chamber
FIN-C629-56	daa
FIN-C629-57	Irish Green Building Council
FIN-C629-58	Brid Feehily
FIN-C629-59	William Dempsey
FIN-C629-60	Jennifer Mahon
FIN-C629-61	Aoibhinn Tormey
FIN-C629-62	The Socratics Think Tank
FIN-C629-63	Edward Stevenson
FIN-C629-64	HSE Environmental Health
FIN-C629-65	Meath County Council
FIN-C629-66	Ciaran Cuffe
FIN-C629-67	Smart Balbriggan
FIN-C629-68	Sandra Shanagher- 2nd Year Climate Action Class in St. Finians Community College Swords
FIN-C629-69	Not Here Not Anywhere
FIN-C629-70	Siobhan Clifford
FIN-C629-71	Cllr Ian Carey
FIN-C629-72	Green Party (Cllr David Healy)
FIN-C629-73	Balrothery Community Association
FIN-C629-74	St Margarets Ward Residents Group- Liam O'Gradaigh
FIN-C629-75	Ian Lennon
FIN-C629-76	Fingal Active Travel Group
FIN-C629-77	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications

Note: Submission reference numbers FIN-C629-1 and FIN-C629-4 were tests and were not published.

Appendix 2: Public Notice of Draft Plan Public Consultation

NOTICE OF THE PREPARATION OF THE FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL DRAFT CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

Notice is hereby given that Fingal County Council has, pursuant to Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, prepared a Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.
The Draft Plan is accompanied by an Environmental Report, prepared in accordance with the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004 as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011) for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) Natura Impact Report, pursuant to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
The Draft Climate Action Plan sets out how the local authority can promote a range of mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to help deliver on the national climate obligations and the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

Public Consultation
The Fingal County Council Draft Climate Action Plan, the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report and Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Report, will be on display from 9:00am on 20th September to 23:59pm on 3rd November 2023, at the following locations:

online at https://consult.fingal.ie/

- at County Hall, Main St, Swords, Co. Dublin (Postcode K67X8Y2) Monday to Thursday (excluding Bank Holidays) between the hours of 9am to 5pm and Friday 9am to 4:30pm.
  Find Us here: Contact Us | Fingal County Council
- at Civic Offices, Grove Road, Blanchardstown, D15, (Postcode D15W638) Monday to Thursday (excluding Bank Holidays) between the hours of 9am to 5pm and Friday 9am to 4:30pm.
  Find Us here: Contact Us | Fingal County Council

at the following Council libraries during normal opening hours, during the consultation period:

- Balbriggan Library
- Baldoyle Library
- Blanchardstown Library
- Donabate Portrane Library
- Garristown Library
- Howth Library
- Malahide Library
- Rush Library
- Skerries Library
- Swords Library

Find Us here: Fingal Library Network | Fingal County Council
Public consultation events will be advertised during the consultation period on www.fingal.ie.

Submissions/Observations
Written submissions or observations regarding the Draft Climate Action Plan, SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report, are invited from members of the public and other interested parties. You can make a submission or observation between 9:00am on 20th September to 23:59pm on 3rd November 2023, through the following options only:

- A written submission can be made electronically through the Council's Public Consultation Portal https://consult.fingal.ie/ between 9:00am on 20th September to 23:59pm on 3rd November 2023, **OR**

- In writing to the Climate Action Coordinator - Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel Department, Fingal County Council, County Hall, Main St, Swords, Co. Dublin (Postcode K67X8Y2).

The closing date for receipt of submissions or observations is 23:59pm 3rd November 2023.
Please make your submission or observations by **one** medium only i.e., online, **or** hard copy.
Submissions or observations should include your name and address and, where relevant, details of any organisation, community group or company etc. which you represent. Children, or groups or associations representing the interests of children, are particularly encouraged to make submissions or observations regarding the foregoing.
Written submissions or observations with respect to the Draft Plan that are made within the period stated, will be taken into consideration before the making of the Plan.
Please note **LATE** submissions or observations will **not** be considered. You are strongly advised to make your submission or observation as early as possible.
Fingal County Council's GDPR privacy policy is on the consultation portal and a hard copy of the policy will accompany hard copies of the draft Plan, where these are available.

Dated:

_____
David Storey
Director of Service Environment, Climate Action, and Active Travel Department

Appendix X: SEA Screening Conclusion and Determination and AA Screening Conclusion and Determination

SEA Screening Conclusion and Determination

CE Order Reference ENV/0020/2024

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL

RECORD OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDER

Modifications to the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 for the Fingal County Council's functional area

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Determination under SEA Directive 2001/42/EC as transposed into Irish law under the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435/2004), as amended

Fingal County Council has prepared a Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) for the Fingal County Council's functional area for the years 2024 – 2029 under Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.

A screening determination for the need for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been made by Fingal County Council for the Modifications to the Draft LACAP under Directive 2001/42/EC. The screening assessment was carried out using the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects as set out in Schedule 1 of S.I. 435/2004, as amended.

The Modifications to the Draft LACAP have been made following a review of the issues raised during the prescribed public consultation period for the Draft LACAP from Wednesday 20th September 2023 to Friday 3rd November 2023 and subsequent consideration by Fingal County Council.

The Draft LACAP has been informed by a SEA and an SEA Environmental Report has been prepared outlining the likely environmental effects of the Plan in accordance with the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC. Measures have been integrated into the Draft LACAP that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development.

Following assessment of the criteria and having regard to the nature of the Modifications to the Draft LACAP and the potential for likely significant environmental effects associated with the Modifications, Fingal County Council has concluded that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment.

This determination has been made following consideration of the information contained in an SEA Screening Report for the Modifications to the Draft LACAP, and the criteria set out in Schedule 1 to S.I. 435/2004, as amended. The principal reasons the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment are as follows:

- The modifications are only intended to provide clarification on existing Climate Actions defined in the Draft LACAP and make the LACAP more operative and focussed.
- The modification are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered in the SEA Environmental Report for the Draft LACAP.

Taking account of the above, it is determined that full SEA is not required to be undertaken for the Modifications to the Draft LACAP.

An SEA Statement will be prepared following adoption of the LACAP, which will detail the SEA process undertaken for the LACAP.

Page 1 of 2

CE Order Reference ENV/0020/2024

Catherine ODonovan

Recommender Catherine ODonovan

Senior Executive Officer

ORDER:

David Storey

Approver David Storey

Director Of Services

19/1/2024 **Dated**

thereunto empowered by order of the Chief Executive, Fingal County Council C.E No 8692 delegating to me all powers, functions and duties in relation to the Council of the County of Fingal in respect of this matter.

AA Screening Conclusion and Determination

CE Order Reference ENV/0019/2024

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL

RECORD OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDER

Modifications to the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2028 for the Fingal County Council's functional area

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Determination under the EU's Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC Article 6(3) as transposed into Irish law under Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011), as amended

Fingal County Council has prepared a Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) for the Fingal County Council's functional area for the years 2024 – 2029 under Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.

A screening determination for the need for Appropriate Assessment (AA) has been made by the Council in respect of the Modifications to the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directives) and Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

The Modifications to the Draft LACAP have been made following a review of the issues raised during the prescribed public consultation period for the Draft LACAP from Wednesday 20th September 2023 to Friday 3rd November 2023 and subsequent consideration by Fingal County Council.

The Draft LACAP has been informed by an AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared outlining the likely environmental effects of the Plan on European sites in accordance with the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Measures have been integrated into the Draft Plan that mitigate its potential effects on any European site.

Following assessment and having regard to the nature of the Modifications to the Draft LACAP and the potential for likely significant environmental effects associated with the Modifications, Fingal County Council has concluded, in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

This determination has been made following consideration of the information contained in an AA Screening Report for the Modifications to the Draft LACAP. The principal reason the Modifications to the Draft LACAP do will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, are as follows:

- The modification are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects, including effects on ecological processes or European sites, not already considered in the NIR for the Draft LACAP.

Taking account of the above, it is determined that full AA is not required to be undertaken for the modifications to the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029.

An AA Conclusion Statement will be prepared following adoption of the Plan, which will detail the AA process undertaken for the Plan.

Caitríona O'Dowd

CE Order Reference ENV/0019/2024

Recommender Catherine ODonovan

Senior Executive Officer

ORDER:

David Storey

Approver David Storey

Director Of Services

19/1/2024 **Dated**

thereunto empowered by order of the Chief Executive, Fingal County Council C.E No 8692 delegating to me all powers, functions and duties in relation to the Council of the County of Fingal in respect of this matter.

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 25

DRAFT CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024 – 2029

Resolution

In accordance with Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and having considered the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 and the Chief Executive's

Report on Submissions Received, **this Council hereby resolves to APPROVE and ADOPT the Draft Plan.**

A screening determination for the need for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been made by Fingal County Council for the Modifications to the Draft Plan, under Directive 2001/42/EC. The screening assessment was carried out using the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects as set out in Schedule 1 of S.I. 435/2004, as amended. Following assessment of the criteria and having regard to the nature of the Modifications to the Draft Plan and the potential for likely significant environmental effects associated with the Modifications, Fingal County Council has concluded that the Modifications to the Draft Plan, will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed by S.I. No. 477/2011, as amended, requires that a final determination is made as to whether a plan or project would adversely affect the integrity of

a European site. Fingal County Council, pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed by S.I. No. 477/2011, as amended, determines that the adoption and implementation of

the LACAP will not individually, or in combination with any other plan or project, adversely affect the integrity of any European site.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

AA Screening Report For Modifications To The Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Date: **January 2024**

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Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for Modifications to the Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

User is responsible for Checking the Revision Status of This Document

Rev. No.	Description of Changes	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Date:
1	Final	BF/AMW	AT	AT	18/01/2024

Client: Fingal County Council

Keywords: Appropriate Assessment Screening Report, Appropriate Assessment, AA, Natura Impact Report, LACAP, Climate Action Plan Implementation Plan.

Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this AA Screening Report for Modifications to the Local Authority Climate Action 2024 - 2029 to Fingal County Council.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This is the Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report for modifications to the Fingal County Council (FCC) Local Authority Climate Action Plan (referred to as either the 'LACAP' or the 'Plan') 2024 - 2029.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organization and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period.

1.2 Plan-making Process to Date

A draft version of the LACAP was prepared. This document was accompanied by a Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) which considered, evaluated and presented the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites and presented mitigation measures to avoid or minimise identified effects. This AA process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive[1] and transposing national legislation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was also undertaken on the Draft LACAP in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive[2] and transposing national legislation. A Draft SEA Environmental Report which considered the effects of the Draft LACAP on the environment was therefore prepared also. The Draft NIR suitably informed this report.

A period of consultation has been undertaken in relation to the Draft LACAP, the Draft SEA Environmental Report and the Draft NIR. Statutory environmental authorities, interested stakeholders and members of the public were invited to make submissions in connection with the Draft LACAP and the associated Draft SEA Environmental Report and Draft NIR.

All submissions made on this documentation have been reviewed by FCC. These submissions were taken into consideration prior to finalisation of the LACAP. FCC have prepared a Chief Executive Report on the submissions received. This document details the submissions received, FCC responses to the submissions, and Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of the submissions.

1.3 Purpose of this Assessment

An AA Screening Assessment must be carried out on all modifications made to the Draft LACAP Actions arising following consideration of submissions. The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether the Plan Action modifications will result in additional effects on European sites not previously considered in the AA process to date, and to inform whether or not a full AA is required on the Plan Action modifications. This AA Screening Assessment considers changes the binding 'Actions' defined within the Plan.

[1] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
[2] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

This report documents the AA Screening undertaken to identify the need for full AA in this case. This report accompanies the documented Plan Action modifications.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

1. The Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
2. The Draft NIR for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
3. The Draft SEA Environmental Report for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
4. Fingal County Council LACAP Submissions Chief Executive Report.
5. The SEA Screening Report for modifications to Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.

2. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Legislative Requirements

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The 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 (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Specifically, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

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

Therefore, the AA process is an assessment of the following key concepts:

- Whether a plan or project can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site.
- Whether the project will have a potentially significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts.

The provisions of Article 6(3) do not apply where the proposed plan or project is 'connected with or necessary to the management of the site'. Where a formal consent process applies, the AA process is concluded by the relevant competent authority making a determination in accordance with article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

2.2 Guidance

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance:

- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (European Commission, 2002).

- This document was updated by Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Commission Notice (2021) Brussels, 28.9.2021 C(2021) 6913 final;
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin (2009, updated 2010);
- Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2018). Brussels, (2019/C 33/01). OJ C 33, 25.1.2019;
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission 2013;
- OPR Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator (2021).

The AA screening 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' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives. The EPA Envision Map-viewer (www.epa.ie) and available reports were also reviewed:

- Definitions of conservation status, integrity and significance used in this assessment are defined in accordance with 'Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC' (EC, 2000).
- The conservation status of a natural habitat is defined as the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species;
- The conservation status of a species is defined as the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its population;
- The integrity of a European Site is defined as the coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, or the habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is or will be classified; and
- Significant effect should be determined in relation to the specific features and environmental conditions of the protected site concerned by the plan or project, taking particular account of the site's conservation objectives.

2.3 Assessment Process and Approach

A Draft NIR has been produced for the FCC Draft LACAP. This report contains the information on the receiving environment, European sites, and potential effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites. The report also defines mitigation measures designed to avoid and minimise effects on European sites. The information contained in this Draft NIR has been referred to during the carrying out of the AA Screening Assessment documented in this report.

This assessment commences with a description of the Plan Action modifications being considered. The type of impacts that are likely due to the Plan Action modifications are then identified and evaluated having regard to nature and characteristics of the Plan Action modifications. The overall AA process will be completed in a revised full NIR at the end of the plan development process incorporating all interim steps, modifications and reports/assessments.

An ecological desktop study has been completed for the AA Screening Assessment of the Plan Action modifications, which comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites that may be impacted by Plan Action modifications.
- Identification of European sites pathways.
- Review of the NPWS site synopses and conservation objectives for relevant European sites.
- Examination of available information on protected species.

This desktop assessment mainly involved a review of the Draft NIR produced for the Draft LACAP.

The process of determining the likelihood of significant effects from a plan or a project on European sites is an iterative process centred around a Source-Pathway-Receptor (S-P-R) model. 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 mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

In the context of this report, a receptor is an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by the Qualifying Interests (QI) or Special Conservation Interests (SCI) of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan Action modifications that is known to interact with ecological processes. A pathway is any connection or link between the source and the receptor[3].

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the Conservation Objectives, QIs and/ or 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 Annexes I and II 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 likelihood of significant effects, including in-combination effects, on European Sites is then interrogated having regard to the nature and characteristics of Plan Action modifications, environmental pathways, and the sensitivity of relevant European sites.

Where significant effects are determined to be likely, or where there is uncertainty regarding the likelihood of significant effects, the Plan Action modification must be will be subject to Stage 2 AA and the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (NIR).

[3] Qualifying interest or special conservation interests of the European site in question and the known sensitivities of these key ecological receptors

Having regard to the European Commission Communication on the Precautionary Principle (European Commission, 2000) the:

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

This AA screening is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and 'grey' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

A summary of Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of consultation submissions is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of Plan Action Modifications

Action	Summary of Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.

4. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant effects to European Sites from the Plan Action modifications, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

The following has been considered when carrying out the AA Screening Assessment of Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP.

- The likely significant effect on the environment and European sites of implementing the Draft LACAP.
- The likely significant effect on the environment and European sites of implementing the Plan Action modifications.
- The mitigation measures defined in Section 5 of the Draft NIR.

Therefore, the Plan Action modifications must be considered in relation to the current Draft LACAP which has already been subject to SEA and AA considerations. All Plan Action modifications are considered therefore in the context of potential additional sources for impacts/effects which were not previously considered.

The first stage of the Screening process in this case involved interrogating Plan Action modifications to ascertain the materiality of the modifications and whether the modifications will result in the occurrence of additional effects on European sites not previously considered in the AA process to date.

4.2 Assessment Criteria

The following parameters are described when characterising impacts (following CIEEM (2016), EPA (2002) and NRA (2009)):

- **Direct and Indirect Impacts -** An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a proposed development.
- **Magnitude** - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.
- **Extent** - The area over which the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.
- **Duration** - The time for which 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; and
    - 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; and
    - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment (2016) define: an ecologically significant impact as 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; and the integrity of a site as 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 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.

SSCOs have been prepared for a number of European Sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes which 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 Objectives for SACs have been provided as follows:

- 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.

One generic Conservation Objective has been provided for SPAs as follows:

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

EC guidance[4] outlines the types of effects that may affect European sites. These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take;
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.);
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air);

[4] 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, 2001.

- Excavation Requirements;
- Transportation Requirements;
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning.

In addition, the guidance outlines the following likely changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area.
- Disturbance to Key Species.
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation.
- Reduction in Species Density.
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.).
- Climate Change.

4.3 Elements of the Plan Modifications with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

An evaluation of the potential environmental implications of each Plan Action modification has been carried out. This evaluation is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.	This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.	This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.

4.1 Summary of the Evaluation

The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP having regard to the consultation process. They will not result in any additional sources for likely, significant environmental effects, including effects on ecological processes or European sites, not already considered by the existing NIR for the Draft LACAP.

The Plan Action modifications will not introduce any of the following types of additional environmental effect that have the potential to affect European sites.

- Land take;
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.);
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air);
- Excavation;
- Transportation;
- Construction, Operation, Decommissioning activities.

The Plan Action modifications will not result in any of the following types of change that may occur at a European site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area.
- Disturbance to Key Species.
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation.
- Reduction in Species Density.
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.).
- Climate Change impact.

Further assessment is therefore not required.

4.2 Other Plans and Programs

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 impact upon European Sites. There are no additional sources for effects identified within the Proposed amendments; therefore, there are no in-combination effects.

5. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 Screening for AA of Plan modifications was carried out to determine the need for a full AA for the Plan modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case. It has been demonstrated that implementation of the Plan modifications are not foreseen to have any significant effects on any European Site.

The principal reasons the Modifications to the Draft LACAP do will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, are as follows:

- The modifications are only intended to provide clarification on existing Climate Actions defined in the Draft LACAP and make the LACAP more operative and focussed.
- The modifications are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects, including effects in ecological processes or European sites, not already considered in the NIR for the Draft LACAP.

It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Consequently, a Stage 2 AA is not required for the Plan modifications.

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Environment Heritage and Local Government (2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Dublin.

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

FEHILY TIMONEY

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APPENDIX 1

Author Details

Author Details

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Andrew has been the principal ecologist for a range of projects including the AA of the National Wind Energy Guidelines, a number of AAs for County Councils and a range of large-scale infrastructure projects.

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RECORD OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDER

Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 for the Fingal County Council functional area

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Determination under the EU's Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC Article 6(3) as transposed into Irish law under Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011), as amended

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Determination is being made in relation to the potential for the Fingal County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) 2024 – 2029 to have effects on the integrity of European sites.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed by S.I. No. 477/2011, as amended, requires that a final determination is made as to whether a plan or project would adversely affect the integrity of a European site.

AA Screening of a draft version of the LACAP (the DRAFT LACAP) concluded that the Plan was likely to have significant effects on European sites forming part of the Natura 2000 network (in the absence of mitigation), either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

It was concluded a Natura Impact Report (NIR) should be prepared for the Draft LACAP. Careful considerations were required with regard to the technical wording, focus and scope of the actions contained within the Draft LACAP, such that effects are avoided and/or minimised with regard to European sites and their Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests.

A NIR was produced for the Draft LACAP. The NIR considered the potential for the LACAP to adversely affect the integrity of European sites, with regard to their Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests. The Draft LACAP was informed by the AA and a Natura Impact Report was prepared outlining the likely environmental effects of the Plan on European sites in accordance with the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Measures were integrated into the Draft LACAP that mitigate its potential effects on any European site.

Modifications to the Draft LACAP were made following a review of the issues raised during a period of prescribed public consultation period for the Draft LACAP from September 20th to November 3rd 2023 and subsequent consideration by Fingal County Council. Following assessment and having regard to the nature of the Modifications to the Draft LACAP and the potential for likely significant environmental effects associated with the Modifications, Fingal County Council concluded, in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. An AA Screening Determination was made in relation to this effect.

Overall, the AA process concluded the following:

- Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Final County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has been carried out. Implementation of the LACAP 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 LACAP 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 LACAP either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.
- Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024- 2029 is not foreseen to give rise to any significant 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.

In light of the above, Fingal County Council, pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed by S.I. No. 477/2011, as amended, determines that the adoption and implementation of the LACAP will not individual or in combination with any other plan or project adversely the integrity of any European site.

Catherine ODonovan

Recommender Catherine ODonovan

Senior Executive Officer

ORDER:

David Storey

Approver David Storey

Director Of Services

8/2/24 Dated

thereunto empowered by order of the Chief Executive, Fingal County Council C.E No **8692** delegating to me all powers, functions and duties in relation to the Council of the County of Fingal in respect of this matter.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

FINGAL LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

Natura Impact Report

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Date: **February 2024**

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Natura Impact Report for the Fingal Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

User is responsible for Checking the Revision Status of This Document

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Keywords: Appropriate Assessment, AA, Natura Impact Report, LACAP, Climate Action Plan.

Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this Natura Impact Report for the Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

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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 Fingal Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 [the LACAP] 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 LACAP.

1.2 Post Draft Plan Consultation Modifications

This document is the final NIR. An earlier draft version of this report has been updated having regard to the consultation submissions made during the Draft Plan consultation period, recommendations made in the Chief Executive (CE) Report on consultation submissions, and the modifications made to the original draft version of the LACAP that was put on display for consultation. The updates made to the report were for the purpose of clarifying certain detail, and where clerical or minor and non-material in nature, and have not changed the parameters of the environmental assessment undertaken or the environmental mitigation defined.

The Plan modifications arising from the consultation process, the CE Report, and the post consultation plan-making process were screened for AA. The AA Screening Report for the post consultation Plan modifications are presented in Appendix 3. All amended actions and additional actions added subsequent to the consultation period are documented, considered and evaluated in the AA Screening Report. Where original actions have been modified after consultation, the text of the actions have been appropriately updated in this NIR. The Plan modifications were determined to be non-material and did not introduce any additional environmental/ecological effects not previously considered and mitigated during the SEA and AA processes.

At the time of writing, potential exists is for Elected Members to make further minor, non-material modifications to the plan. Where this is the case, these modifications will be subject to SEA and AA Screening and the assessment will be appropriately consolidated in this document.

An AA Conclusion Statement will be prepared on how the AA process shaped the content of the final plan.

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 literature[1] 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).

In addition to being informed by these reports, the NIR was also informed by the Council's County Development Plan and the associated SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report.

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 LACAP comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15km of the LACAP boundary with identification of potential pathways links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the LACAP boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European sites with identification of potential pathways from the LACAP area; and
- 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.

[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.

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.

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 model[2], 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 LACAP 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 LACAP.

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; and
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000; and
- 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 Assessment[3] (SEA) process being undertaken on the LACAP, including a submission from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht that provided various information and suggestions relevant to the AA.

[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 LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2.1 Overview

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAPs have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan has been defined by local authorities for their own organization which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the LACAP is from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP was developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It is consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans are also be aligned with their LACAP.

FCC's LACAP is a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (which was subjected to SEA) published in 2019.

2.2 Context

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns or average temperatures. In Ireland this is demonstrated by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and changes in the eco-system. Extensive research and a significant body of evidence has shown a correlation between the increasing global average temperature and the increasing quantity of GHG released into the atmosphere, particularly from anthropogenic sources.

Changes in weather patterns and climate can have significant adverse impacts on the environment and human beings. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the Climate Change 2022: *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in 2022*. Included in this report is an outline of observed impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings. These include impacts from inland flooding, damages to infrastructure, impacts from infectious disease, displacement, animal and livestock health and productivity, mental health and water scarcity derived from climate change.

The seriousness of the potential impacts and risks associated with climate change is reflected in the vast quantity of international, European and national legislation that has been introduced to mitigate those impacts and risks.

The Irish Climate Act provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings.

It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The successful delivery of climate action and the achievement of these targets will require significant, unanimous effort across all sectors of society.

A key element of the Climate Act is the requirement under Section 16 for local authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs will be to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. The Act acknowledges that local authorities are key drivers in advancing and delivering on climate policy.

2.3 Plan Content

The LACAP focusses on several theme areas which are considered to be key for achieving a climate resilient and climate neutral future at organisational and community level. A number of main objectives have been developed for each theme area. Multiple specific actions have been defined to support the achievement of these main objectives. An overview of the theme areas and main objectives under the LACAP is presented in Table 2-1:

Table 2-1: LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives

Theme Area	Main Objective
Energy and Buildings	Energy Management
	Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades
	Social Housing Upgrades
	Accreditation & Compliance
	Energy Planning & Renewables
	Energy Awareness
Flood Resilience	Flood Risk Management
	Flood Defence
	Surface Water Management
	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	Improve resilience of Infrastructure
	Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets
Circular Economy and Resource Management	Green Public Procurement
	Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC
	Waste Reduction / Circular Economy
	Waste Prevention
	Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy
	Recycling/ Circular Economy
	Land Use and Acquisition
Nature Based Solutions	Green Infrastructure Mitigate the effects of climate change to our County's Biodiversity.
	Importance of trees
	Preservation & Conservation
	Food & Agriculture

Theme Area	Main Objective
Community Engagement	Community Awareness & Engagement
	Climate Awareness in Schools
	Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations
	Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors
	Staff Awareness
Transport	Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways, Connectivity, Mobility, Modal Shift, Modal Shift - Safe Routes to School
	Public Transport
	Shared Mobility
	EVCP Provision
	Roads Construction & Maintenance
	Staff Travel

2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

The overall vision of the LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.

2.4.1 Overview

Under Section 14B of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Amendment Act 2021, each local authority is required to prepare a Climate Action Plan relating to a period of five years which specifies the mitigation and adaptation measures to be adopted by the local authority.

As noted, the plan must address each of the following thematic areas of climate action:

- **Climate Change Mitigation** which relates to changing how we live, move, consume and manufacture, so as to reduce and/or eliminate the production of harmful greenhouse gases, it also includes how we best use our land; and
- **Climate Change Adaptation** which refers to dealing with the impacts of climate change and involves taking practical actions to manage risks, protect communities and strengthen the resilience of the economy (e.g. from flooding, extreme weather events etc).

In line with this statutory requirement, Fingal County Council has prepared Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 (CAP) to create a low carbon and climate resilient county, by delivering and promoting best practice in climate action, at the local level. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

The CAP will set a clear pathway for Fingal County Council to:

- Actively translate national climate policy to local circumstances with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures;
- Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels; and
- Identify and deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures in a specifically defined area, through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.

2.4.2 Methodology

In March 2023, the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications published Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines to support the local authorities in developing the Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LACAP) in response to Section 16 of the Climate Amendment Act 2021. There are five distinct elements to these guidelines that culminate to provide robust guidance in the development of local authority climate action plans:

- Local Authority Climate Action Plan Guidelines;
- Technical Annex A: Developing and Implementing the Local Authority Climate Action Plan;
- Technical Annex B: Climate Change Risk Assessment;
- Technical Annex C: Climate Mitigation Assessment; and
- Technical Annex D: Decarbonising Zones (DZs).

These guidelines have been supplemented with additional training, information and guidance from the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Fingal County Council has applied this guidance in full to inform the development of the CAP.

2.4.3 Development of the Climate Action Plan

In developing the CAP a series of actions were undertaken to support the evolution of the policy framework as follows:

- **Policy Review** – a detailed policy review was undertaken to consider both existing and pending policy and legislation that may shape the sectors and actions under consideration. This review included EU and national climate policy, other environmental, energy and transport policy as well as national and local land use policy such as the County Development Plan.
- **Best Practice Review** – entailing a review of best climate action practice within other local authorities within the State and within other EU Member States to identify novel or emerging issues of relevance to the county;
- **Stakeholder Engagement** – entailing significant engagement with local councillors, neighbouring local authorities, the citizens of the county, local business leaders and farming groups. Each of these engagements sought to explore opportunities and constraints around climate action and to elicit the broad spectrum views on the key considerations for delivering the CAP;
- **Baseline Emissions Inventory** – which was a detailed climate mitigation assessment to inform the CAP on the 2018 baseline sources and scale of emissions within the county and the identified decarbonising zone to inform the areas with greatest need for action in the CAP;
- **Climate Change Risk Assessment** - to understand the current and future risks posed by climate change to Fingal County Council assets and activities and to enable and understanding of understand the likelihood of current and future climate hazards, the potential impacts of these hazards at local and community levels and support the development of adaptation actions to avoid or reduce the impacts of climate risks; and
- **Decarbonising Zone** – identification and assessment of a decarbonising zone (DZ) within the county in line with Action 165 of Climate Action Plan 2019. Fingal County Council has identified Balbriggan as the DZ as Balbriggan has several advantages that makes the town ideal as a DZ to act as a test bed for the county to assess the viability for wide roll out of measures to other large towns in the county.

On foot of the evidence base gathered a policy framework for the CAP (with a similar framework for the DZ) has been developed in line with the relevant guidance and will be presented in the CAP as follows:

- An overarching **Vision** that reflects the shared perspective of a climate resilient and climate neutral future.
- A plan **Mission** that speaks practically to the grounded purpose of the local authority in delivering effective climate action.
- **Strategic Goals** that set the context for the climate actions and establish a structured or thematic arrangement of actions and these are developed under the CARO recommended framework of five goals as follows:
- Governance and Leadership;
- Built Environment & Transport;
- Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure;
- Communities; Resilience & Transitions; and
- Sustainability & Resource Management.

- High level **Objectives** that support the delivery of the strategic goals whilst framing the appropriate emphasis of the actions.
- **Actions** that are specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable reflecting a scaling up of ambitious local level climate action.

The main focus for implementation of the plan will be through the delivery of actions. These actions will be devised to ensure that Fingal County Council can practically achieve and deliver these actions over the timeframes assigned and within the capacity available.

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 Annexes I and II 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; and
- 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 habitat[4] or species[5] 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 LACAP 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 LACAP boundary are provided in Table 3-1. European sites and EPA Rivers Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3-1 below. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) 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).

[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.

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

- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SAC [IE0000199] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Lambay Island SAC [IE0000204] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SAC [IE0000205] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rogerstown Estuary SAC [IE0000208] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC [IE0001957] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Ireland's Eye SAC [IE0002193] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [IE0002299] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill SPA [IE0004014] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rogerstown Estuary SPA [IE0004015] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SPA [IE0004016] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SPA [IE0004025] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lambay Island SPA [IE0004069] Version 9.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Estuary SPA [IE0004080] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [IE0004113] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ireland's Eye SPA [IE0004117] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Skerries Islands SPA [IE0004122] Version 9.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA [IE0004158] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA [IE0004232] Version 9.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives: North-west Irish Sea SPA [004236] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the LACAP 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 LACAP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the LACAP is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide for coherent and coordinated approach to climate action within the County. Therefore, the LACAP is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

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

The LACAP provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Council boundary area. There are a number of environmental sensitivities within the area and an assessment of effects indicates the potential effects relate to the following:

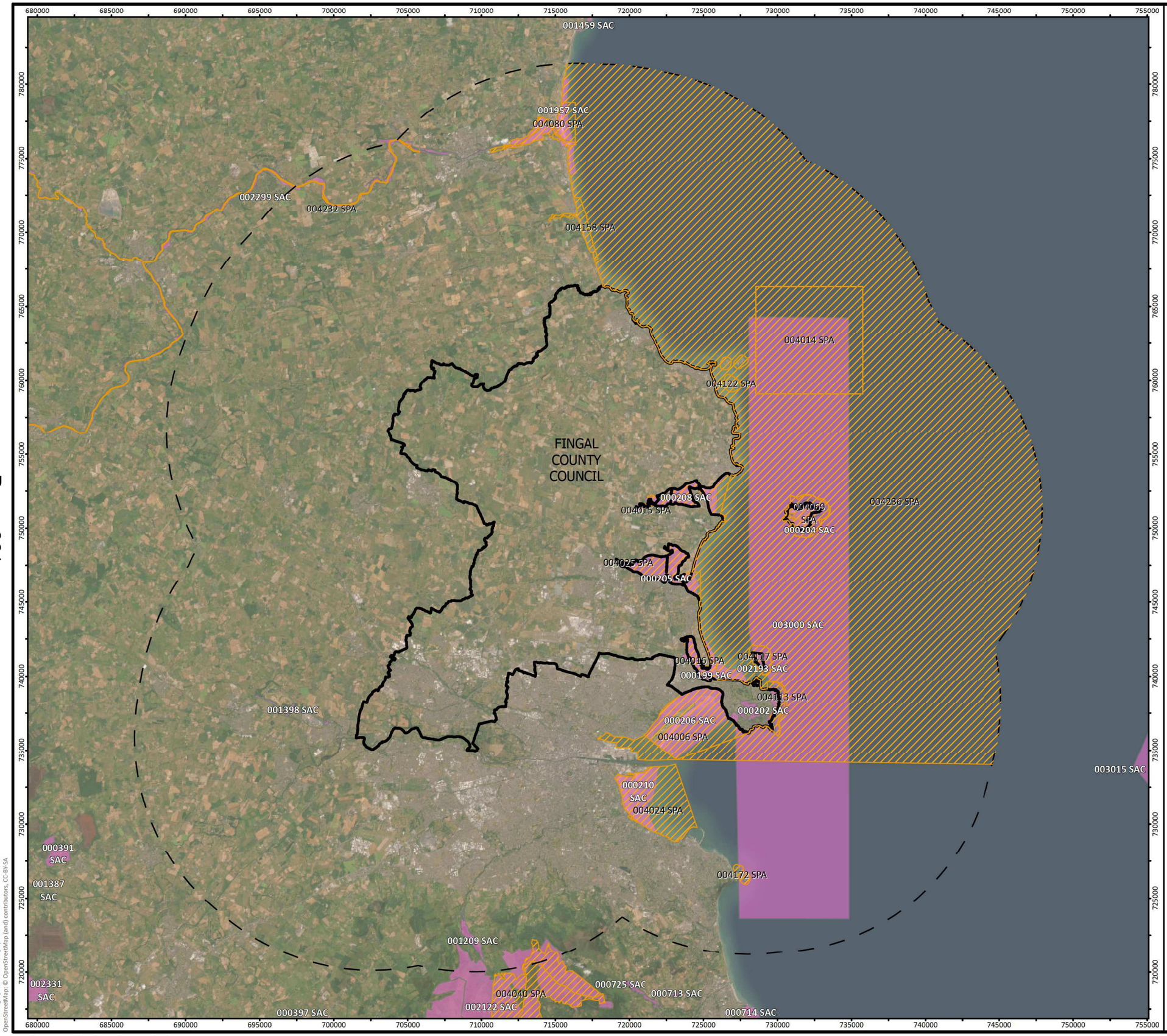
- *Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:*
  - *Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna;*
  - *Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and*
  - *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;*
- *Emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions.*

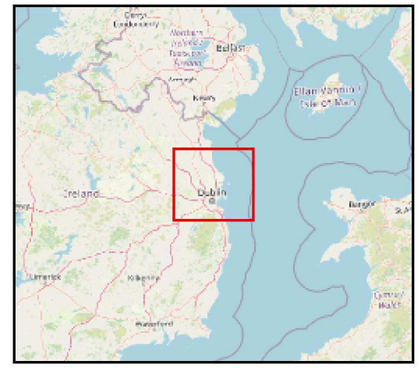
The elements of the LACAP with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the LACAP. The operational phase elements of the LACAP are consistent with the existing condition of the area. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the 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 I. Sites are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

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





Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Local Authority Boundary - 15km Buffer
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	3.1		
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL		
DATE:	02/11/2023	**SCALE:**	1:252,500 @ A3

0 2 4 7 km

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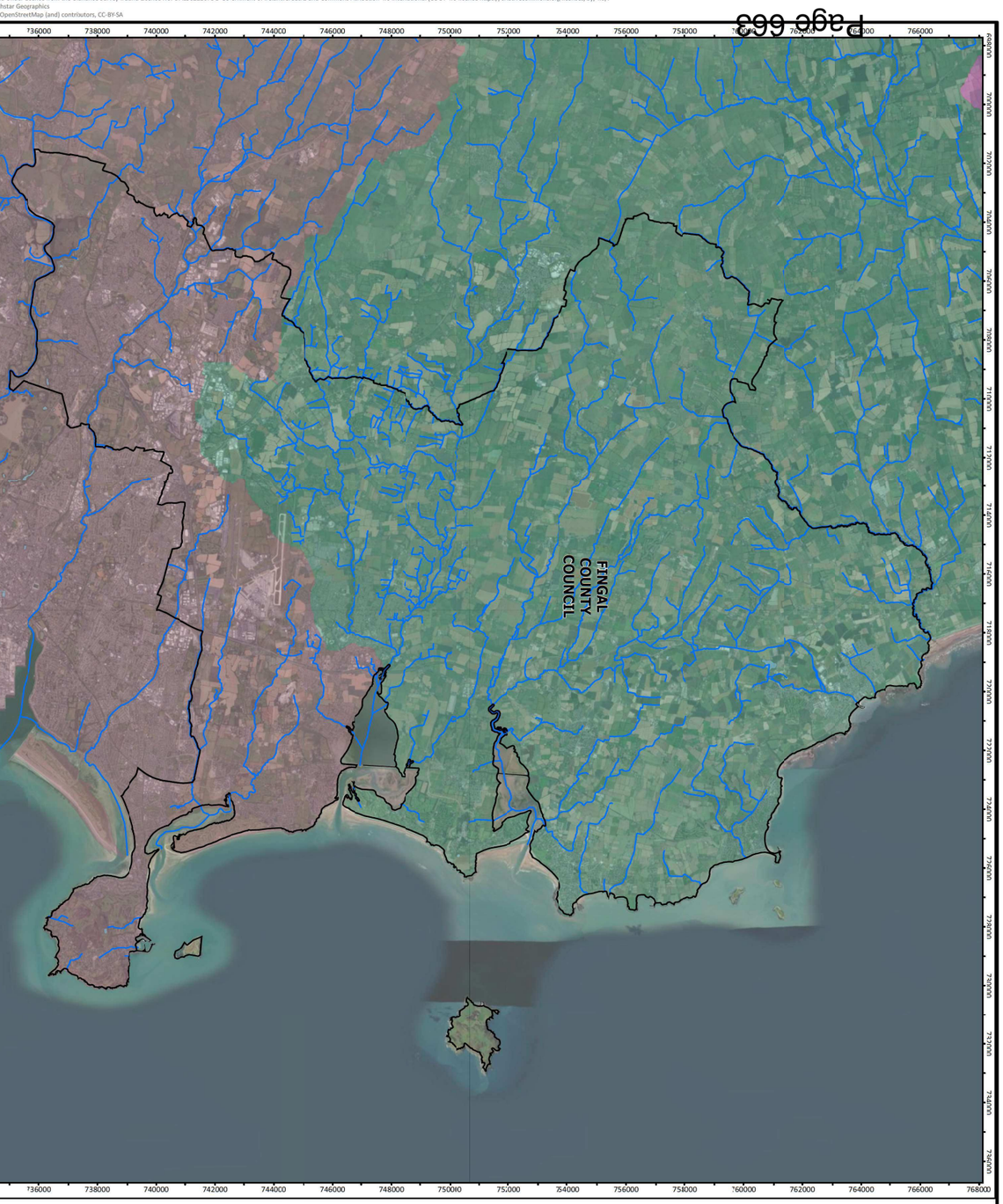

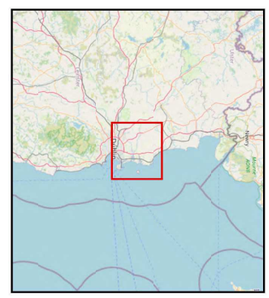

Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Rivers

WFD Catchments

Catchment Name

Boyne

Liffey and Dublin Bay

Nanny-Delvin

Hydrology

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 3.2

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000202	Howth Head SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	0	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	0	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	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 LACAP.		
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	0	Red-throated (Diver Gavia stellata [A001], Great Northern (Diver Gavia immer [A003], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis [A009], Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus [A013], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus) [A187], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Common Tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) [A195], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Little Gull (Hydrocoloeus minutus) [A862].	The European Site is within/adjacent to the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004006	North Bull Island SPA	0	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056]	Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	0	Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	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 LACAP.		
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	0	Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	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 LACAP.		
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	0	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	0	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	0	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Golden Plover	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			(Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157]	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 Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	0	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	0	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004069	Lambay Island SPA	0	Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla)	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			[A188], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043]	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 Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
000204	Lambay Island SAC	0	Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Reefs [1170]	There is a separation distance of ca. 260m between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP. The LACAP 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. At this distance, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	0.26	Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The LACAP 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. At this distance, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	0.98	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana) [1016]	There is a separation distance of ca. 980m between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
004014	Rockabill SPA	1.63	Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	2.05	Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP. The LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.65	Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	5.95	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	There is a separation distance of ca. 5.95km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The LACAP 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. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	7.48	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140],	There is a separation distance of ca. 7.48km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	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 Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	9.02	Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	9.48	Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) [A195], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Redshank (Tringa	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The LACAP 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.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			totanus) [A162], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048]	There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	10.62	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210]	There is a separation distance of ca. 10.62km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The LACAP 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. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	10.93	Alkaline fens [7230], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	There is a separation distance of ca. 10.93km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The LACAP 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. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	13.36	Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis) [A229]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	13.40	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on	There is a separation distance of ca. 13.4km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]			
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	14.76	Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP. The LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	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 II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European sites. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

The LACAP 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 Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSES for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the LACAP. Section 18, Part 3 of the Climate Acts 2015-2021 and Section 10 (2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) require that local authorities take account of their LACAPs when preparing a County Development Plan. Local authorities must be cognisant of this provision and forge a strong link between spatial planning and positive climate action ensuring that land-use planning and development integrates considerations of adaptation and mitigation.

In order to be realised, projects included in the LACAP (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 LACAP 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 LACAP. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the LACAP, 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 in Appendix 2.

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The effects that could arise from the LACAP 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 LACAP:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have significant adverse effects on 23 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the LACAP (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority accompanies this report and the LACAP.

4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the LACAP alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 24 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 24 European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the LACAP. Appendix I 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 website[6].

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts[7]:

- 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; and
    - 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; and
    - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

[6] Last accessed 17th July 2023; 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 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 SSCOs 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 LACAP provides for action related to climate action and generally seeks to reduce CO2 emissions through coordination, advocacy, awareness etc. Many of the actions also relate to land use change or the provision of infrastructure developments such as green energy and active travel projects. The exact spatial location of these projects is not fully developed within the plan. The development of all infrastructural have associated construction phase effects which include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution, excessive noise etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects due to construction on the ecological integrity of any European site.

As identified above LACAP boundary has several European sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European sites through urbanisation and direct habitat loss on foot of the implementation of the LACAP; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the LACAP to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European site; namely list of actions to avoid habitat loss F8[8], N5[9], N13[10], N14[11] and N15[12] etc.

Additionally, the environmental governance section of the LACAP sets out a number of measures which will ensure the protection of biodiversity throughout the implementation of the plan such as:

- Promote climate action projects that support and maximize environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
- Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
- Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
- Flood and coastal defence projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.

[8] Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast
[9] Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head
[10] Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
[11] Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:
1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,
2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
[12] Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces

- Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorized physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorized or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.

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 plan.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

As previously stated, the LACAP provides for infrastructure developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss, removal of stepping stone habitats etc. This is particularly relevant for linear projects such as active travel schemes. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European site.

The LACAP recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The LACAP provides actions to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as hedgerows; mitigation measures such as F10[13], N5[9] and N14[11] etc. (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Lighting is a particular issue for biodiversity - particularly with regard to linear projects, therefore the following action was required to ensure there would be no significant impacts in this regard: E14[14] and E16[15].

Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the LACAP and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the LACAP.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

Disturbance effects are cause by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, which could be influenced by the LACAP due to the provision of active travel schemes and other green initiatives within the LACAP; from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European sites.

[13] Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries
[14] Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
[15] Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.

The LACAP accounts for noise pollution effects through its policies and objectives affording protection to European sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the LACAP avoid or minimise noise in compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive and associated National Regulations through the Fingal County Council Noise Action Plan 2019 - 2023. Actions to ensure the protection of habitat quality with respect to disturbance effects from noise and other sources have been built into the LACAP; namely T8[16], T12[17], T13[18] and T17[19] etc. (further details see Section 5).

These measures are robust to ensure that any sensitive habitat features, or species will be identified, and only compliant applications will be granted. All of the policies related to positive effects for Biodiversity are detailed in Section 5.

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 LACAP 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, visitor movements/access, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the LACAP contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Council boundary N5[9], N9[20], F8[8], N13[10] and N15[12] etc. Similarly, the LACAP the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as F8[8], N5[9], N9[20], N13[10] and N15[12] etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5).

In addition to this the LACAP identifies actions to protect and improve water quality interactions (see below for further details) 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 etc. These measures are detailed across the LACAP.

[16] Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county.

[17] Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

[18] Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc).

[19] Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.

[20] Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands

4.3.1.5 *Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value*

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The LACAP contains many robust actions to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependant European sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant effect on the groundwater or surface water supply to the European sites. Action that specifically relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European sites include F10[13], F11[21], F17[22], N13[10] and N14[11] etc. Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European sites; however, the LACAP contains actions – such as T8[16], T12[17], T13[18], T17[19] and N5[9] etc. – which account for this.

Additionally, the actions provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as F10[13], N14[11] and F8[8] etc.

4.3.1.6 *Climate change*

The LACAP is specifically focused on climate action and most of the actions within the plan are aimed at reducing carbon emissions and move towards renewable energy sources; E17[23], E23[24], E27[25], T30[26], T33[27], R14[28] and R16[29] etc.

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[21] Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:

1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,

2. Promotes SUDs/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.

3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.

[22] Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.

[23] Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support); having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.

[24] In accordance with the incoming embodied carbon amendments to the Construction Products Regulations, the Building Control Authority will encourage compliance and monitor/enforce the display of carbon footprint on all construction products.

[25] Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

[26] Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy

[27] Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff

[28] Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.

[29] Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.

Therefore, there are no sources for significant effects to climate change factors identified within the LACAP having regard for the measures identified above and in Section 5 below. Therefore, there are no changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs, or SCIs of the European sites considered.

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

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to transportation, agricultural practices, antagonism with domestic animals, waste management, invasive species, hydrological interactions, invasives, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000202	Howth Head SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to mining, vandalism, burning, agricultural practices, transportation, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000204	Lambay Island SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agricultural practices, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing/hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interactions, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to burning, agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interactions, waste management, antagonism with domestic animals, Intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to transportation, agricultural practice, invasive species, hydrological interactions, natural processes, waste management, coastal protection, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agriculture, burning, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		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.
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to noise, hydrological interactions, waste management, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, transportation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004006	North Bull Island SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, transportation, waste management, hydrological interactions, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004014	Rockabill SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and transportation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, waste management, invasive species, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interaction, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to transportation, hydrological interaction, waste management, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004025	Broadmeadow/ Swords Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interaction, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, forestry, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to invasive species, hydrological interaction, aquaculture, waste management, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004069	Lambay Island SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, transportation, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to burning and recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and direct interaction with species and populations through fishing. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agriculture, forestry, peat extraction, renewable energy, shipping, fishing, invasive species, problematic native species, pests and pathogens, sport, tourism and leisure, marine particulate pollution, aquaculture, interspecific relations. 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.
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to hydrological interaction, transportation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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 Draft LACAP in order to mitigate against potential effects to European sites as identified above. The Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European sites are identified in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2 below [30]. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current Plan through the SEA and AA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

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 Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. 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 Draft LACAP.

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

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan (as seen in Table 5-1). This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects (as seen in Table 5-3). These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

[30] For a complete assessment of the Plan, against all environmental components (These components comprise biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors), refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.

Table 5-1: Recommendations integrated into the Plan

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically linked to upgrade site locations.	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically linked to site locations.	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, there is the potential for light and air pollution during works.	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support); having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	This action will support a reduction in the use of GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, there is the potential for light and air pollution during works. Therefore there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising	This action has the broad potential to support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation. The action has the potential to support utilizing existing built	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development. Promoting residential occupancy in rural towns and villages has the potential to result in increasing transport related GHG emissions, however, where such settlement is not adequately served by a sustainable/public transport network.	existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas; where doing so would not actively encourage a modal shift toward private car use.
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	This action will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme; having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		The development of PV panels on Council roofs has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive avian species. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life cycle (e.g., Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund), having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T1	Increase the meterage of high-quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	This action supports the improvement of existing walkways and the development of additional walkways. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional walkways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement-based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of an expanded walkway network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Increase the meterage of high-quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off-road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	This action supports increasing the km of protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The ongoing operation of a cycle network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc., having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of expanded protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	quality, biodiversity, European sites, cultural heritage etc.
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	This action supports the promotion of active travel by improving connectivity/permeability. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	This action has the potential to promote active travel by delivering new pedestrian/ cycle road crossings. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to walking. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the junction development/upgrade projects have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity,

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement-based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	This action supports the reallocation of exiting road space to promote active travel and improve public space. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to positively impact traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The deallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	This action supports the promotion of active travel by enhacing/ relocating roads and street space. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. Enhancing/ reallocating roads and street space has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in implementing this action the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement-based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Implement Safe Routes to School programme, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in implementing this action the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement-based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. In the absence of any mitigation, such large-scale infrastructural projects have the potential to generate a wide variety of negative environmental effects - that range from slight in magnitude to profound - on, ecological receptors, the soils and geological environment, and water quality.	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in constructing park and ride facilities have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement-based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	This action has the potential to lead to the development of additional electric charging infrastructure at local authority sites. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		This action will support the use of EV in the local authority organization and will underpin the reduction of GHG emissions associated with local authority vehicle fleet operations.	
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings. When delivering this action, have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc. when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	The progression of coastal flood resilience and protection related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane; having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity,

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Coastal flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of coastal flood resilience action has the potential to reduce coastal flood risk and prevent future coastal flood events. Reducing coastal flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events, including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets. The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental	European sites, recreation and amenity value etc.
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge,	The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise).	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge; having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	The progression of flood resilience related action, including coastal flood resilience action, has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies and the coast In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust),and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry; having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature-based solutions.	The progression of minor flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to minor development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. Such minor works have the potential to have slight to moderate, negative effects on the water environment and biodiversity, including flora and fauna. It is unlikely such minor works will have a significant effect on the local air quality, noise and human environment given the likely scale, extent and duration of such works. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of such minor works has the potential to have slight to moderate, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs/nature-based solutions/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	This action has the potential to positively impact local water quality and biodiversity. in the absence of mitigation, the construction and excavation works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), biodiversity, flora and fauna, and population and human health (due to construction phase noise, dust or traffic).	Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes SUDs/nature-based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation. 3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-off, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings that could constitute heritage assets.	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership, having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature-based solutions, however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna. . In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g.,	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		due to the run-off of soil or cement-based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	These actions are likely to support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality. I n the absence of mitigation, the carrying out of inappropriate restoration works or measures could potentially lead to negative environmental effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna or water quality.	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor	The restoration works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), and biodiversity, flora and fauna, in the absence of mitigation.	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting the prevention, reuse, recycling and appropriate recovery of waste generated during construction and demolition related projects. Improving waste circularity can in turn lead to resource efficiency improvements and lifecycle GHG emission reductions more broadly. The inappropriate or improper management of Construction and Demolition waste could potentially lead to negative ecological effects.	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and relevant waste management legislation. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects, having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria.
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realization of the plan vision in the community.	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities, where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by this programme has some potential to have negative localized effects - such as localized impacts on biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.	unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g., watering	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realization of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community. There is the potential for adverse effects to protected habitats if the placement of these trees is inappropriate.	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted native trees in their area, e.g., watering, having due regards to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Table 5-2: Mitigation measures incorporated into the Local Authority Climate Action Plan which are most relevant to European sites

Mitigation Measure Code	Mitigation Measures Text
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g., in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers' protocol for nesting boxes.
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g., CAVAT, iTree
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place.'

Mitigation Measure Code	Mitigation Measures Text
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently do not have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Byelaws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.

Table 5-3: Environmental Mitigation Measures related Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section

Promote climate action projects that support and maximize environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
Flood and coastal defence projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorized physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorized or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.

6. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Fingal Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has been carried out. Implementation of the LACAP 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 LACAP 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 LACAP either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Fingal Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects[31]. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

[31] 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.

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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
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	A typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Quality variable owing to pollution from a number of sources especially a large landfill site which was built on the mudflats. The salt marshes which fringe the estuary are of moderate importance and quality and include both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt meadows as well as Salicornia flats. The sand dune element at site is limited in its distribution and quality. Has three Red Data Book plant species. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla horta and nationally important populations of a further 16 species including Pluvialis apricaria. Sterna albifrons has bred.	Site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. Receives the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers both of which flow through an agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. Has a wide salinity range from near full sea water to near full fresh water. The estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in site - some of these have botanical or ornithological interests. .
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The area selected for designation represents a key habitat for the Annex II species - harbour porpoise within the Irish Sea. Population survey data show that porpoise occurrence within the site boundary meets suitable reference values for other designated sites in Ireland. The species occurs year-round within the site and comparatively high group sizes have been recorded. Porpoises with young (i.e., calves) are observed at favourable typical reference values for the species. Casual and effort-related sighting rates from coastal observation stations are significant for the east coast of Ireland and the latter appear to be relatively stable across all seasons. The selected site contains a wide array of habitats believed to be important for harbour porpoise including inshore shallow sand and mud-banks and rocky reefs scoured by strong current flow. The site also contains two Annex II seal species – Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina vitulina) Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) for which terrestrial haul-out sites occur in immediate proximity to the site. Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) has also occasionally been recorded in the area. Along	The selected site forms a strip of dynamic inshore and coastal waters in the western Irish Sea extending approximately 40 km in length and encompassing a range of comparatively shallow marine habitats including diverse seabed structures reefs islets and islands. It borders existing designated sites for Annexed species and habitats and is adjacent to a wide array of coastal features e.g., mudflats lagoons estuaries coastal cliffs sea caves several of which are also designated. Extending east from Dublin Bay towards the offshore Kish Bank the site contains the entire Burford Bank a sedimentary seabed structure (i.e., fine sand) at the mouth of Dublin Bay that on its north side is flanked by gravel and coarse sand deposits. The site also contains the northern segment of the Frazer Bank (i.e., fine sand) off Dalkey Island and Killiney Bay. Reef habitats within the site occur at Dalkey Island Maiden Rock and Muglins in the southern portion off Howth Head Ireland's Eye and Lambay Island in the central portion and Rockabill in North Dublin.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		the eastern seaboard the habitat type Reef is uncommon due to prevailing geology and hydrographical conditions. Expansive surveys of the Irish coast have indicated that the greatest resource of this habitat within the Irish Sea is found fringing offshore islands which are concentrated along the Dublin coast. A detailed survey of selected suitable islands has shown areas with typical biodiversity for this habitat both intertidally and subtidally. These Reefs are subject to strong tidal currents with an abundant supply of suspended matter resulting in good representation of filter feeding fauna such as sponges anemones and echinoderms.	
004006	North Bull Island SPA	The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Branta bernicila hrota and Limosa lapponica and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance with particular notable numbers of Tadorna tadorna (8.5% of national total) Anas acuta (11.6% of national total) Pluvialis squatarola (6.9% of national total) Calidris canutus (10.5% of national total). North Bull Island SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Philomachus pugnax Calidris ferruginea and Tringa erythropus. The site supports Asio flammeus in winter. Formerly the site had an important colony of Sterna albifrons but breeding has not occurred in recent years. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species. Habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is very good. The site has a population of the rare Petalophyllum ralfsii which is the only known station away from the western seaboard as well as five Red Data Book vascular plant species and four bryophyte species. It is nationally important for three insect species. Wintering bird populations have been monitored more or less continuously since the late 1960s and the other scientific interests of the site have also been	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5km long and 1km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. The sediment which forms the island is predominantly glacial in origin and siliceous in nature. A well-developed dune system runs the length of the island with good examples of embryonic shifting marram and fixed dunes as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Extensive salt marshes also occur. Between the island and the mainland occur two sheltered intertidal areas which are separated by a solid causeway constructed in 1964. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. Part of the interior of the island has been converted to golf courses. The proximity of the North Bull Island to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also very important for educational and research purposes. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		well documented. Future prospects are good owing to various designations assigned to site.	
004014	Rockabill SPA	Rockabill is an internationally important tern colony and the most important in Ireland. It supports the largest colony of Sterna dougallii in Ireland (c.88% of national total) and in north-west Europe plus the largest colony of Sterna hirundo in the country (c.35% of national total) and a significant colony of Sterna paradisaea. Since 1989 the site has been wardened each breeding season. With management for the benefit of the terns numbers of all three species have steadily increased. Detailed research is carried out including studies on breeding behaviour productivity and feeding. A ringing programme has been in operation since the 1980s and this has produced important information on the movement of the birds in an international context. Rockabill also supports a nationally important population of Cepphus grylle and a small colony of Rissa tridactyla. The site is a known location for the observation of bird migration. Owing to its importance Rockabill is a designated Refuge for Fauna.	The Site consists of two small low-lying granitic islets situated c.7 km off the Dublin coast. The islands are separated by a narrow channel though are connected at low spring tides. A lighthouse manned until 1989 is situated on the main island. The main island known as the Lighthouse Island is vegetated by a scrubby sward of Lavatera arborea with a range of other maritime species such as Matricaria maritima Silene maritima Rumex spp. Cochlearia officinalis Atriplex spp. and Spergularia rupicola. Some exotic plants are present notably Hebe speciosa and Carpobrotus edulis. The smaller island known as the Bill is very exposed and is sparsely vegetated. The site includes all of the rocky shores to the low tide mark.
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Rogerstown Estuary is a typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota that accounts for 5.9% of the national total. It supports nationally important populations of a further 15 species and notably Calidris canutus (8.6% of national total) Tadorna tadorna (5.3% of national total) and Pluvialis squatarola (4.5% of national total). It is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants especially Calidris minuta Calidris ferruginea Philomachus pugnax and Tringa ochropus. Sterna albifrons has bred in the past but not recently. It includes populations of three Red Data Book plant species. Wintering birds are well monitored.	The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives freshwater from the Ballyboghil and Ballough Rivers both of which flow through an intensive agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. It has a wide salinity range from full sea water to near full fresh water. The estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in the site as these have ornithological or botanical interests. A section of shallow marine water is included in the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Baldoyle Bay is a typical eastern estuarine system with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats which have Zostera spp. It also has good salt marsh fringes where birds roost. The quality of habitats present is variable but generally good. The site supports a good diversity of wintering waterfowl and notably an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota. It has nationally important populations of Tadorna tadorna Anas acuta Charadrius hiaticula Pluvialis apricaria Pluvialis squatarola and Limosa lapponica. At high tide, the shallow waters regularly attract species such as Podiceps cristatus and Mergus serrator. Sterna albifrons formerly bred at the site but not since the early 1990s.	The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives the flows of the Mayne and Sluice rivers both of which drain an agricultural / suburban catchment. Much of the estuary is sheltered from the sea by a large sand dune peninsula (now mostly a golf course). Sediments in the inner sheltered areas are mostly muds or muddy sands often with a high organic content. Towards Portmarnock Point the sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. In addition to the intertidal flats and salt marsh habitats a small area of sand hills and sandy beach at Portmarnock Point is included in the site.
004024	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary SPA	The site possesses extensive intertidal flats which support wintering waterfowl which are part of the overall Dublin Bay population. It regularly has an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota which feeds on Zostera noltii in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species: Haematopus ostralegus Charadrius hiaticula Calidris canutus Calidris alba Calidris alpina and Limosa lapponica. It is an important site for wintering gulls, especially Larus ridibundus and Larus canus. South Dublin Bay is the premier site in Ireland for Larus melanocephalus with up to 20 birds present at times. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns including Sterna dougallii S. hirundo and S. paradisaea.	This site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. A portion of the shallow bay waters is also included. In the south bay the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km at their widest. The sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. The sands support the largest stand of Zostera noltii on the East Coast. Several permanent channels exist, the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. The landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotrophic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The proximity of the site to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also important for educational and research purposes.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	The site supports good examples of both upland and woodland bird communities. It has breeding Falco columbarius and Falco peregrinus as well as Turdus torquatus and Lagopus lagopus both of the latter being Red-listed in Ireland. It is the only site in Ireland where Mergus merganser breeds regularly. It is important for rare breeding passerines of oakwoods notably Phoenicurus phoenicurus and Phylloscopus sibilatrix. It also has Sylvia borin and Sylvia atricapilla.	This is an extensive upland site comprising a substantial part of the Wicklow Mountains. The underlying geology of the site is mainly of Leinster granites flanked by Ordovician schists mudstones and volcanics. The area was subject to glaciation and features fine examples of glacial lakes, deep valleys and moraines. Most of the site is over 300 m with much ground over 600 m and the highest peak of Lugnaquillia at 925 m. The substrate over much of site is peat with poor mineral soil occurring on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree are features of the site. The dominant habitats present are blanket bog heaths and upland grassland. Fine examples of native Oak woodlands are found in the Glendalough area. The site which is within the Wicklow Mountains National Park is fragmented into about 20 separate parcels of land.
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	The site has a nationally important breeding colony of Phalacrocorax carbo which became established in the early 1990s. When taken together with the breeding populations on nearby Lambay and Ireland's Eye (also SPAs) this concentration is of international importance. The site also has nationally important breeding populations of Phalacrocorax aristotelis Larus argentatus and Larus marinus. In winter, the site is visited by a good diversity of waterfowl. It has an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota and nationally important populations of Phalacrocorax carbo Calidris maritima and Arenaria interpres. Pluvialis apricaria occurs regularly but in relatively small numbers. Asio flammeus occurs regularly in winter. Bird populations have been well monitored in recent years.	The Skerries Islands is a group of three small uninhabited islands situated between 0.5 km and 1.5 km off the north Dublin coastline. Shenick's Island and St. Patrick's Island are of similar size with Colt Island being somewhat smaller. Shenick's Island is of most interest geologically being composed of Ordovician volcanics siltstones and shales on the boundary between the Carboniferous and the Silurian. All are low-lying islands with maximum heights from 8 m to 13 m above sea level. St. Patrick's Island and Colt Island have low cliffs while Shenick's Island has more extensive expanses of intertidal rocky shore and sand flats. Shenick's also has a shingle bar and is connected to the mainland at low tides. The vegetation of the islands is dominated by rank grasses and Brambles (Rubus spp.). The seas surrounding the islands to a distance of 200 m are included in the site. Shenick's Island is a Bird Reserve managed by BirdWatch Ireland.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000202	Howth Head SAC	The climate and landforms of Howth combined with proximity to Dublin have resulted in a site of great scientific and educational interest. The flora is very diverse with several Red data book species and species of very restricted Irish distribution. The dry heath and sea cliff vegetation is extensive and well developed. A wide variety of seabirds nest on the marine cliffs. Many important scientific studies of the area have been published.	Howth is a peninsula of Cambrian quartzite and slate linked to the mainland by a raised beach. Most of the coast is sheer with many 30m or higher cliffs. Its climate is dry and warm by Irish standards, and this is reflected in its flora and fauna. The proposed SAC occupies the eastern portion and summit of Howth. Much of the remaining area is urbanized or used for amenity. The greater part of the site consists of heathland and cliff.
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	The site possesses an excellent diversity of coastal habitats. The North Bull Island dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast and is one of the few in Ireland that is actively accreting. It possesses extensive and mostly good quality examples of embryonic shifting marram and fixed dunes as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt marshes are well represented, and a particularly good marsh zonation is shown. The salt marshes grade into mudflats and sandflats some of which are dominated by annual Salicornia species. Petalophyllum ralfsii occurs at its only known station away from the western seaboard. The site has five Red Data Book vascular plant species and four Red Data Book bryophyte species. This is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl in Ireland with internationally important populations of Branta bernicla horta Calidris canutus and Limosa lapponica plus nationally important numbers of a further 14 species. 20% of the national total of Pluvialis squatarola occurs here. Formerly it had an important colony of Sterna albifrons. North Dublin Bay is nationally important for three insect species. The scientific interests of the site have been well documented and future prospects are good owing to the various designations assigned to the site.	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5km long and 1km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. The sediment which forms the island is predominantly glacial in origin and siliceous in nature. Between the island and the mainland there are two sheltered intertidal areas which are separated by a solid causeway constructed in 1964. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. The interior of the island is excluded from the site as it has been converted to golf courses. The proximity of the North Bull Island to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also very important for educational and research purposes. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	The site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats. The sediment type is predominantly sand with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas. A typical macro-invertebrate fauna exists. Has the largest stand of Zostera on the east coast. Supports part of the important wintering waterfowl populations of Dublin Bay. Regularly has an internationally population of Branta bernicila horta plus nationally important numbers of at least a further 6 species including Limosa lapponica. Regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of Sterna terns including S. dougallii. The scientific interests of the site have been well documented.	This intertidal site extends from the South Wall at Dublin Port to the West Pier at Dun Laoghaire, a distance of c. 5 km. At their widest the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km. The seaward boundary is marked by the low tide mark while the landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. Several permanent channels exist, the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. A number of small streams and drains flow into the site. The proximity of the site to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also important for educational and research purposes.
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	The importance of the site lies in the presence of a number of rare plant and animal species and a rare habitat i.e., thermal mineral petrifying spring. The spring gives rise to a calcareous marsh, the habitat for Vertigo angustior and Vertigo moulinsiana. This marsh is species-rich and holds a number of plant and insect species which are rare or locally uncommon in Ireland. Four Red Data Book plant species have been recorded from the site, two of which Hypericum hirsutum and Viola hirta are legally protected. The woods at the eastern end of the site have some ornithological interest.	A river valley site which includes at its western end a large area of estate woodland and an artificial lake. The eastern section of the site includes a section of railway canal and aquaduct; it continues as far as Leixlip town. The site is underlain by carboniferous limestone over which has been laid a layer of glacial drift.
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	While the site has a good diversity of coastal habitats including fixed dunes, most have been modified in some way. The containment of the main tidal channel has altered the tidal pattern which affects the functioning of the various estuarine habitats. Both dune systems were formerly far more extensive but much of the stable areas have now been converted to golf courses. The site is important for wintering waterfowl supporting nine species in nationally important numbers including Pluvialis apricaria an Annex I EU Birds Directive species. Sterna albifrons breeds or attempts to breed in most years.	This moderately sized coastal site which is situated below the town of Drogheda comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River, a substantial river which drains a large catchment. On the seaward side the site extends north and south for several kilometres to include the remaining intact areas of dune systems at Baltray and Mornington as well as the adjacent beaches and intertidal sand flats. The main channel of the Boyne is contained by training walls for navigable purposes. As well as intertidal sand and mud flats the inner part of the site has salt marshes and Spartina swards.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	The site comprises the largest complex of upland habitats in eastern Ireland with important examples of blanket bog wet heath and dry heath extensive in area and mostly of good quality. Alpine heath occurs at high levels along with calcareous and siliceous rocky habitats harbouring an arctic-alpine flora. A fine series of oligotrophic lakes occur, and some have Salvelinus alpinus. Several oakwoods of moderate quality typical of the dry acidic woods of eastern Ireland are found. Seven Red Data Book plant species occur including the rare Alchemilla alpina and Nitella gracilis at its only Irish station. The site supports significant populations of breeding Falco columbarius and Falco peregrinus. The site is important for rare breeding passerines of oakwoods notably Phoenicurus phoenicurus and Phylloscopus sibilatrix. The site also has breeding Turdus torquatus and Lagopus lagopus. Lutra lutra occurs on several of the riverine systems.	An extensive upland site comprising much of the Wicklow Mountains and extending into Co. Dublin. The solid geology is mainly Leinster granites flanked by Ordovician schists mudstones and volcanics. The area has been glaciated and features fine examples of high corrie lakes deep valleys and moraines. Most of the site is over 300m with much ground over 600m and the highest peak of Lugnaquillia at 925m. The site includes the headwaters of several major rivers including the Liffey the Dargle and the Slaney. The substrate over much of the site is peat with poor mineral soil on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree is a feature. The dominant habitats on the site are blanket bog heaths and upland grassland.
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Howth Head has important colonies of breeding seabirds with nationally important populations of Rissa tridactyla Alca torda and Cepphus grylle and a regionally important population of Uria aalge The colony has been monitored at intervals since the Operation Seafarer project in 1969/70 and most populations have increased since then. The cliffs also support a breeding pair of Falco peregrinus, a species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site is easily accessible and has important amenity and educational value due to its proximity to Dublin City.	Howth Head is a rocky headland situated on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The peninsula is composed of Cambrian rock of the Bray Group, the most conspicuous component being quartzite. The site comprises approximately 3 km of sea cliff which vary between about 60 m and 90 m in height. A typical maritime cliff flora occurs. Where the gradient allows shallow glacial drift supports a typical maritime flora and there is a fringe of coastal heath on the cliff tops. The marine area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base where seabirds bathe socialises, and feed is included within the site.
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Ireland's Eye is an important seabird colony with 11 species breeding regularly. It has nationally important populations of Phalacrocorax carbo Larus argentatus Larus marinus Rissa tridactyla Uria aalge and Alca torda. In addition, the island has a recently established colony of Sula bassana which is one of only five in the country and the only one on the East coast.	Situated c.1.5 km north of Howth Ireland's Eye is a small uninhabited island. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive cliffs along the northern and eastern sides of the island reaching up to 69 m. A tall stack which is completely cut off from the main island at mid and high tide occurs at the eastern side of the cliffs. Elsewhere the

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		It also has regionally important populations of Fulmarus glacialis Phalacrocorax aristotelis Cepphus grylle and a small colony of Fratercula arctica. It is a traditional site for Falco peregrinus though this species only breeds in some years. It supports two Red Data Book plant species Crambe maritima and Hyoscyamus niger. The seabird colony is monitored annually.	island is covered by glacial drift. A sandy beach backed by shingle and low sand hills occurs at Carrigeen Bay on the western shore. A low-lying sparsely vegetated islet known as Thulla occurs a little south of the main island and an extensive area of bedrock shore is exposed at low tide to the south of the island. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. The seas to the north and east of the island (to a distance of 500 m) where seabirds feed bathe and socialise are included in the site. Owing to its proximity to the mainland the island is popular with day-trippers and also has educational value.
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	A typical eastern estuarine system with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Good diversity in sediment types. Has Zostera spp. Quality variable but generally good. Salt marshes are well represented and are at least of moderate quality. Has two Red Data Book plant species. Of importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla horta and nationally important populations of a further 6 species including Pluvialis apricaria and Limosa lapponica. Sterna albifrons formerly bred.	The site comprises a relatively small estuarine and bay system in north County Dublin. Receives the flows of the Mayne and Sluice rivers both of which drain an agricultural / suburban catchment. The inner part of the site is sheltered from the sea by a large sand dune peninsula though most of the dunes are now used as a golf course. Sediments in the inner sheltered areas are mostly muds or muddy sands often with a high organic content. Part of the tidal section of the Mayne River and adjoining brackish marshes are included in the site. The outer part of the site is exposed to the open sea and the sediments here are predominantly well-aerated sands. In addition to the intertidal and salt marsh habitats small areas of sand dunes and sandy beaches are included.
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Lambay is the largest and most isolated island on the east coast. Extensive heath formerly existed but this has been eliminated at the expense of improved pasture. Vegetated cliff is the most notable habitat - these are quite representative of eastern cliffs with diversity in height slope and aspect. The cliffs hold internationally important populations of seabirds especially Uria aalge. Anser anser winter in significant numbers. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905-06 and again in the early 1990's. This site provides year-round haul-out habitat for the Annex II seal species Halichoerus grypus and Phoch	Lambay, the largest east coast island lies 4 km off the Dublin coast. The underlying geology is dominated by igneous rocks (of andesitic type) and ash. Also present are shales and limestones of Silurian origin as well as some massive beds of Old Red Sandstone. The bedrock is exposed on the fringing cliffs and in rocky outcrops; elsewhere it is overlain by varying depths of glacial drift. The island is surrounded by steep cliffs on the north east and south sides. The west shore is low-lying and the land slopes gently eastwards to the summit in the centre of the island. Most of the western third of the

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Vitulina and includes regionally significant breeding and moulting sites. The foreshore surrounding the island holds examples of Reef habitat with typical biodiversity for the east coast.	island is intensively farmed while the rest is a mixture of less intensively grazed land rock outcrops scrub and bracken. There are small areas of woodland around Lambay castle and farm. Indications are that the waters close to Lambay are very important for marine life. The main component of this importance is the prevalence of both intertidal and subtidal reef habitat.
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	The site has an important example of intertidal sand and mud flats with Zostera spp. Their quality is variable but generally good. Salt marshes are well represented, particularly Atlantic salt meadows and Salicornia flats. Most of the sand dune system is managed for a golf course but significant areas of fixed dunes and shifting white dunes remain. The site has Viola hirta, a Red Data Book plant species. It is of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla horta and nationally important populations of a further 14 species including Pluvialis apricaria. It also supports a regionally important population of Limosa lapponica. this site has educational value and has been the subject of a number of research projects.	The site is situated in north Co. Dublin between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. A railway viaduct built in the 1800s crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit known as "the island". This spit is now mostly converted to a golf course though some sand dunes and salt marshes remain. A section of bedrock shore extending towards Portmarnock is included as it represents the only continuous section through the fossiliferous Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Dublin Basin and is the type locality for several species of fossil coral.
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	The main channel of the Boyne contains a good example of alluvial woodland of the Salicetum albo-fragilis type which has developed on three alluvium islands. Alkaline fen vegetation is well represented at Lough Shesk where there is a very fine example of habitat succession from open water to raised bog. The Boyne and its tributaries is one of Ireland's premier game fisheries and offers a wide range of angling from fishing for spring salmon and grilse to sea trout fishing and extensive brown trout fishing. The site is one of the most important in eastern Ireland for Salmo salar and has very extensive spawning grounds. The site also has an important population of Lampetra fluviatilis though the distribution or abundance of this species is not well known.	This site comprises most of the freshwater element of the River Boyne from upriver of the Boyne Aqueduct at Drogheda the Blackwater River as far as Lough Ramor and the principal Boyne tributaries notably the Deel Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers. This system drains a considerable area of Cos. Meath and Westmeath and smaller areas of Cavan and Louth. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part with areas of Upper Lower and Middle well represented. In the vicinity of Kells Silurian Quartzite is present while close to Trim are Carboniferous Shales and Sandstones. The rivers flow through a landscape dominated by intensive agriculture mostly of improved grassland but also cereals. Many of the river channels were subject to arterial

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Lutra lutra is widespread throughout the site. Some of the grassland areas along the Boyne and Blackwater are used by a nationally important winter flock of Cygnus cygnus. Several Red Data Book plants occur within the site with Pyrola rotundifolia Poa palustris and Juncus compressus. Also occurring are a number of Red Data Book animals notably Meles meles Martes martes and Rana temporaria. The River Boyne is a designated Salmonid Water under the EU Freshwater Fish Directive.	drainage schemes in the past. Natural floodplains now exist along only limited stretches of river though often there is a fringe of reed swamp freshwater marsh wet grassland or deciduous wet woodland. Along some parts notably between Drogheda and Slane are stands of tall mature mixed woodland. Substantial areas of improved grassland and arable land are included in site for water quality reasons. There are many medium to large sized towns adjacent to but not within the site.
004025	Broadmeadow /Swords Estuary SPA	The site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl and supports a particularly good diversity of species. It has an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota (4.8% of national total) and nationally important populations of a further 12 species. Of particular note are the populations of Tadorna tadorna (3.0% of national total) Anas acuta (2.9% of national total) Mergus serrator (2.8% of national total) Pluvialis squatarola (2.7% of national total) and Calidris canutus (3.7% of national total). The site is one of the few in eastern Ireland where substantial numbers of Bucephala clangula occur. It has a regionally important population of Limosa lapponica. The site is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants especially Calidris ferruginea and Philomachus pugnax. It supports a regular flock of non-breeding Cygnus olor.	The site is situated in north Co. Dublin between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. A railway viaduct built in the 1800s crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well-sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit known as "the island". This spit is now mostly converted to a golf-course. The outer part empties almost completely at low tide and there are extensive intertidal flats. Salt marshes occur in parts of the outer estuary and in the extreme inner part of the inner estuary.
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	This is an important east coast site with nationally important populations of Pluvialis apricaria Haematopus ostralegus Charadarius hiaticula Calidris cantus Calidris alba and Larus argentatus. The population of Calidris canutus and Calidris alba are of particular note as they represent 4% and 3.8% of the respective all-Ireland totals. A range of other waterfowl species also occur including Branta bernicla hrota as well as Larus gulls. The site is of most importance as a roost area for the birds but also provides feeding habitat.	The site comprises the estuary of the River Nanny and sections of the shoreline to the north and south of the estuary (c.3 km in length). The estuarine channel which extends inland for almost 2 km is narrow and well sheltered. Sediments are muddy in character and edged by saltmarsh and freshwater marsh/wet grassland. The shoreline which is approximately 500 m in width to the low tide mark comprises beach and intertidal habitats. It is a well-exposed shore with coarse sand sediments. The well-developed beaches which are backed in places by clay cliffs provide high tide roosts for

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			the birds. The village of Laytown occurs in the northern side of the River Nanny estuary.
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	The site has important examples of petrifying springs. The physical and chemical properties of the springs have been studied. Good examples of orchid rich calcareous grassland including Pseudorchis albida (legally protected) and Orchis morio (Red Data Book species)are found. The quality of grassland is variable owing to agricultural improvement. Molinia meadows are also represented. Several other Red Data Book plant species occur along with a host of rare or scarce plant species for Co. Dublin. The botany of this site has been well studied since the 19th century. The site has Alcedo atthis and is important for bats with four Red Data Book species present (Pipistrellus pipistrellus Nyctalus leisleri Myotis daubentoni Plecotus auritus).	Glenasmole Valley lies at the northern foothills of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. It is a glaciated valley with drift deposits consisting of fluvioglacial sands and gravels of varying thickness and rich in Carboniferous limestone occurring on the slopes. Spring lines occur along both sides of the northern part of the valley. The River Dodder flows through the valley and within the site the river has been impounded to form two reservoirs. Associated with the reservoirs are areas of swamp and marsh vegetation. The valley is heavily wooded mostly with mixed woodland of both deciduous and coniferous species but also some native woodland. Dry calcareous pasture grassland improved to varying degrees is a main habitat of the valley sides and occurs in association with wet grassland and in places of seepage fen or marsh type vegetation.
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Island has a small though significant example of vegetated stony or shingle habitat of the type which fringes sandy beaches. It also contains an example of vegetated sea cliffs and has two Red Data Book species Crambe maritima and Hyoscyamus niger. Excellent diversity of breeding seabirds (up to 12 species) with four species in numbers of national importance and also a recently established gannet (Sula bassana) colony, the only one on the east coast. Traditional site for Falco peregrinus.	Situated c. 1.5 km north of Howth Ireland’s Eye is a small uninhabited island. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywhackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive cliffs along the northern and eastern sides of the island reaching up to 69 m. Elsewhere the island is covered by glacial drift. A sandy beach backed by shingle and low sand hills occurs at Carrigeen Bay on the western shore. An extensive area of bedrock shore is exposed at low tide to the south of the island. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. Owing to its proximity to the mainland the island is popular with day-trippers and also has educational value.
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Lambay is one of the most important seabird colonies in Ireland with 12 species breeding regularly. It supports internationally important populations of Phalacrocorax carbo Phalacrocorax aristotelis Uria aalge and Alca torda and nationally important populations of Fulmarus glacialis Larus argentatus Larus fuscus	Lambay Island lies approximately 4 km off the north Dublin coastline and is separated by a channel of 10-13 m in depth. East of Lambay the water deepens rapidly into the Irish Sea basin. The island has an area of 250 ha above the high tide mark. The island is the remains of a volcanic island. Most rocks are divisible into two

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Larus marinus and Rissa tridactyla. Cliff habitat for nesting seabirds is very extensive and of high quality. Other notable breeding birds are Haematopus ostralegus (largest concentration in the region) Tadorna tadorna and Falco peregrinus. The island supports a nationally important wintering flock of Anser anser and a range of other wintering waterfowl though in relatively low numbers. Lambay is an important breeding site for Halichoerus grypus. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905/06. Breeding and wintering birds are now well-monitored.	groups - those formed by igneous activity and those of sedimentary origin. Soils are generally shallow and are derived from glacial tills of Irish Sea origin. The shallow soils are peaty on high exposed ground and above the cliffs. The island is well raised above sea-level with about two-thirds above the 50 m contour. On the western side of the island the land rises gently from a bedrock shoreline. Cobble storm beaches are associated with this shore and at low tide sandflats are exposed within the harbour and below a section of the rocky shore. The northern eastern and most of the southern shorelines consist of steep cliffs varying from about 15 m to 50 m in height. These are backed by vegetated slopes along most of their length. Several small streams occur. The predominant land use on the island nowadays is grazing for cattle. Most of the central and eastern part of the island was improved for grazing in the 1950s and is now semi-improved pasture interspersed with outcropping rock Bramble (Rubus sp.) and occasional Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and scrub. The low-lying western third is more fertile and is used for grazing and silage or hay production. The habitations which comprise a castle, cottages and farm complex occur in the western sector. A herd of Dama dama roams the island.
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	The Boyne Estuary is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl on the east coast. It has a total of 10 species with populations of national importance - of particular note is that it supports 7.0% of the national total of Calidris canutus and 4.0% of the total for Pluvialis apricaria. Other species which have populations of national importance include Tadorna tadorna Haematopus ostralegus Vanellus vanellus Limosa limosa Tringa totanus and Arenaria interpres. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the birds. Sterna albifrons bred in the past but successful breeding has not occurred since 1996.	This moderately-sized coastal site which is situated below the town of Drogheda comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River, a substantial river which drains a large catchment. Apart from one section which is over 1 km wide the width is mostly less than 500 m. The main river channel which is navigable and dredged is defined by training walls, the latter being breached in places. Intertidal flats occur on the sides of the channelled river. The sediments vary from fine muds in the innermost areas to sandy muds or sands towards the mouth. The linear stretches of intertidal flats to the north and south of the river mouth are mainly sands.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			Intertidal areas are fringed by salt marshes in the inner sheltered areas. Spartina is frequent on the flats and salt marshes.
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	The site is of importance for both breeding and staging Sterna terns. There is a well-established colony of Sterna hirundo and smaller numbers of Sterna paradisaea. Sterna dougallii bred in 2003 and 2004 one of only three known sites in the country - this came about after several years of conservation management aimed at attracting the species. The site along with other parts of south Dublin Bay is used by the three Sterna tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. The origin of the birds is likely to be the Co. Dublin breeding sites though numbers also suggest birds from other sites perhaps outside the state. The site also has breeding Larus marinus Tadorna tadorna and Haematopus ostralegus. The site is known to be frequented in winter by significant numbers of Arenaria interpres and Calidris maritima, but recent count data is unavailable.	Site comprises Dalkey Island Lamb Island Maiden Rock the intervening rocks and reefs between Dalkey Island Lamb Island and Clare Rock and the sea area around Maiden Rock to a distance of 100 m. Dalkey Island which is the largest in the group lies ca.400m off Sorrento Point and is separated by a deep channel. The island is low-lying the highest point at c.15m is marked by a Martello Tower. Soil cover consists mainly of thin peaty layers though in a few places there are boulder clay deposits. Vegetation cover is low consisting mainly of grasses. Lamb Island lies to the north of Dalkey Island attached at low-tided by a rocky reef. It has thin soil cover and a sparse vegetation cover. Further north lies Maidens Rock a bare angular granite rock up to 5m high. There is no vegetation cover. Dalkey Island is grazed by a herd of feral goats.
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	The North-west Irish Sea SPA constitutes an important resource for marine birds. The estuaries and bays that open into it along with connecting coastal stretches of intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats, provide safe feeding and roosting habitats for waterbirds throughout the winter and migration periods. These areas, along with more pelagic marine waters further offshore, provide additional supporting habitats (for foraging and other maintenance behaviours) for those seabirds that breed at colonies on the north-west Irish Sea's islands and coastal headlands. These marine areas are also important for seabirds outside the breeding period.	This SPA extends offshore along the coasts of counties Louth, Meath and Dublin, and is approximately 2,333km2 in area. This SPA is ecologically connected to several existing SPAs in this area. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Common Scoter, Red-throated Diver, Great Northern Diver, Fulmar, Manx Shearwater, Shag, Cormorant, Little Gull, Kittiwake, Black-headed Gull, Common Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Little Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Puffin, Razorbill and Guillemot.
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA supports nationally important numbers of Alcedo atthis. Other species which occur within the site include Cygnus olor Anas crecca Anas	The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA is a long linear site that comprises stretches of the River Boyne and several of its tributaries: most of the site is in Co Meath but it extends also into Counties Cavan Louth and Westmeath. It includes the following

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		platyrhynchos Phalacrocorax carbo Ardea cinerea Gallinula chloropus Gallinago gallinago and Riparia riparia.	river sections: The River Boyne from the M1 motorway bridge west of Drogheda to the junction with the Royal Canal west of Longwood Co Meath; the River Blackwater from its junction with the River Boyne in Navan to the junction with Lough Ramor in Co Cavan; the Tremblestown River (and Athboy River) from the junction with the River Boyne at Kilnagross Bridge to the bridge in Athboy Co Meath; the Stoneyford River from its junction with the River Boyne to Stonestone Bridge in Co. Westmeath; the River Deel from its junction with the River Boyne to Cummer Bridge Co. Westmeath. The site includes the river channel and marginal vegetation.

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
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	E01, K02.03, D01.02, E03, K03.06, J02.01.02, G02.01, F03.01, G01.02, I01, X, G01.01.02, F02.03.01	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Eutrophication (natural), Roads, motorways, Discharges, Antagonism with domestic animals, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Golf course, Hunting, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Non-motorized nautical sports, Bait digging or collection
000202	Howth Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.03, G01.02, I01, J01.01, X, C01.01.01, D01.01, C01, E01, G05.04	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Burning down, No threats or pressures, Sand and gravel quarries, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Mining and quarrying, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Vandalism
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	E01, F02.03, X, E02, A04, F03.01, G01.01, A03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing, No threats or pressures, Industrial or commercial areas, Grazing, Hunting, Nautical sports, Mowing or cutting of grassland
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	E01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G01.01, G01.03, I01, G01.02, A08, G02.01, X, F03.01, D01.05	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Roads, motorways, Nautical sports, Motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation, Golf course, No threats or pressures, Hunting, Bridge, viaduct

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	E01, G02.01, A04, J01.01, K03.06, F02.03, I01, G01.01, E02, E03, F02.03.01, H01.03, H01.09, G01.02, G05.05	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Golf course, Grazing, Burning down, Antagonism with domestic animals, Leisure fishing, Invasive non-native species, Nautical sports, Industrial or commercial areas, Discharges, Bait digging or collection, Other point source pollution to surface water, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	D01.02, A07, E01.03, K01.01, I01, X, A04, F02.03.01, G02.01, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, J02.12.01, A08, G01.02	Roads, motorways, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Dispersed habitation, Erosion, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Grazing, Bait digging or collection, Golf course, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Nautical sports, Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Fertilisation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	K02.02, E02, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, D01.02, E01, K02, G01.01.02, D01.01, F02.03.01, H03, M01, G01.02	Accumulation of organic material, Industrial or commercial areas, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Nautical sports, Roads, motorways, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Non-motorized nautical sports, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Bait digging or collection, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	A04, B02.01.02, A04.02.03, A08, F02.03, H02.07, B02.02, A04.02.02, B01.02, B01.01, E01.02, H01.08, D01, J02, A03.03, A04.02.01, C01.03, H01.05, A03, I01, D01.03	Grazing, Forest replanting (non native trees), Non intensive horse grazing, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, Forestry clearance, Non intensive sheep grazing, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Forest planting on open ground (native trees), Discontinuous urbanisation, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Roads, paths and railroads, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Abandonment or lack of mowing , Non intensive cattle grazing, Peat extraction, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Invasive non-native species, Car parcs and parking areas
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Desmoulin`s whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	E01.03, A08, A04, B, D01.02, E01.01, J02.05.02, A10.01	Dispersed habitation, Fertilisation, Grazing, Sylviculture, forestry, Roads, motorways, Continuous urbanisation, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Estuaries [1130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120]	D01.05, E01, G05, H01, J02.02, I01, E05, J02.12.01, K02, D01.01, L07, J02.12, G03, J03.03, J02.01.03, J02, E03.03, G01.02, G01.03.02, G05.04, E03.01	Bridge, viaduct, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Other human intrusions and disturbances , Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Removal of sediments (mud...), Invasive non-native species, Storage of materials, Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Storm, cyclone, Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, Interpretative centres, Reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Disposal of inert materials, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				Off-road motorized driving, Vandalism, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	D01.01, B06, G01, G04.01, B02.05, J01.01, G01.02, K04.05, E03.01, E01, G01.03.02, G05.09, G05.01, G02.09, F04.02, G05.07, A04, K01.01, C01.03, A05.02, F03, G05.06, G01.04, I01, L05, F03.02.02, G05.04	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Grazing in forests or woodland, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Military manoeuvres, Non- intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), Burning down, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Damage by herbivores (including game species), Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Off-road motorized driving, Fences, fencing, Trampling, overuse, Wildlife watching, Collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, Grazing, Erosion, Peat extraction, Stock feeding, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, Invasive non-native species, Collapse of terrain, landslide, Taking from nest (e.g. falcons), Vandalism
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	J01, G01.02, G02.09, G01.01, G05.01, X, A04.03	Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Wildlife watching, Nautical sports, Trampling, overuse, No threats or pressures, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099]	A01, A03, E02, J02.15, A10.01, D01.05, E05, J02.05.02, G01, G02.10, B01.02, A08, C01.01, J02, H01, G05, J02.10, A07, E03.04, J02.11, I01, G05.06,	Cultivation, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Industrial or commercial areas, Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Bridge, viaduct, Storage of materials, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other sport or leisure complexes, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Fertilisation, Sand and gravel extraction , Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
			A05.02, D01.02, E03.02, E01.04	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Other human intrusions and disturbances , Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Other discharges, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Invasive non-native species, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Stock feeding, Roads, motorways, Disposal of industrial waste, Other patterns of habitation
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351], Reefs [1170]	H06.01, D02, F02.02, X, D03.02, E03, J02.02, J02.11	Noise nuisance, noise pollution, Utility and service lines, Professional active fishing , No threats or pressures, Shipping lanes, Discharges, Removal of sediments (mud...), Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]	D03.02, E01.04, D01.02, G01.01, G01.02, D01.05, G03, G02.01, E01.01, E03, F02.03.01, E02	Shipping lanes, Other patterns of habitation, Roads, motorways, Nautical sports, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Bridge, viaduct, Interpretative centres, Golf course, Continuous urbanisation, Discharges, Bait digging or collection, Industrial or commercial areas

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004014	Rockabill SPA	Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192]	G01.01, D06	Nautical sports, Other forms of transportation and communication
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156]	E01.03, A04, I01, G01.01, G02.01, E03.02, E03.01, F02.03.01, J02.01, A08, F03.01	Dispersed habitation, Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Nautical sports, Golf course, Disposal of industrial waste, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Bait digging or collection, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Fertilisation, Hunting
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]	F02.03.01, J02.01.02, G02.01, A08, E01, F03.01, D01.02, K02.03, I01, G01.02	Bait digging or collection, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Golf course, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Hunting, Roads, motorways, Eutrophication (natural), Invasive non-native species, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Light-bellied Brent Goose	E01, F02.03.01, F02.03, K02.03, E03, G01.01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G01.02, E02	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Bait digging or collection, Leisure fishing, Eutrophication (natural), Discharges, Nautical sports, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Roads, motorways, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Industrial or commercial areas

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		(Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]		
004025	Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069]	G01.01, I01, J02.01.02, D01.04, E02, D01.05, D01.01, G01.02, E01, A08	Nautical sports, Invasive non-native species, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Railway lines, TGV, Industrial or commercial areas, Bridge, viaduct, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Fertilisation
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	G03, C01.03, G01.02, A04, D01.01, B	Interpretative centres, Peat extraction, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Sylviculture, forestry
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200]	A03, F03.01, E01.03, G01.01, A04, D03.02	Mowing or cutting of grassland, Hunting, Dispersed habitation, Nautical sports, Grazing, Shipping lanes
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Sanderling (Calidris alba)	F02.03, F01, J02.11, J02.05, E01, G01.02, J02.01.02, I01, G02.01	Leisure fishing, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Walking, horse riding

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		[A144], Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) [A195], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]		and non-motorised vehicles, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Invasive non-native species, Golf course
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184]	F02.03, G01.02	Leisure fishing, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046]	G01.02	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]	E01.01, G01.02	Continuous urbanisation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193]	G01.02, E01, A04, G01.01	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Nautical sports
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	Red-throated (Diver Gavia stellata [A001], Great Northern (Diver Gavia immer [A003], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis [A009], Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus [A013], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo)	A09, C05, F07, F22, F23, G01, G06, A09, A11, B01, D01, E02, G10, G12, I02, I04,	Agriculture, forestry, peat extraction, renewable energy, shipping, fishing, invasive species, problematic native species, pests and pathogens, sport, tourism and leisure,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		[A017], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus) [A187], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Common Tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) [A195], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Little Gull (Hydrocoloeus minutus) [A862],	I05, J02, L06, M08, N03, N05, N06, N07	marine particulate pollution, aquaculture, interspecific relations.
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis) [A229]	E01, J02, X, D01.02, E01.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, No threats or pressures, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation

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
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior)	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (Vertigo moulinsiana)	[1016]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
River Lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
Salmon (Salmo salar)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
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.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
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.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (Spartina anglica); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Harbour Porpoise(Phocoena phocoena)	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Otter (Lutra lutra)	[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.
Grey Seal(Halichoerus grypus)	[1364]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Seal(Phoca vitulina)	[1365]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Petalwort(Petalophyllum ralfsii)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	[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.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes(Ammophila arenaria)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
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
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion b non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, over burning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm development	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa(Violetalia calaminariae)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
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.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
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.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)		trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (Epilobium brunnescens).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
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.

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
A009	Northern Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A017	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo carbo	D01	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A018	European Shag	Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water 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
A052	Teal	Anas crecca	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
A056	Northern Shoveler	Anas clypeata	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
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
A098	Merlin	Falco columbarius	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Renewable abiotic energy use, Changes in biotic conditions
A103	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus peregrinus	C03, F03, J03, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in biotic conditions

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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
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
A144	Sanderling	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
A148	Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima maritima	C03, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, 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
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	Limosa lapponica	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,

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A160	Eurasian Curlew	Numenius arquata arquata	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	Tringa totanus	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
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	Larus ridibundus	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
A183	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	Larus fuscus graellsii	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A184	European Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution
A192	Roseate Tern	Sterna dougallii dougallii	C03, D01, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
A193	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	Sterna paradisaea	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A195	Little Tern	Sterna albifrons albifrons	C03, D01, I01, I02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Invasive non-native species, Problematic native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A199	Guillemot	Uria aalge	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A200	Razorbill	Alca torda	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A204	Atlantic Puffin	Fratercula arctica	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A229	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	A11, D01, G01, H01, I01, J02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions

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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.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Level			
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 an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. • Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. • Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. • Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. • Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. • Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. • Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	• 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	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.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (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	• 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).	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.	• 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.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: • 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial	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	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: • energy;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
emissions	land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection.	• 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.	and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (EU/2018/2001)	• This Directive sets an overall European renewable energy target of 32% by 2030 and includes rules to ensure the uptake of renewables in the transport sector and in heating and cooling. • The directive sets common principles and rules for renewable energy support schemes, sustainability criteria for biomass and the right to produce and consume renewable energy and to establish renewable energy	• The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. • The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. • EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	communities. • It also establishes rules to remove barriers, stimulate investments and drive cost reductions in renewable energy technologies and empowers citizens and businesses to participate in the clean energy transformation.	• Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.	
Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)	This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets a binding European Union target for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030: Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 32%. Support schemes for energy from renewable sources shall be adopted by Member States. Provisions on joint projects between Member States and between Member States and third countries are laid down too.	The Directive lays down rules on financial support for electricity from renewable sources, on self-consumption of such electricity, on the use of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector and in the transport sector, on regional cooperation between Member States, and between Member States and third countries, on guarantees of origin, on administrative procedures and on information and training. It also establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. The latter include fuels produced from waste, from agricultural biomass and from forest biomass. The Commission shall monitor the origin of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels consumed in the European Union and the impact of their production, including the impact as a result of displacement, on land use in the Union and in the main third countries of supply.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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 refuelling 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 refuelling points, and user information requirements.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		heating.	
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 burdens. 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	• Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning. • In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions. • The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans. • Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8. • When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.	
UK Marine Policy Statement	• Achieving a sustainable marine economy • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Living within environmental limits • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: • Promote sustainable economic development; • Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and • Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	• Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.	The Marine Act comprises eight key elements: • Marine Management Organisation (MMO) • Strategic Marine Planning System • Streamlined Marine Licensing System • Marine Nature Conservation • Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement • Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries • Coastal Access • Coastal and Estuarine Management	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	• Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes. This Act may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland's seas based on a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: • Marine Planning • Nature Conservation • Marine Licensing	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Convention on Biological Diversity.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other

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			users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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 compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	• 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental

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	compliance against limit values. • Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM_{10}) or up to five years (NO_2, 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.	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.	protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: • 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	• Dangerous Substances Directive		
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		• 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.	
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	The aim of the European Union's ambitious Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.	The Directive provides various requirements, including: • Completion of an initial assessment of Irish marine waters; • Establishment of environmental targets and indicators; • Establishment of a monitoring programme; • Establishment of a programme of measures; and • Implementation of the programme of measures and monitoring programme. Implementation of the Directive is contributed towards by a set of detailed criteria and methodological standards that were revised in 2017 leading to a Commission Decision on "laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment and repealing	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		Decision 2010/477/EU". Annex III "Indicative lists of characteristics, pressures and impacts" of the Directive was amended in 2017.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes	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.	• (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; • (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes;	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply

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('Dublin Principles')		• (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and • (IV) 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.	with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to	• Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. • Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.		
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment- related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): • Better implementation of legislation. • Better information by improving the knowledge base. • More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. • Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: • To make the Union's cities more sustainable. • To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		initiative or in co- operation with other organisations. • Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

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		• 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.	environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		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	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector as part of its Fisheries Policy Package	The main objectives of the measures defined in this communication are to promote the use of cleaner energy sources and reduce dependency on fossil fuels in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, in line with one of the ambitions of the European Green Deal to reach climate neutrality in the EU by 2050.	The communication defines various measures to support the sector in accelerating its energy transition, by improving fuel efficiency and switching to renewable, low-carbon power sources. A summary of the measures broadly proposed by the communication is presented below: • Creation of an Energy Transition Partnership for EU Fisheries and Aquaculture for the purpose of promoting collaboration and stakeholder engagement • Promotion of new innovative technologies and ways of operating • Improving energy efficiency Moving to renewable and zero or low-carbon energy sources (e.g., use of alternative fuels).	The communication noted the current dependency of the sector on fossil fuel based energy (e.g., marine diesel). It defines a vision for climate-neutral fisheries and aquaculture.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	• The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. • The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.	The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In Preparation]	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.	In preparation.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	The core principle 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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).	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	These Regulations provide 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. • Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. • Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values • Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022	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	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	contribute to improvements in water quality.		
National legislation transport 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	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 provision 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Emissions) Regulations 2013 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing)Regulations 2013. Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013			
Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. 79 of 2008)	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• 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.	
Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I 351 of 2011)	This Regulation defines further the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Further defines the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		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.	
Climate Action Plan 2023	The Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	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;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.	• To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and • Strong reporting mechanisms	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017 - 2022	• EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland. • "Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	• 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	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.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2030	This multi-annual National Strategic Plan Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2022 – 2030) (NSPSA) overlaps with the EU's new 'Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030', as well as the programming period (2021 to 2027) of the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). As such, this plan provides the strategic vision and framework for funding under EMFAF, as well as other EU and national initiatives.	• Develop 'Designated Marine Area Plans' (DMAPs) for aquaculture to ensure that the sector is championed in Ireland's Marine Spatial Plan to facilitate investment in different forms of sustainable aquaculture. • More vigilant and responsive monitoring if aquatic diseases and food safety risks. • Develop a comprehensive human capacity plan for Irish aquaculture to promote the sector as an attractive career option, develop leadership, management and business capacity in the sector and provide the necessary skills required over the strategy time period. • Provide coordinated messaging on the sustainable, low carbon nature of Irish aquaculture production, supported by independent certification and open dialogue.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality standards; and • Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.	
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and **National Landscape Character Assessment**	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics: • Policy and Regulation • Prevention • Collection and Treatment	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	• Implementation	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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, child care 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: "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."	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues: • Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; • Climate change and related impacts; • Communities and health; • Cultural heritage; • Marine environment and biodiversity; • Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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." This Plan may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Wildlife Act of 1976 **Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000**	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.	• To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. • To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. • To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. • To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. • To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. • To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. • To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		the successful implementation of these targets. • A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)	• 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	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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)**	Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	• 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.	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Government (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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		• Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.	
Water Services Act 2007 **Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012** **Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013** **Water Services Act 2017**	• 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 31 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Irish Water's (now known as Uisce Eireann) Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the	Six strategic objectives as follows: • Meet Customer Expectations. • Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. • Provide Effective Management of Wastewater. • Protect and Enhance the Environment.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	short and medium term.	• Support Social and Economic Growth. • Invest in the Future.	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-vision 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) **Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)** **Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)** **Agri-Climate Rural Environment Scheme (ACRES)**	• 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. • ACRES is Ireland's new agri-environment climate scheme under Ireland's CAP Strategic Plan. This new €1.5 billion flagship agri-environment scheme is a farmer-friendly scheme to help address biodiversity decline while delivering an income support for up to 50,000 farm families in Ireland.	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027	The new 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 proposed 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsible. • 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.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. • To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.	regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	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.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		added product development.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework For 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 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Coastal Change Management Strategy	The Government has adopted a policy to assess and manage coastal flood risk with regard to both existing risk and the potential impacts of climate change. This strategy will: • Provide a framework to determine the key decisions to be taken on how Ireland could best manage its coast, being aware of the future risks and the associated planning	Recommendations: • Enhancing governance and capacity building (a dual approach of both mitigation and adaptation measures) • Understanding the risk and identifying potential risk management options Developing management (a dual approach of both mitigation (tackling the cause) and adaptation	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	requirements. • Provide a framework to best inform both where and how decisions regarding appropriate development / projects along the coast should be taken in the future, in coordination with investment in flood risk management.	measures) to coastal change	
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
Heritage related legislation: • National Monuments Act 1930 as amended; • Architectural Heritage (National	• Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the LACAPs. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the LACAPs. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999; and • The Heritage Act 2018.			protection.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Regional/ County/Local Level			
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Transport Strategy for the Cork Metropolitan Area 2040	The Strategy addresses all transport modes, and its objective will be to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Cork Metropolitan Area, over the next two decades. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	It will be used to inform transport investment levels and investment prioritisation over both the longer and shorter terms and will be able to inform sustainable integrated land use and transport policy formulation at the strategic (Metropolitan Area) level and at the local level.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	• 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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	screening for SEA, EIA and AA.	regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Transport Plans and Strategies	• Local Transport Plans and Strategies relevant to a particular local authority functional area provide a more granular framework for the delivery of sustainable transport systems in accordance with higher-level plans.	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Port Masterplans (such as Dublin Port Masterplan 2040 and 2017 Review, Rosslare Europort Masterplan)	• The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation. • The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies.	Not applicable	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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 Plans (LECP)	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities"	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes	• Outlines planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives). • Strategic framework 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 specific Local Authority area.	• Identifies future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protects and enhances amenities and environment. • Guides planning authority in assessing proposals. • Aims to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. • Aims to promote sustainable development. • Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies	• Promotes the maintenance and improvement of green infrastructure in an area. • Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.	Not applicable	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plans	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	• Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance. • Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Aims to increase awareness.	bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Plans	Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.	• Manage and promote heritage as well as increased awareness. • Aim to conserve and protect heritage.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Waste Management Plans	These plans (for the Connacht-Ulster, Southern, and Eastern-Midlands regions) give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Action Plans	The Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	issues and their effects • Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

AA Screening Report For Modifications To The Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

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Date: **January 2024**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This is the Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report for modifications to the Fingal County Council (FCC) Local Authority Climate Action Plan (referred to as either the 'LACAP' or the 'Plan') 2024 - 2029.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organization and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period.

1.2 Plan-making Process to Date

A draft version of the LACAP was prepared. This document was accompanied by a Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) which considered, evaluated and presented the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites and presented mitigation measures to avoid or minimise identified effects. This AA process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive[1] and transposing national legislation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was also undertaken on the Draft LACAP in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive[2] and transposing national legislation. A Draft SEA Environmental Report which considered the effects of the Draft LACAP on the environment was therefore prepared also. The Draft NIR suitably informed this report.

A period of consultation has been undertaken in relation to the Draft LACAP, the Draft SEA Environmental Report and the Draft NIR. Statutory environmental authorities, interested stakeholders and members of the public were invited to make submissions in connection with the Draft LACAP and the associated Draft SEA Environmental Report and Draft NIR.

All submissions made on this documentation have been reviewed by FCC. These submissions were taken into consideration prior to finalisation of the LACAP. FCC have prepared a Chief Executive Report on the submissions received. This document details the submissions received, FCC responses to the submissions, and Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of the submissions.

1.3 Purpose of this Assessment

An AA Screening Assessment must be carried out on all modifications made to the Draft LACAP Actions arising following consideration of submissions. The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether the Plan Action modifications will result in additional effects on European sites not previously considered in the AA process to date, and to inform whether or not a full AA is required on the Plan Action modifications. This AA Screening Assessment considers changes the binding 'Actions' defined within the Plan.

[1] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
[2] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

This report documents the AA Screening undertaken to identify the need for full AA in this case. This report accompanies the documented Plan Action modifications.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

1. The Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
2. The Draft NIR for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
3. The Draft SEA Environmental Report for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
4. Fingal County Council LACAP Submissions Chief Executive Report.
5. The SEA Screening Report for modifications to Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.

2. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Legislative Requirements

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The 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 (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Specifically, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

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

Therefore, the AA process is an assessment of the following key concepts:

- Whether a plan or project can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site.
- Whether the project will have a potentially significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts.

The provisions of Article 6(3) do not apply where the proposed plan or project is 'connected with or necessary to the management of the site'. Where a formal consent process applies, the AA process is concluded by the relevant competent authority making a determination in accordance with article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

2.2 Guidance

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance:

- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (European Commission, 2002).

- This document was updated by Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Commission Notice (2021) Brussels, 28.9.2021 C(2021) 6913 final;
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin (2009, updated 2010);
- Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2018). Brussels, (2019/C 33/01). OJ C 33, 25.1.2019;
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission 2013;
- OPR Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator (2021).

The AA screening 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' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives. The EPA Envision Map-viewer (www.epa.ie) and available reports were also reviewed:

- Definitions of conservation status, integrity and significance used in this assessment are defined in accordance with 'Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC' (EC, 2000).
- The conservation status of a natural habitat is defined as the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species;
- The conservation status of a species is defined as the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its population;
- The integrity of a European Site is defined as the coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, or the habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is or will be classified; and
- Significant effect should be determined in relation to the specific features and environmental conditions of the protected site concerned by the plan or project, taking particular account of the site's conservation objectives.

2.3 Assessment Process and Approach

A Draft NIR has been produced for the FCC Draft LACAP. This report contains the information on the receiving environment, European sites, and potential effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites. The report also defines mitigation measures designed to avoid and minimise effects on European sites. The information contained in this Draft NIR has been referred to during the carrying out of the AA Screening Assessment documented in this report.

This assessment commences with a description of the Plan Action modifications being considered. The type of impacts that are likely due to the Plan Action modifications are then identified and evaluated having regard to nature and characteristics of the Plan Action modifications. The overall AA process will be completed in a revised full NIR at the end of the plan development process incorporating all interim steps, modifications and reports/assessments.

An ecological desktop study has been completed for the AA Screening Assessment of the Plan Action modifications, which comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites that may be impacted by Plan Action modifications.
- Identification of European sites pathways.
- Review of the NPWS site synopses and conservation objectives for relevant European sites.
- Examination of available information on protected species.

This desktop assessment mainly involved a review of the Draft NIR produced for the Draft LACAP.

The process of determining the likelihood of significant effects from a plan or a project on European sites is an iterative process centred around a Source-Pathway-Receptor (S-P-R) model. 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 mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

In the context of this report, a receptor is an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by the Qualifying Interests (QI) or Special Conservation Interests (SCI) of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan Action modifications that is known to interact with ecological processes. A pathway is any connection or link between the source and the receptor[3].

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the Conservation Objectives, QIs and/ or 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 Annexes I and II 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 likelihood of significant effects, including in-combination effects, on European Sites is then interrogated having regard to the nature and characteristics of Plan Action modifications, environmental pathways, and the sensitivity of relevant European sites.

Where significant effects are determined to be likely, or where there is uncertainty regarding the likelihood of significant effects, the Plan Action modification must be will be subject to Stage 2 AA and the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (NIR).

[3] Qualifying interest or special conservation interests of the European site in question and the known sensitivities of these key ecological receptors

Having regard to the European Commission Communication on the Precautionary Principle (European Commission, 2000) the:

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

This AA screening is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and 'grey' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

A summary of Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of consultation submissions is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of Plan Action Modifications

Action	Summary of Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.

4. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant effects to European Sites from the Plan Action modifications, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

The following has been considered when carrying out the AA Screening Assessment of Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP.

- The likely significant effect on the environment and European sites of implementing the Draft LACAP.
- The likely significant effect on the environment and European sites of implementing the Plan Action modifications.
- The mitigation measures defined in Section 5 of the Draft NIR.

Therefore, the Plan Action modifications must be considered in relation to the current Draft LACAP which has already been subject to SEA and AA considerations. All Plan Action modifications are considered therefore in the context of potential additional sources for impacts/effects which were not previously considered.

The first stage of the Screening process in this case involved interrogating Plan Action modifications to ascertain the materiality of the modifications and whether the modifications will result in the occurrence of additional effects on European sites not previously considered in the AA process to date.

4.2 Assessment Criteria

The following parameters are described when characterising impacts (following CIEEM (2016), EPA (2002) and NRA (2009)):

- **Direct and Indirect Impacts -** An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a proposed development.
- **Magnitude** - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.
- **Extent** - The area over which the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.
- **Duration** - The time for which 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; and
    - 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; and
    - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment (2016) define: an ecologically significant impact as 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; and the integrity of a site as 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 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.

SSCOs have been prepared for a number of European Sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes which 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 Objectives for SACs have been provided as follows:

- 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.

One generic Conservation Objective has been provided for SPAs as follows:

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

EC guidance[4] outlines the types of effects that may affect European sites. These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take;
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.);
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air);

[4] 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, 2001.

- Excavation Requirements;
- Transportation Requirements;
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning.

In addition, the guidance outlines the following likely changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area.
- Disturbance to Key Species.
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation.
- Reduction in Species Density.
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.).
- Climate Change.

4.3 Elements of the Plan Modifications with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

An evaluation of the potential environmental implications of each Plan Action modification has been carried out. This evaluation is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.	This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.	This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.

4.1 Summary of the Evaluation

The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP having regard to the consultation process. They will not result in any additional sources for likely, significant environmental effects, including effects on ecological processes or European sites, not already considered by the existing NIR for the Draft LACAP.

The Plan Action modifications will not introduce any of the following types of additional environmental effect that have the potential to affect European sites.

- Land take;
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.);
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air);
- Excavation;
- Transportation;
- Construction, Operation, Decommissioning activities.

The Plan Action modifications will not result in any of the following types of change that may occur at a European site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area.
- Disturbance to Key Species.
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation.
- Reduction in Species Density.
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.).
- Climate Change impact.

Further assessment is therefore not required.

4.2 Other Plans and Programs

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 impact upon European Sites. There are no additional sources for effects identified within the Proposed amendments; therefore, there are no in-combination effects.

5. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 Screening for AA of Plan modifications was carried out to determine the need for a full AA for the Plan modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case. It has been demonstrated that implementation of the Plan modifications are not foreseen to have any significant effects on any European Site.

The principal reasons the Modifications to the Draft LACAP do will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, are as follows:

- The modifications are only intended to provide clarification on existing Climate Actions defined in the Draft LACAP and make the LACAP more operative and focussed.
- The modifications are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects, including effects in ecological processes or European sites, not already considered in the NIR for the Draft LACAP.

It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Consequently, a Stage 2 AA is not required for the Plan modifications.

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APPENDIX 1

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LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

SEA Environmental Report

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Date: **February 2024**

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SEA Environmental Report for the Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 for Fingal County Council

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the Non-Technical Summary of the environmental report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan (herein referred to as the 'Plan' or 'LACAP') 2024-2029 for the Fingal functional area. The purpose of this SEA was to identify and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of implementation of the LACAP.

Background

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 (herein referred to as the 'Climate Act') sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP is to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organization and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period. Given the scale and nature of the LACAP, environmental effects were likely, and therefore SEA was required to be undertaken on the Plan.

Approach to SEA

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

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

The SEA process ran in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process, which is an assessment process focusing on the potential effects of a plan or project on sites designated for nature protection known as ‘European Sites.’

The Plan

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAPs have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan has been defined by local authorities for their own organization which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the LACAP is from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP was developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It is consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans are also aligned with their LACAP.

The overall vision of the LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.

The Environmental Baseline

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

The following Environmental Components were considered during this evaluation:

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

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

Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
Population and Human Health	• In the 2022 Census, the total population of Fingal was 330,506 persons, showing the trend of an increase in total population in the County by ca. 11.6% (34,486 persons) since the previous Census. • Fingal is identified by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) 2019-2031 as being part of the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The transitional population projection for the Dublin Metropolitan Area until 2031 is 1.59 million persons.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	• There are 9 designated SACs within, partially within or adjacent to the County. • There are 10 designated SPAs within, partially within or adjacent to the County. • There is 1 designated NHA within, partially within or adjacent to the County; Skerries Island NHA (001218). • There are 16 pNHAs within or partially within the County. • There are 3 existing TPOs within the County, including The Vicarage, Church Road, Swords; Santry Demesne, Swords; and Brackenstown / Brazil, Swords. • There are 3 designated Flora Protection Order Sites in the County; Howth, Portmarnock and Malahide. • There are 2 designated Wildfowl Sanctuaries within or adjacent to the County (Rogerstown Estuary (WFS-20) and North Bull Island (WFS-19)). • 2 proposed MPAs within, partially within or adjacent to the County (North Dublin Bay MPA and Malahide Estuary MPA) are among the list of OSPAR sites. • There are 2 Nature Reserves located within or partially within the County, including Baldoyle Estuary and Rogerstown Estuary
Landscape & Visual Amenity	• The landscape of Fingal is rich and varied, ranging from tranquil villages in rolling country landscape, picturesque seaside villages and rugged coastline to vibrant urban developments and historic towns. Significant features of the Plan area include the Royal Canal Corridor to the south of the County and a few islands in proximity to the eastern coastline.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	• There are 1,311 known archaeological sites in the county. The wealth of archaeological sites ranges from cairns and passage graves to medieval churches and castles. • There are 6 recorded monuments on the RMP in State Care in the County. • There are 790 entries to the Record of Protected Structures within the County.
Soils	• Dominant soil types in the county include Grey-Brown Podzolics and Gleys. • Other soil types in the county include Acid Brown Earths and Urban soils
Land Use	• Land use mapping for Fingal is shown in Figure 4-9 of the main body of the report. This mapping shows the extent of all land use present in the county.
Air Quality & Noise	• The Dublin conurbation is defined as 'Zone A' out of the four zones in Ireland. The current air quality in Fingal is identified by the EPA as being of Good status. • Noise mapping for Fingal is shown in Figure 4-10 of the main body of the report. This mapping shows the extent of noise along major roads.
Water	• The Plan area is located within the Nanny-Delvin and Liffey and Dublin Bay catchments.

Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
	• The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying Fingal is generally identified as being of Good status, with a small area in proximity to Dublin airport identified as being of Poor status. • The WFD status of coastal water bodies (2016-2021) adjacent to the east coastline of the County for the Northwestern Irish Sea, Irish Sea Dublin and Dublin Bay are currently identified as being of Good status, while Malahide Bay is of Moderate status. • The WFD status of rivers and streams (2016-2021) draining Fingal ranges from good, moderate, and to poor.
Material Assets	• Fingal is traversed by four major roads networks – the M1, the M50, the N2/M2 and the N3. • The Green Infrastructure strategy for Fingal provides a vision for protecting existing Green Infrastructure resources and plans for future Green Infrastructure provision which addresses the five main themes identified in this Plan, namely: Biodiversity, Parks, Open Space and Recreation, Sustainable Water Management, Archaeological and Heritage landscapes, Landscape. • Significant portions of Fingal's coastline are visually sensitive as evidenced by the many protected views and prospects, high amenity zonings and areas of exceptional landscape value which are highly sensitive to development.
Tourism & Recreation	• Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years. Failte Ireland has recently published their four brand strategies which will define the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland. Fingal hosts 'Dublin – A breath of Fresh Air.' • At a county level, FCC has developed the Fingal Tourism Statement 2017-2022.
Climate Change	• Fingal is affected by climate change policy and issues broadly. • The recent Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was established to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change. This aims at pursuing the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of the year 2050. Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2023 sets out Ireland's national and sectoral targets in this regard. • Future changes in climate and associated impacts on sea level, rainfall patterns/intensity and river flow will influence flooding frequency and extent in the future. Local Authorities in compliance with the Regional Planning Guidelines are attempting to adopt sustainable flood risk strategies in areas likely to be at risk of flooding in the future in the context of climate change and changing weather patterns. Changes to climate could lead to an increase in flooding events in Ireland.

A brief and non-technical summary of the key issues and potential associated with the environmental baseline relevant to the LACAP has been provided below.

Section 4 of the main body of the SEA Environmental Report contains further detail on baseline environmental characteristics, including a variety of details environmental mapping, for those who wish to develop a more in-depth understanding of the environmental baseline.

Population and Human Health – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the energy requirement within the county.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the decarbonising zone.
- Potential visual effect of green infrastructure development.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Route selection and classification criteria are a key consideration in the development of blueways and greenways within the LACAP due to the largely linear nature of these developments.
- The potential for effects on non-designated biodiversity features e.g. important habitats and species outside designated sites - particularly with regard to fragmentation, barriers to movement and displacement.
- The potential for effects on protected areas: National and European sites (e.g. SAC, SPAs, RAMSAR), National sites (e.g. NHAs) and other Natural Heritage Sites and Conservation Interest Sites e.g. refuge for fauna or flora, wildfowl reserves.
- The potential to spread invasive species.
- The potential for biodiversity enhancement.

Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Effects of green infrastructure (i.e. blueways, greenways) and renewable energy developments on areas of designated landscape quality and scenic views etc.
- Sensitivity of the landscape to change from green infrastructure development.

Cultural Heritage – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- The potential impact of the development of energy projects and green infrastructure on archaeological and architectural heritage.
- No existing conflicts with legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage have been identified.

Soils – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Potential for impacts on soil resources and offshore sediment transport.
- Potential impacts to soils (land) vulnerable to erosion.
- Potential for unearthing contaminated material.

Land Use – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Potential constraints on commercial activities, both during construction and operation of renewable energy infrastructure projects associated with the LACAP.
- Potential constraints on other sectors such as agricultural, forestry and fisheries, primarily related to construction and operation of infrastructure projects (i.e. solar farms, blueways) associated with the LACAP.

Air Quality and Noise – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Blueway developments, particularly during the construction phase, may have a temporary negative impact on air quality and create noise pollution.
- Renewable energy developments may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.

Water – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Potential pressures and impacts on water body status, water usage and flood risk from the construction of renewable energy and blueway projects i.e. increased sedimentation, groundwater recharge and accidental spillages.

Material Assets – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Disruptions to existing transport infrastructure through the development of alternative options such as active travel routes could occur.
- Demands for increased renewable infrastructure and associated connection networks.
- Visual impact of developments on landscape and visual amenity.
- Effects on sensitive receptors with increased demands for active travel/green/renewable infrastructure, in particular during the construction phase.
- The potential for effects on existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development.

Tourism and Recreation – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- Green infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.
- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering.

Climate Change – Key Issues relating to the LACAP

- The LACAP will contribute to the targets, set out in the Climate Action Plan 2023.
- The potential impact of changes in climate including flooding and temperature increases should be factored into the LACAP.

Evolution of the Baseline Environment

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the LACAP is not progressed and implemented. In the event the LACAP was not implemented; the baseline environment would primarily evolve in line with plans and policies currently being implemented (e.g., the Development Plan for the local authority functional area).

Not progressing the specific set of climate mitigation and adaptation related actions defined in the LACAP would present several significant lost opportunities. A variety of likely positive environmental effects associated with LACAP implementation would not come to fruition. A number of potential adverse effects associated with the existing baseline scenario are more likely to occur.

None of the specific climate related adaptation or flood resilience actions defined in the LACAP would be implemented. Climate change related risks relating to severe weather events (including storms and heatwaves) are less likely to be fully understood and controlled at local level as a consequence.

The variety of nature based solutions proposed in the LACAP would not be implemented. The GHG emission sequestration potential associated with actions promoting the enhancement of ecological sites and greenspace would not be realized.

The biodiversity related protection measures defined in the LACAP would not be implemented, making it less likely that the risk to biodiversity and protected sites, habitats and species due to climate change factors will be adequately managed and controlled at local level.

The active travel/sustainable transport related actions in the LACAP would not be implemented. The expansion of the EV network in the County will have less express policy support. Promoting a modal shift from private car use to the use of sustainable modes of transport will have less express, community level policy support.

Strategic Environmental Objectives

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

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

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

Strategic Environmental Objectives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that plans and climate action related projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.[1]
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as steppingstones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimize significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.
	B5	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface, transitional, bathing, and coastal waters.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

[1] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change.

Description and Evaluation of Plan Alternatives

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

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

The following reasonable alternatives to the LACAP were identified:

- Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach: Prioritise reducing GHG emissions from largest GHG emitting sectors to mitigate against climate change impacts.
- Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach: Adopt a multi-pronged approach and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.
- Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current LACAP): Adopt a multi-pronged approach - that has a strong community engagement emphasis - and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.

An evaluation of the potential effects of the reasonable alternatives on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A summary of this evaluation is presented below:

- Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach - will lead to some positive environmental effects and will result in the reduction of GHG emissions in the sectors that the local authority can control or exert substantial influence on that contribute most in terms of GHG emission in the County - the Residential and Transport sectors. It is less likely that this alternative will deliver the wide-ranging climate mitigation and offsetting related action required to fully realise GHG emission reduction potential in the County. It is also less likely this alternative would define a wide range of climate adaptation measures that would fully protect biodiversity, heritage resources, environmental receptors and people from climate change risks. This alternative approach may generate several negative environmental effects, which would not be counterbalanced by the positive environmental effects associated with Alternatives 2 and 3.
- Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach - and Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - will both broadly deliver suitably wide ranging and effective climate action. These alternatives have the potential to generate multiple positive environmental effects, including a reduction in GHG emissions at organisational, community and sectoral levels, in addition to a variety of other environmental benefits. These alternatives will place a balanced emphasis on both climate mitigation and adaptation action, ensuring climate change related environmental risks are adequately understood and managed at community level.
- Alternative 3 has the best potential to deliver effective climate action given its holistic, wide encompassing nature; and given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level. Alternative 3 has better potential there to fully realise potential environmental effects than Alternative 2.

Reasonable Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - therefore constitutes the preferred alternative or preferred plan.

Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Preferred LACAP on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A concise and non-technical summary of the key environmental effects associated with plan implementation is presented below:

- The variety of climate actions defined in the plan, including organisational and community-based actions are likely to positive effect the climate environment
- The plan is broadly supportive of different forms of community and local area based renewable energy development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.
- In the absence of appropriate mitigation, community and local area renewable energy development that might be supported by plan actions, including any associated ancillary and linear infrastructure, has the potential to have a variety of unintended negative environmental effects, including effects on local human receptors, biodiversity, landscape character and visual amenity, and the receiving noise environment.
- The plan supports the increased use of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting potentially across a wide geographic area. In absence of appropriate mitigation, the wide use of such lighting may lead to adverse effects on sensitive nocturnal species.

- Several plan actions are supportive of the upgrading/retrofitting of buildings to improve energy performance. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, such actions may negatively affect the status of protected structures.
- The plan supports the carrying out of a range of flood alleviation and resilience action that will have a positive environmental effect on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of this action has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events.
- The carrying out of the range flood alleviation and resilience action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on water and biodiversity environments.
- The plan supports the carrying out of a variety of coastal protection related action, including action intended on mitigating coastal flood or erosion risk. These range of actions have the potential to have positive effects on biodiversity, water quality and the soils environment.
- The carrying out of coastal protection related action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on the water or biodiversity environment.
- Plan actions support better resource management and the circular economy at organisational, community and local area level, which can potentially lead to improved resource efficiency and reduced lifecycle GHG emissions associated with material production.
- The inappropriate or improper implementation of waste management related action could have unintended, negative environmental and nuisance related effects
- The plan supports the development of community and local area level nature based solutions - in response to climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement.
- The plan supports green infrastructure development broadly. In absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of green infrastructure that is of a significant scale or extent could potentially result in negative environmental effects, including negative construction related effects, negative effects on biodiversity or negative effects on cultural heritage assets.
- The plan defines a variety of climate adaptation related actions designed to protect human receptors, biodiversity and heritage assets from the impacts of climate change influenced events such as flooding or wildfires. The implementation of this action has the potential to generate positive effects for these environmental receptors - by reducing the risk of such events impinging on or damaging these receptors.
- Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions.
- Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. In the absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of active travel networks can negatively impact on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage or existing traffic and transport environments.
- Plan actions support the expansion of the Electric Vehicle (EV) charging network and active travel parking in the local authority functional area. The successful delivery of this action has the potential to underpin the use of EV vehicles and active travel modes at community and local area level and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions, thereby positively impacting on local air quality, the climate and population and human health.

- Plan actions support the expansion of the EV charging network and active travel parking across the breadth of the local authority functional area. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the construction of additional charging point infrastructure can negatively impact on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage, material asset or existing traffic and transport environments.

Mitigation Measures

Overview of Mitigation Measures

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the LACAP (without considering any mitigation) were identified.

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

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

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the LACAP.
- Mitigation through consideration of development management standards/environmental protection objectives contained in the CDP.

Environmental considerations were appropriately taken into account during the plan making process and when considering plan alternatives. The preferred plan has been chosen on the basis that it will generate the maximum level of positive climate and environmental co-benefit related effects, and the minimum level of negative environmental effects.

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 LACAP were developed and then integrated into the LACAP. 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 maximising identified positive environmental effects of the LACAP.

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

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

A set of integrated environmental protection and enhancement considerations have been defined that Decarbonising zone opportunities must accord with.

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

In addition to the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the LACAP, the development management standards and environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will serve to mitigate the environmental effects of any development proposals supported by the LACAP. These development management standards/environmental protection measures have been defined for the express purpose of ensuring proper planning and sustainable development in the local authority functional area. The CDP has been subject to its own SEA and AA. The LACAP has been prepared having appropriate regard to the policies and objectives contained in the County Development Plan.

Conclusions

The reasonable alternative evaluation has resulted in the development of a LACAP that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternatives considered.

The adoption of the mitigation measures integrated into the LACAP, in combination with the continued adoption of the development planning and control related environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the LACAP. No further mitigation measures were required for the LACAP.

Monitoring Measures

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

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

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the LACAP and the progress of SEO objectives and targets. SEO targets set focussed, measurable aims and thresholds that the LACAP can support the achievement of.

A robust monitoring programme has been established for the implementation of the LACAP.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fingal County Council (FCC) has prepared the Local Authority Climate Action Plan (herein referred to as the 'Plan' or 'LACAP') 2024-2029 for the Fingal functional area.

FCC's LACAP is a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (which was subjected to SEA) published in 2019.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 (herein referred to as the 'Climate Act') sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period. The Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications has instructed each Local Authority to make a LACAP within 18 months of enactment and local authorities have 12 months to finalise these plans.

Given the scale and nature of the LACAP, environmental effects are likely, and therefore Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)[2] is required to be undertaken on the Plan. Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) have been commissioned by FCC to complete an SEA for the LACAP.

1.2 SEA Environmental Report

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

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

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

[2] 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.

1.3 Background to SEA and Legislative Context

SEA was required under the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (the SEA Directive)[3]. The SEA Directive requires that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is '*to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans….with a view to promoting sustainable development*'[4]

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

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

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

[3] Transposing Irish Regulations: S.I. No. 435 of 2004 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011). S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).

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

1.4 Purpose of this SEA

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

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

1.5 Appropriate Assessment

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

The Habitats Directive[5] requires, inter alia, that plans (such as the LACAPs) undergo Screening for AA (Stage 1) and if necessary, the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (Stage 2), to establish the likely or potential effects on European Sites arising from plan implementation.

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

AA Screening has concluded that there are likely significant effects to European sites - if unmitigated - from the implementation of the LACAP. Therefore, the LACAP was subject to stage 2 of the AA process, and a Natura Impact Report (NIR) was prepared alongside the SEA - the details of which were integrated into the SEA process.

[5] Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

2. THE PLAN

2.1 Overview

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAPs have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan has been defined by local authorities for their own organization which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the LACAP is from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP was developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It is consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans are also be aligned with their LACAP.

FCC's LACAP is a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (which was subjected to SEA) published in 2019.

2.2 Context

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns or average temperatures. In Ireland this is demonstrated by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and changes in the eco-system. Extensive research and a significant body of evidence has shown a correlation between the increasing global average temperature and the increasing quantity of GHG released into the atmosphere, particularly from anthropogenic sources.

Changes in weather patterns and climate can have significant adverse impacts on the environment and human beings. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the Climate Change 2022: *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in 2022*. Included in this report is an outline of observed impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings. These include impacts from inland flooding, damages to infrastructure, impacts from infectious disease, displacement, animal and livestock health and productivity, mental health and water scarcity derived from climate change.

The seriousness of the potential impacts and risks associated with climate change is reflected in the vast quantity of international, European and national legislation that has been introduced to mitigate those impacts and risks.

The Irish Climate Act provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings.

It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The successful delivery of climate action and the achievement of these targets will require significant, unanimous effort across all sectors of society.

A key element of the Climate Act is the requirement under Section 16 for local authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs are to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. The Act acknowledges that local authorities are key drivers in advancing and delivering on climate policy.

2.3 Plan Content

The LACAP focusses on several theme areas which are considered to be key for achieving a climate resilient and climate neutral future at organisational and community level. A number of main objectives have been developed for each theme area. Multiple specific actions have been defined to support the achievement of these main objectives. An overview of the theme areas and main objectives under the LACAP is presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives

Theme Area	Main Objective
Energy and Buildings	Energy Management
	Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades
	Social Housing Upgrades
	Accreditation & Compliance
	Energy Planning & Renewables
	Energy Awareness
Flood Resilience	Flood Risk Management
	Flood Defence
	Surface Water Management
	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	Improve resilience of Infrastructure
	Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets
Circular Economy and Resource Management	Green Public Procurement
	Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC
	Waste Reduction / Circular Economy
	Waste Prevention
	Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy
	Recycling/ Circular Economy
	Land Use and Acquisition
Nature Based Solutions	Green Infrastructure Mitigate the effects of climate change to our County's Biodiversity.
	Importance of trees
	Preservation & Conservation
	Food & Agriculture

Theme Area	Main Objective
Community Engagement	Community Awareness & Engagement
	Climate Awareness in Schools
	Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations
	Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors
	Staff Awareness
Transport	Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways, Connectivity, Mobility, Modal Shift, Modal Shift - Safe Routes To School
	Public Transport
	Shared Mobility
	EVCP Provision
	Roads Construction & Maintenance
	Staff Travel

2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

The overall vision of the LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.

2.5 Relationship of the Plan with other Relevant Plans and Programmes

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

3. SEA METHODOLOGY

3.1 The SEA Process

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

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

The SEA process runs in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process, which is briefly discussed in Section 1.5.

This SEA Environmental Report documents the outcomes of Stage 3.

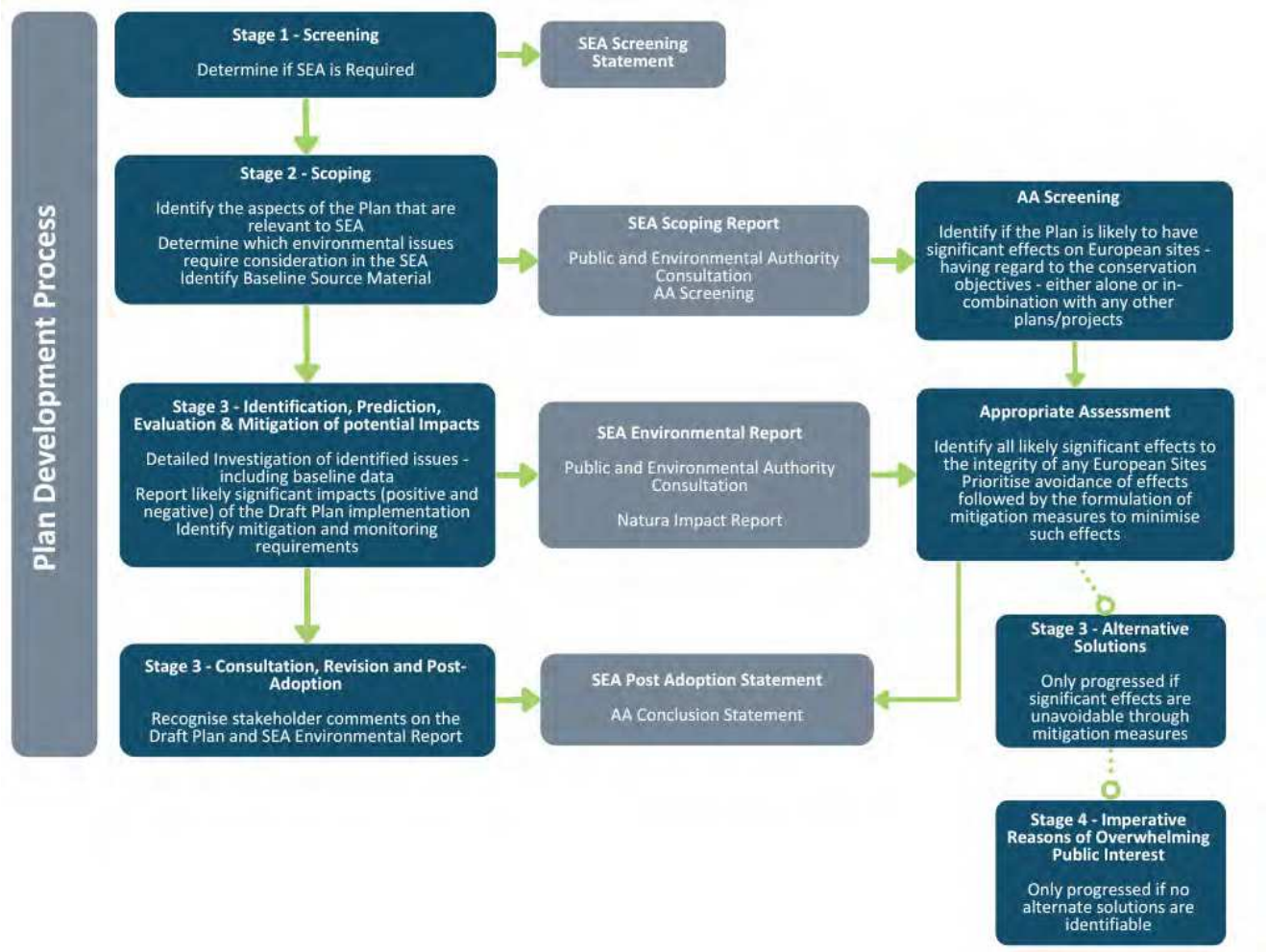

Figure 3-1: SEA and AA Stages and Key Deliverables

3.2 Overview of the LACAP SEA and AA Processes

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

An SEA Scoping Report was produced for an initial draft version of the LACAP. This SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA Scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues that were dealt with by the SEA, as per the SEA Guidelines[6].

Figure 3-2 provides an overview of the integrated LACAP-preparation and SEA, AA[7] processes. The preparation of the LACAP, SEA and AA took place concurrently and the findings of the SEA and AA informed LACAP.

Taking into account the scope detailed in the SEA Scoping Report which was produced for the initial draft version on the LACAP, the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the LACAP were identified, evaluated and described in this SEA Environmental Report. This report also defined mitigation measures to prevent adverse environmental effects due to the implementation of the LACAP.

A draft version of this report accompanied a draft version of the LACAP on public display as part of the required statutory public consultation. The findings of the AA were integrated into the SEA Environmental Report. A draft version of the AA documents was also placed on public display. The SEA followed elements of Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment[8].

Consultation submissions relating to the documentation were responded to in the local authority Chief Executive's report on public consultation. Updates were made to the SEA and AA documentation where relevant following on from receipt and consideration of the consultation submissions.

Any proposed modifications to the LACAP at that stage were examined to ensure they did not generate additional likely, significant effects on the receiving environment or the Natura 2000 network of designated ecological sites not previously considered by SEA/AA processes.

This SEA Environmental Report and associated AA documentation have now been finalized in advance of the adoption of the LACAP.

An SEA Statement, which will include information on how environmental considerations were integrated into the LACAP, will be prepared in advance of plan publication.

The LACAP will then be implemented and SEA environmental monitoring will be undertaken to measure the environmental effects of the plan.

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

[7] AA is a focused and detailed impact assessment of the implications of a strategic action or project, alone and in combination with other strategic actions and projects, on the integrity of a European site in view of its conservation objectives.

[8] As detailed in the EPA's 2013 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual.

Figure 3-2: Overview of the SEA Process in the Review and Preparation of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan (including AA processes)

3.3 SEA Processes Undertaken To Date

3.3.1 SEA Screening

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

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

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

The main reasons for 'screening in' in the LACAP are listed below:

1. The LACAP sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.
2. The LACAP has the potential to give rise to environmental problems.
3. The LACAP will support the achievement of the principles and policies of European climate change related legislation (e.g., 'European Climate Law'[9]).
4. The LACAP has the potential to result in likely significant environmental effects based its impact on likely impact on land use and development, its county-wide geographic scope and the breadth of receiving environmental sensitivities within the county.

3.3.2 SEA Scoping

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

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

[9] Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999

The SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues which are to be dealt with by the SEA, the methods which will be used to address these issues, and the level of detail required to address these issues, as per the SEA Guidelines[10].

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

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

3.3.3 SEA Consultation

Consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities was undertaken to inform the SEA Scoping process. A draft version of the SEA Scoping Report and appropriate SEA Scoping Questions were issued to statutory Environmental Authorities. The consultation period lasted for 4 weeks.

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

- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM)
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC)
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The consultation feedback is presented in Appendix 2.

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

In addition to the above statutory Environmental Authorities, the following interested stakeholders were consulted during public consultation on the SEA Environmental Report:

- An Taisce
- Birdwatch Ireland
- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Coastwatch
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)
- Department of Transport (DoT)
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Fáilte Ireland
- Gas Networks Ireland
- Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
- Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
- Inland Waterways Association of Ireland (IWAI)
- Landscape Alliance Ireland
- Neighbouring Local Authorities
- Marine Institute
- Office of Public Works (OPW)
- Regional Authorities[11]
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)
- Teagasc
- Tourism Ireland

Members of the public were also provided with an opportunity to make submission on the draft version of the LACAP.

All consultation responses received from the above interested stakeholders and members of the public were considered as appropriate during plan-making, SEA and AA processes.

[11] Eastern and Midland Region.

3.4 SEA Environmental Report

3.4.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

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

This SEA Environmental Report was produced for FCC's LACAP and was issued to the statutory Environmental Authorities and identified interested stakeholders to allow them to make submissions on the LACAP, the environmental assessment undertaken, and the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures proposed. It was also published for public display with a draft version of LACAP, to allow for members of the public to make submissions on the environmental assessment.

3.4.2 SEA Environmental Report Authors

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

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

Table 3-1: SEA Environmental Report Authors

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
Bernie Guinan MSc, BSc. (Envi. Sci & Tech), Dip. Pollution Assessment Control Dip. Business Development	Project Director	Bernie is Director with FT responsible for Waste & Resource Management and Environmental Science. She has 20 years' experience in delivering and managing projects in the environmental sector. Bernie has extensive experience coordinating EIA, SEA and AA projects, including large-scale and complex projects. She has in-depth knowledge of all environmental and planning policy, legislation and guidance.
Andrew Torsney PhD, Ecotourism and visitor Behaviour Analysis, Trinity College Dublin, 2018 – Present (Part time) MRes Biodiversity and Conservation (Hons.), University of Leeds, UK, 2011 - 2012 BSc Zoology, University College Dublin, 2007 - 2011	Project Manager	Andrew has over 10 years' experience as a professional ecologist. He is responsible for all ecological work from project design and implementation to the preparation of reports. Interaction with key stake holder and statutory bodies such as the NPWS and the EPA is a vital part of this role. His role is diverse and complex working at both plan and project level. He has been the principal ecologist responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of SEA and AA for many statutory land use plans; as well as EcIAs, EIARs and AAs of Projects. Andrew has comprehensive technical knowledge in ecological assessments and legalities of the planning processes to facilitate streamlined delivery of assessments. Andrew is an experienced ecologist who holds four national species derogation licenses for bats (photography & roost disturbance), otters and badgers. Andrew has authored the NBDC Identification Guide to Irelands Bats and the Identification Guide to Regulated Invasive Plants. Andrew is an experienced botanical specialist with a focus on Annex I grassland habitats, having worked on the translocation of lowland hay meadow [6510] containing the floral protection order species meadow barley (Hordeum secalinum).
Richard Deeney Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, Kings Inns, Ireland 2017	SEA Team Lead	Richard is Senior Environmental Scientist at Fehily Timoney. Richard holds a B.Sc. First-Class Honours degree in Environmental Management from Dublin Institute of Technology. Richard works in the Waste and Environment team at Fehily Timoney and is experienced in project managing and coordination of Planning Applications, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessment Reports and Environmental Assessment, EIAR

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
B.Sc. First Class Honours Degree, Environmental Management, Dublin Institute of Technology, 2012 Chartered Environmentalist, The Society for the Environment		Screening and Scoping Reports, the development of Environmental Management Plans and Systems, Environmental Auditing, and Air Emission Assessment. Richard has excellent experience in planning and environmental assessment for various types of development including waste facilities, quarries, renewable energy development and tourism development. He has experience completing baseline air emissions assessments for a range of organizations.
Eunice Wong B.Sc. First Class Honours, Environmental Science and Sustainable Technology, Munster Technological University, 2022	Project Support	Eunice is an Environmental Scientist on the Waste and Environmental Team at Fehily Timoney and Company. Eunice holds a First-Class Honours BSc in Environmental Science and Sustainable Technology from Munster Technological University. Eunice has been involved in a variety of diverse and challenging projects since joining FT covering key aspects of remediation, baseline emission inventories, amenity development, environmental assessment, and monitoring. She has been responsible for the research, data collation, validation, and analysis for a multitude of projects, including desk-based studies, research, as well as the development of associated reports.
Bruna Felipe BE (Hons) Environmental Engineering UNESP, Sao Paulo State University, Brazil	Project Support	Bruna is a Project Environmental Engineer of Fehily Timoney and Company. Bruna holds a BE of Environmental Engineering from UNESP, Sao Paulo State University, Brazil. Bruna has been involved in a range of contaminated land projects and Tier II Environmental Risk Assessments (ERA). Bruna has been responsible for the data collation, validation and analysis for the preparation of ERA reports for a range of landfill related projects, including works related to meeting environmental monitoring and license compliance for a variety of landfills. She has been involved in the preparation of Appropriate Assessment reports and a European Sites library for the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine. She also has experience developing baseline emission inventories and conducting baseline environmental assessments for multiple projects.
Eibhlin Vaughan First Class Honors BA in Environmental Science, Trinity College Dublin ,2020	Project Support	Eibhlín is an Environmental Scientist on the Waste and Environmental Team at Fehily Timoney and Company. Eibhlín holds a BA in Environmental Science from Trinity College Dublin where she achieved First Class Honours. As a Graduate Environmental Scientist, she has undertaken a dynamic role, spanning EIAR handling, environmental monitoring, proficient report writing, research, data analysis, and the formulation of effective waste management strategies. Alongside her role within the company, Eibhlín is also completing a Research MEngSc in University College Dublin, for which data collection, analysis, and report writing and presentation play a key role.

3.4.3 Difficulties Encountered

No significant difficulties have been encountered during the undertaking of the assessment.

3.4.4 SEA Environmental Report Checklist

A checklist of information that must be included in this SEA Environmental Report under the SEA Directive and transposing national legislation[12] is provided in Table 3-2. This checklist cross-references the sections in the report where information can be found.

Table 3-2: SEA Environmental Report Checklist

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

[12] The Environmental Report is required to contain the information specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2 and 2B of S.I. 435 and 436 of 2004.

3.5 SEA Statement

The final LACAP will be published by February 2024 at the latest. FCC will publish a post adoption SEA Statement alongside the final Plan. The post adoption SEA Statement is another integral component of the SEA process.

The SEA Statement will provide detail on how the environmental assessment and considerations detailed in the SEA Environmental Report and SEA related consultation responses throughout the process have influenced the plan-making process. It will summarise the reasoning for choosing the adopted, final LACAP in light of other reasonable alternatives. The SEA will contain detail of environmental mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented over the lifetime of the LACAP.

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

3.6 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

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

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

3.7 Outcomes of the LACAP SEA and AA Processes

The SEA and AA processes facilitated the integration of environmental considerations into the LACAP, including policies and objectives contributing towards environmental protection and management and sustainable development; and the integration of environmental considerations into the policies and objectives included as part of the LACAP.

4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

The SEA Environmental Report also considered the zone of influence for the LACAP and included baseline information beyond the LACAP boundary for certain environmental components (E.g., European Sites and the status of shared water bodies).

Information provided in this section is based on readily available baseline data from web-based searches and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) information. A key resource which was used throughout the SEA process is the EPA's SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory[13]. The data presented in this section of the SEA Environmental Report is as up-to-date and as accurate as possible and is presented in a readily accessible format, where possible.

The interrelationships between Environmental Components are addressed throughout this section, as appropriate, under each Environmental Component heading. A summary of Environmental Component interrelationships is also provided.

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

[13] Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. SEA Spatial Information Sources: Available at Strategic Environmental Assessment | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie)

Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Local Authority Boundary

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.1
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE:	15/08/2023
SCALE:	1:130,000 @ A3

N W E S 0 0.8 2 3 km

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4.2 Population and Human Health

4.2.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

In the 2022 Census, the total population of Fingal was 330,506 persons, showing the trend of an increase in total population in the County by ca. 11.6% (34,486 persons)[14] since the previous Census.

Fingal is identified by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) 2019-2031 as being part of the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The transitional population projection for the Dublin Metropolitan Area until 2031 is 1.59 million persons[15].

There are no population projections in the LACAP as the provisions relate only to climate action – however, there are features within the LACAP which could influence population projections for the county and interact with various environmental components. Potential interactions include:

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Renewable energy development could influence population dynamics within the county.
- Increased constraints on land use zoning objectives in the decarbonising zone.
- Potential effects on water quality.

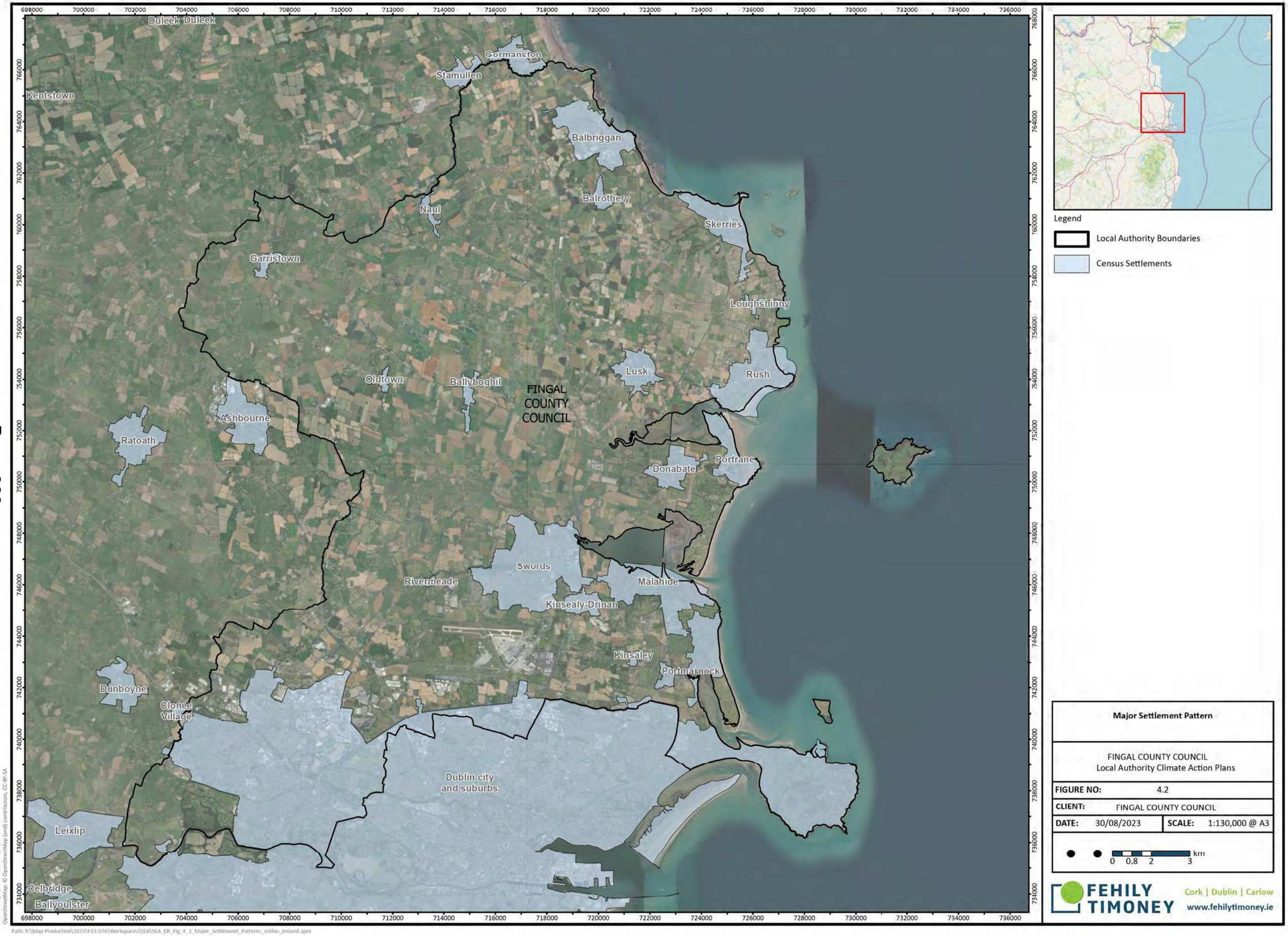
With regard to human health, impacts relevant to the SEA are those which arise as a result of interactions with environmental vectors (i.e. environmental components such as air, water or soil through which contaminants or pollutants, which have the potential to cause harm, can be transported so that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

4.2.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

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

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the energy requirement within the county.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the decarbonising zone.
- Potential visual effect of green infrastructure development.

[14] Central Statistics Office. 2022. FY003B - Population and Actual and Percentage Change 2006 to 2022 (cso.ie) https://data.cso.ie/table/FY003B
[15] *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern & Midland Region 2019-2031*



Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Census Settlements

Major Settlement Pattern

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.2		
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL		
DATE:	30/08/2023	**SCALE:**	1:130,000 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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4.3 Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

4.3.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

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

There are several considerations for nature conservation designations in Fingal including:

Table 4-1: Designated Ecological Sites and Protected Species

Environmental Features	Description
UNESCO[16] (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage and Biosphere sites	The Dublin Bay United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Biosphere Reserve in North Bull Island was designated as a Biosphere Reserve in 1981 because of its rare and internationally important habitats and wildlife and the designation was extended to the wider Dublin Bay in 2015, reflecting the Bay's significant environmental, economic, cultural and tourism importance, and extends to over 300 km^2.
Special Areas of Conservation[17] (SACs)[18]	Designated under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora). **There are 9 designated SACs within, partially within or adjacent to the County, including: Rogerstown Estuary SAC (000208), Malahide Estuary SAC (000205), Lambay Island SAC (000204), Ireland's Eye SAC (002193), Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199), Howth Head SAC (000202) and North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), also including 2 offshore SACs, namely Rockabill to Dalkey SAC (003000) and Codling Fault Zone SAC (003015).** These and other sites beyond the County border that could be affected by the LACAP were considered by the assessments.
Special Protection Areas[19] (SPAs)[20]	Designated under the Birds Directive (EC Directive 200/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds). **There are 10 designated SPAs within, partially within or adjacent to the County, including: Skerries Islands SPA (004122), Rockabill SPA (004014), Rogerstown Estuary SPA (004015), Lambay Island SPA (004069), Malahide Estuary SPA (004025), Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016), Ireland's Eye SPA (004117), Howth Head Coast SPA (004113), North-west Irish Sea SPA (004236) and North Bull Island SPA (004006).** This and other sites beyond the County border that could be affected by the LACAP were considered by the assessments.
RAMSAR sites[21]	The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, was established at Ramsar in 1971 and ratified by Ireland in 1984. The main aim of the Convention is to secure the designation by each contracting state of wetlands in its territory for inclusion in a list of wetlands of international importance for waterfowl. This entails the commitment of each contracting state to a policy of

[16] UNESCO Sites in Ireland - HeritageMaps.ie - data.gov.ie

[17] Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[18] Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC) - habitats and species listed in Annex I and II

[19] Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[20] Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC)

[21] Ramsar Sites - Datasets - data.gov.ie

Environmental Features	Description
	protection and management of the designated wetlands, and of formulating and implementing planning so as to promote the conservation of designated wetlands and, as far as possible, the wise use of wetlands in its territory. Ireland presently has 45 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance, with surface areas of 66,994 hectares. **There are 4 designated Ramsar sites within, partially within or adjacent to the County, including North Bull Island, Rogerstown Estuary, Broadmeadow Estuary and Baldoyle Bay.**
Natural Heritage Areas[22] (NHAs)	NHAs are designated due to their national conservation value for ecological and/or geological/geomorphological heritage. They cover nationally important semi-natural and natural habitats, landforms or geomorphological features, wildlife plant and animal species or a diversity of these natural attributes. NHAs are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. **There is 1 designated NHA within, partially within or adjacent to the County; Skerries Island NHA (001218).**
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs)[23]	pNHAs were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995 but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. These sites are of significance for wildlife and habitats. **There are 16 pNHAs within or partially within the County, including: Rockabill Island (000207), Knock Lake (001203), Bog Of The Ring (001204), Rogerstown Estuary (000208), Portraine Shore (001215), Malahide Estuary (000205), Lambay Island (000204), Feltrim Hill (001208), Sluice River Marsh (001763), Santry Demesne (000178), Baldoyle Bay (000199), Ireland's Eye (000203), Howth Head (000202), North Dublin Bay (000206), Royal Canal (002103), Loughshinny Coast (2060), and Liffey Valley (000128).**
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	Tree Preservation Orders may be made under Section 45 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1963 and subsequent acts. Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 sets out the provisions for TPOs. TPOs can be made in the interest of amenity or the environment and allow for the protection of individual or groups of trees. **There are 3 existing TPOs within the County, including The Vicarage, Church Road, Swords; Santry Demesne, Swords; and Brackenstown / Brazil, Swords.**
Flora Protection Order Sites[24]	The Flora (Protection) Order, 2015 (S.I. No. 356 of 2015) gives legal protection to 65 species of bryophytes in the Republic of Ireland (25 liverworts and 40 mosses). The current list of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Acts is set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999. **There are 3 designated Flora Protection Order Sites in the County; Howth, Portmarnock and Malahide.**
Wildfowl Sanctuaries[25] (See S.I. 192 of 1979)	Wildfowl Sanctuaries are areas that have been excluded from the 'Open Season Order' so that game birds can rest and feed undisturbed. There are 68 sanctuaries in the State. Shooting of game birds is not allowed in these sanctuaries. **There are 2 designated Wildfowl Sanctuaries within or adjacent to the County (Rogerstown Estuary (WFS-20) and North Bull Island (WFS-19)).**
Salmonid Waters[26]	Salmonid waters are designated and protected as under the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations 1988 (SI No. 293 of 1988). Designated Salmonid Waters are capable of supporting salmon (Salmo salar), trout (Salmo trutta),

[22] Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[23] EPA Maps

[24] Flora Protection Order Map Viewer (npws.ie)

[25] Wildfowl Sanctuaries | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[26] Register of Protected Areas - Salmonid Water Regs Table - Datasets - data.gov.ie

Environmental Features	Description
	char (Salvelinus) and whitefish (Coregonus). **There are no designated salmonid rivers in the Plan area.**
OSPAR Marine Protected Areas[27] (MPA)	Under the OSPAR Convention to Protect the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic, Ireland committed to establishing marine protected areas to protect biodiversity (i.e., OSPAR MPAs). There are currently 19 OSPAR sites proposed in the State. **2 proposed MPAs within, partially within or adjacent to the County (North Dublin Bay MPA and Malahide Estuary MPA) are among the list of sites.**
CORINE Landcover[28]	Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface. **The most dominant land cover type is arable land and improved grassland making up most of the countryside. Artificial surfaces/urban fabric can be found mainly in the south-west of the County and the eastern coast with some level of green urban vegetated areas. The Southern part includes the highest concentration of industrial, commercial and transport units. Coastal wetlands dominate the eastern coast, and forest and semi natural areas are found mostly in Howth.**
National Parks	National Parks are specially designated protected areas of unspoilt beauty and there are six located in Ireland. The primary purpose of the National Parks is the conservation of biodiversity and landscape; however, they also provide recreational space for locals and visitors. **There are no National Parks located within or partially within the County, however, Wicklow Mountains National Park is the closest towards the south of the County.**
Nature Reserves[29]	A Nature Reserve is an area of importance to wildlife, which is protected under Ministerial order. There are currently 78 Statutory Nature Reserves. Most are owned by the State, but some are owned by organisations or private landowners. **There are 2 Nature Reserves located within or partially within the County, including Baldoyle Estuary and Rogerstown Estuary.**

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

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

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

[27] OSPAR Convention to Protect the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic, Ireland committed to establishing marine protected areas to protect biodiversity.

[28] EPA Maps

[29] Nature Reserves in Ireland | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

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

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

As well as considerations related to European sites - a focus was placed on protected species outside of these designations such as bats[30], breeding birds[31], badgers[32] etc. as well as all related species listed within the Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 (S.I. No. 235 of 2022)[33].

4.3.2 Key Issues Related to the LACAP

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

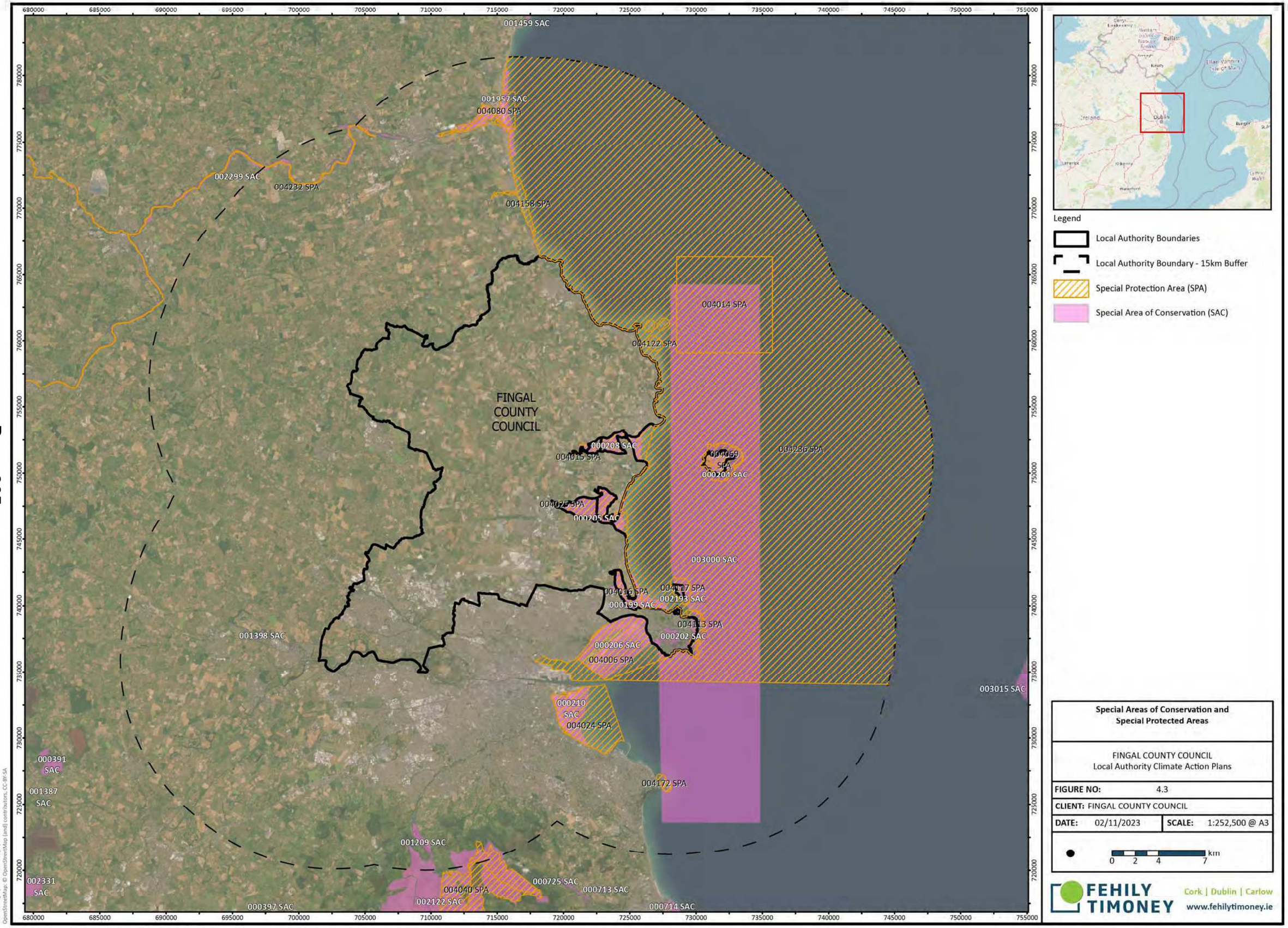
- Route selection and classification criteria are a key consideration in the development of blueways and greenways within the LACAP due to the largely linear nature of these developments.
- The potential for effects on non-designated biodiversity features e.g. important habitats and species outside designated sites - particularly with regard to fragmentation, barriers to movement and displacement.
- The potential for effects on protected areas: National and European sites (e.g. SAC, SPAs, RAMSAR), National sites (e.g. NHAs) and other Natural Heritage Sites and Conservation Interest Sites e.g. refuge for fauna or flora, wildfowl reserves.
- The potential to spread invasive species.
- The potential for biodiversity enhancement.

[30] The Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitat and Birds Directives are to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directives set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Further to the requirements of considerations related to European sites protected Annex IV of the Habitats Directive identifies priority species which are afforded protection in their own right - these include all Irish species of bats. Bats are also protected under the Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 and 2000.

[31] Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 (as amended)

[32] Irish Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended) and Bern Convention Appendix III

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



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Local Authority Boundary - 15km Buffer
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.3		
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL		
DATE:	02/11/2023	**SCALE:**	1:252,500 @ A3

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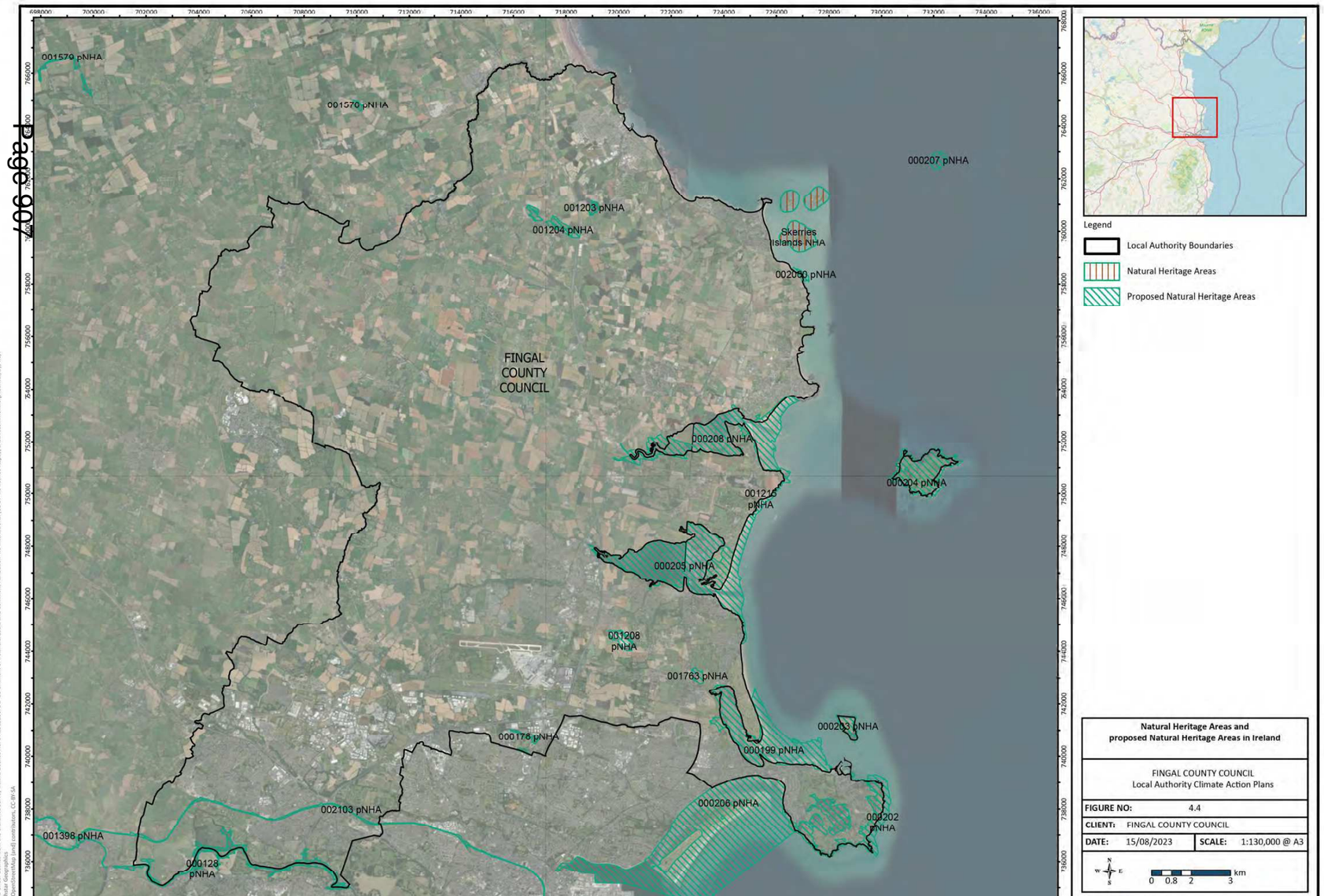

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Natural Heritage Areas
- Proposed Natural Heritage Areas

Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas in Ireland

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.4
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE: 15/08/2023	**SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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Page 907

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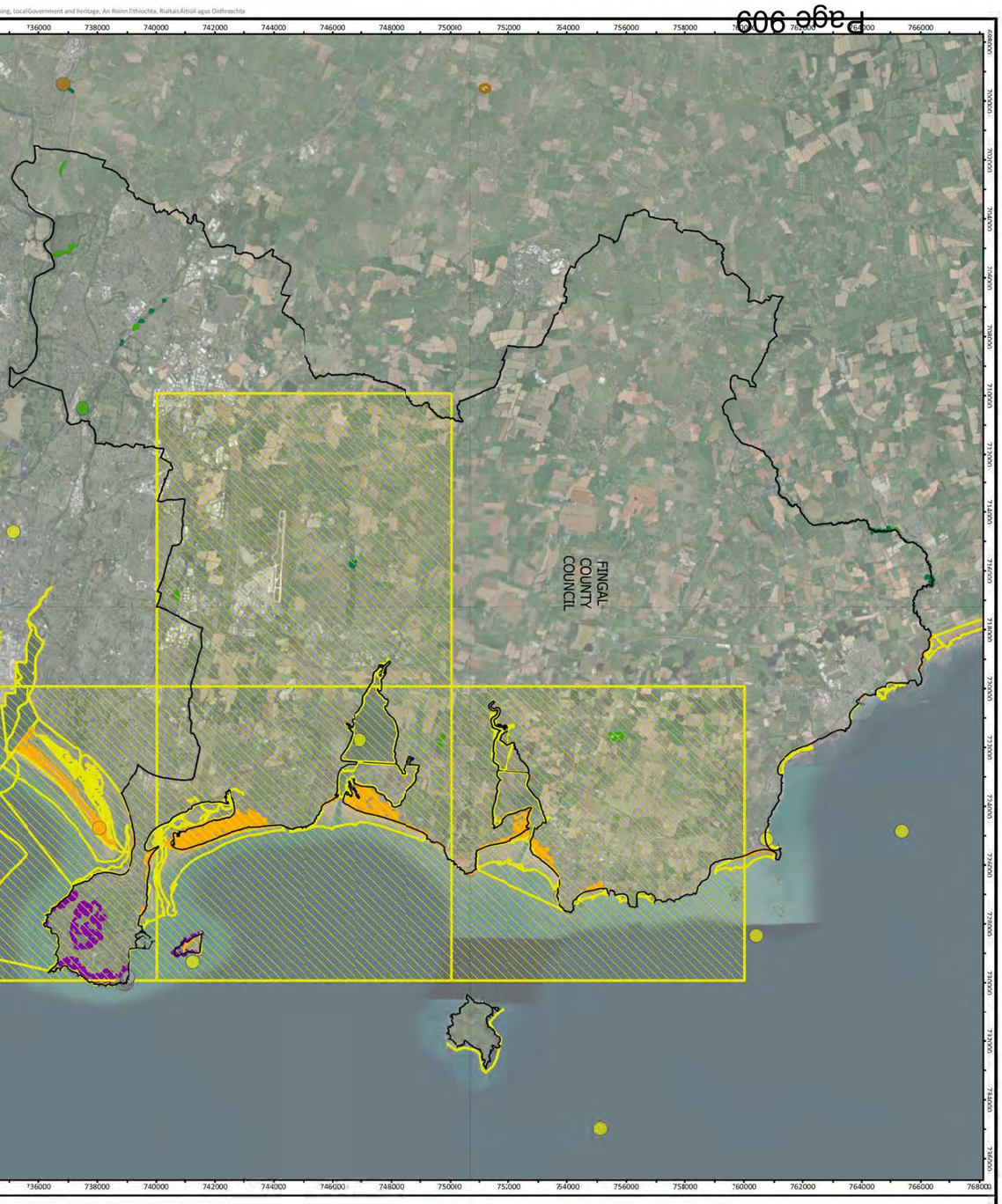
tatsDetailTerrestrial: National Parks and Wildlife Service of Ireland (NPWS), An tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúra
ing, LocalGovernment and Heritage, An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Article17HabitatsDetailedDistributionPointGDPR
  - Coastal
  - Dunes
  - Grasslands
  - Rocky
- Article17HabitatDetailedDistributionPolylineGDPR
  - Coastal
  - Grasslands
- Article17HabitatsDetailedDistributionPolygonGDPR
  - Coastal
  - Dunes
  - Forests
  - Grasslands
  - Heath and Scrub

Potential Habitat Sensitivities - Areas likely to contain Annex I habitats

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.5

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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4.4 Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity

4.4.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The landscape of Fingal is rich and varied, ranging from tranquil villages in rolling country landscape, picturesque seaside villages and rugged coastline to vibrant urban developments and historic towns. Significant features of the Plan area include the Royal Canal Corridor to the south of the County and a few islands in proximity to the eastern coastline.

The current Landscape Character Assessment[34] for Fingal divides the County into 6 Landscape Character Types. In addition to this, a number of high amenity landscapes and protected views and prospects have been identified. These comprise of:

Table 4-3: Landscape Character Types, High Amenity Landscapes, and Protected Views and Prospects

Environmental Features	Description
Landscape Character Types	• Coastal • Estuary • River Valleys / Canal • High Lying Agricultural • Low Lying Agricultural • Rolling Hills with Tree Belts
High Amenity Landscapes	• Coastal zone • River valley areas (Liffey, Delvin, Ward and Tolka) • Naul Hills area • Islands (Lambay, Ireland's Eye, Shenick's, Colt, St Patrick's and Rockabill)
Protected Views and Prospects	• Howth Hill from Golf Road, Portmarnock, Strand Road, Baldoyle, and Greenfield Road and Carrickbrack Road, Sutton. • Howth Peninsula from Clontarf Road, James Larkin Road and Dublin Road. • Ireland's Eye from Howth Harbour area. • Cush Point from Strand Road, Baldoyle. • Portmarnock Peninsula from Baldoyle and Strand Roads. • Island Golf Course from Malahide. • High amenity zoned land north of the Broadmeadow Estuary from the Malahide-Swords coast road. • Rogerstown Estuary to the north from Beaverstown. • Drumanagh from Harbour Road, Rush and from Loughshinney village. • Skerries Islands from the South Strand and Red Island, Skerries. • Skerries Harbour at Red Island from the North Beach and Balbriggan Road, Skerries. • Hampton Demesne and Ardgillan Demesne from Hampton View Estate. • High amenity zoned coastal land at Bremore from the Martello Tower in Balbriggan.

[34] Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029, *Chapter 9 Green Infrastructure and Natural Heritage.*

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

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

- Fingal environmental sensitivity mapping
- The National Landscape Strategy for Ireland
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Forest cover/Indicative Forest Strategies[35]
- County Development Plan
- County Landscape Character Assessment

4.4.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to Landscape, Seascape and Visual Amenity were as follows:

- Effects of green infrastructure (i.e. blueways, greenways) and renewable energy developments on areas of designated landscape quality and scenic views etc.
- Sensitivity of the landscape to change from green infrastructure development.

[35] Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

4.5 Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural

4.5.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Archaeological sites are legally protected[36]. This section includes information on the archaeological heritage of Fingal. One of the primary sources of information for known archaeological features is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)[37]. The RMP is an inventory of sites and areas of archaeological significance.

There are 1,311 known archaeological sites in the county. The wealth of archaeological sites ranges from cairns and passage graves to medieval churches and castles. The towns of Swords, Balrothery and Lusk are of archaeological significance with very important medieval structures surviving intact above ground and the potential of archaeological finds below ground. Other areas of archaeological potential include prehistoric monuments and sites, church sites, burial ground, holy wells and medieval structures. There are 6 recorded monuments on the RMP in State Care in the County. The locations of the known archaeological sites are detailed in Figure 4-6.

This section also includes information on the architectural heritage of Fingal including that relating to designations such as the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Local authorities compile and maintain the RPSs[38]; these RPSs are listed in the County Development Plan and are available in digital format in Appendix 5. There are 790 entries to the Record of Protected Structures within the County[39], which include many notable buildings in the County such as the large estates of Luttrellstown, Newbridge, Ardgillan and Malahide as well as the Martello Towers.

It is acknowledged that the register of protected structures documented in CDPs may not represent all Ministerial recommended sites/structures which are included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)[40]. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 heritage of Ireland and there are over 50,000 listings on the NIAH in Ireland (DAHRRG, 2022). These provisions include historic gardens, designed landscapes and underwater archaeological heritage[41].

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage has developed the Heritage Ireland 2030[42] plan, published in February 2022, serving the purpose of informing the decision-making process. An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is a place, area, group of structures or townscape designated for its special characteristics and distinctive features. An ACA may or may not include Protected Structures. In an ACA, protection is placed on the external appearance of such areas or structures. There are various ACAs designated within the County.

[36] National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended), the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

[37] Data available at National Monuments Service - Archaeological Survey of Ireland - Datasets - data.gov.ie

[38] Under Section 51 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended).

[39] *Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029.*

[40] Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (as amended). Data available at National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie

[41] Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. 2015. Advice to the Public on Ireland's Underwater Archaeological Heritage.

[42] Available at Heritage Ireland 2030 | gov.ie/housing (www.gov.ie)

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

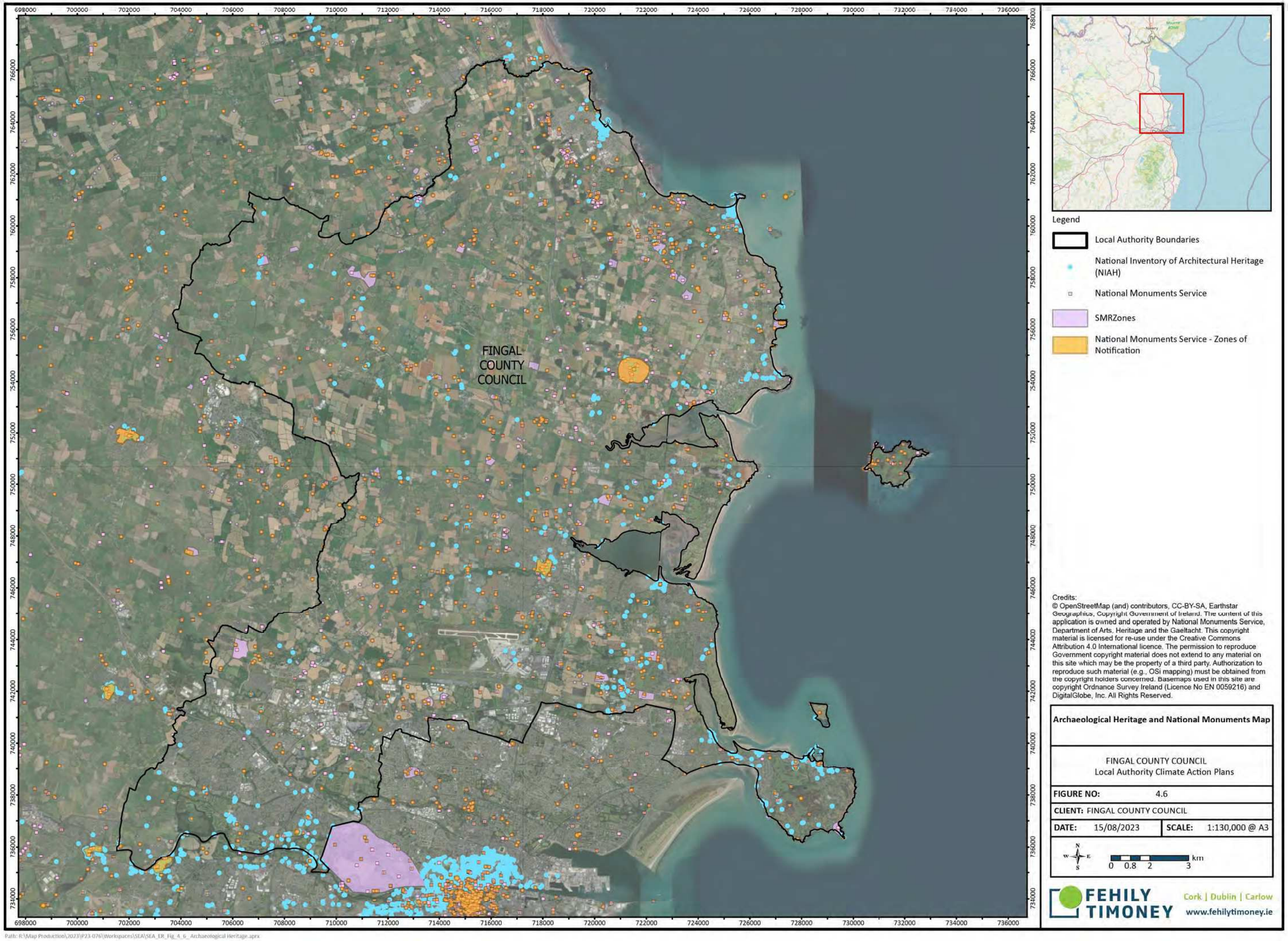
- The Department of Arts, Heritage Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs[43] (including underwater archaeology such as wreck data[44])
- National Monuments Service (including the Underwater Unit)
- Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section (the NIAH)[45]
- County Development Plan
- Heritage Council
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

4.5.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to Cultural Heritage were as follows:

- The potential impact of the development of energy projects and green infrastructure on archaeological and architectural heritage.
- No existing conflicts with legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage have been identified.

[43] Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
[44] Available at Wreck Viewer | National Monuments Service (archaeology.ie)
[45] Data available at National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- National Monuments Service
- SMRZones
- National Monuments Service - Zones of Notification

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Archaeological Heritage and National Monuments Map

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.6
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE:	15/08/2023
SCALE:	1:130,000 @ A3

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4.6 Soils

4.6.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The types of soils found covering the County[46] include the following:

Table 4-4: Soil Types Covering the County

Soil Type	Description
Dominant Soils	
Grey-Brown Podzolics	Grey-Brown podzolic soils are characterised by a comparatively thin organic covering and an organic-mineral layer above a greyish brown leached layer. **These can be found in the central to south-eastern areas.**
Gleys	Gleys are soils showing the effects of poor drainage and have developed as a result of permanent or intermittent water logging. This may be due to a high-water table, to a 'perched' water table caused by the impervious nature of the soil itself, or to seepage of runoff from slopes. Most gleys have poor physical conditions, resulting in restricted growth in spring and autumn. **These soils are mainly in the central to north-western areas.**
Other Soils	
Acid Brown Earths	Brown earths are well-drained mineral soils with a rather uniform profile, associated with high levels of natural fertility. Most Brown Earths occur on lime-deficient parent materials, and are, therefore, acid in nature; these are called Acid Brown Earths. **These are found mainly in the northern and north-western parts of the County.**
Urban soils	Urban soils are soils which have been disturbed, transported or manipulated by human activity in the urban environment and are often overlain by a non-agricultural, man-made surface layer that has been produced by mixing, filling or by contamination of land surfaces in urban and suburban areas. **These soils are found mainly in the southern areas in close proximity to built-up parts of Dublin City and scattered across the eastern coast in some areas.**

Peatlands are unique systems comprising of peat soil providing as significant carbon stores and supporting a range of unique species. Active blanket bogs and active raised bogs are considered to be priority habitats, listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Peat soils are often indicative of areas that are the most sensitive to development due to ecological sensitivities and impeded drainage issues. An area of basin peat has been identified in the northern part of the County.

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

The audit of County Geological Sites in Fingal was completed in 2007 and identified 22 County Geological Sites[47]. Previous Landslide Events and Landslide Susceptibility Mapping sources were considered by the SEA.

[46] Teagasc.ie. General Soil Map.

[47] Geological Survey of Ireland (2007) *The Geological Heritage of Fingal.*

The SEA of Soils utilised information from the following sources:

- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)
- Teagasc
- Infomar[48]
- EPA

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

4.6.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to Soils were as follows:

- Potential for impacts on soil resources and offshore sediment transport.
- Potential impacts to soils (land) vulnerable to erosion.
- Potential for unearthing contaminated material.

[48] Seabed and Sediment Data | Infomar

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Bedrock Geology 500k (ROI/NI)

- 8, Granite, granodiorite
- 32, Marine; Greywacke & shale
- 34, Rhyolite and rhyolitic tuff
- 35, Deep marine; Slate, schist & minor greywacke
- 37, Basalt - andesite, tuff, slate & mudstone
- 39, Deep marine; Slate, shale, minor sandstone & siltstone
- 49, Deep marine turbidite sequence; Mudstone, greywacke & conglomerate
- 54, Continental redbed facies; Sandstone, conglomerate & siltstone (in places extends into the Carboniferous)
- 61, Marine shelf & ramp facies; Argillaceous dark-grey bioclastic limestone, subsidiary shale
- 62, Waulsortian mudbank; Pale-grey massive limestone
- 64, Marine shelf facies; Limestone & calcareous shale
- 65, Marine basinal facies (Tobercolleen & Lucan Fms - "Calp"); Dark-grey argillaceous & cherty limestone & shale
- 71, Fluvio-deltaic & basinal marine (Turbiditic); Shale, sandstone, siltstone & coal

Bedrock Geology

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.7

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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

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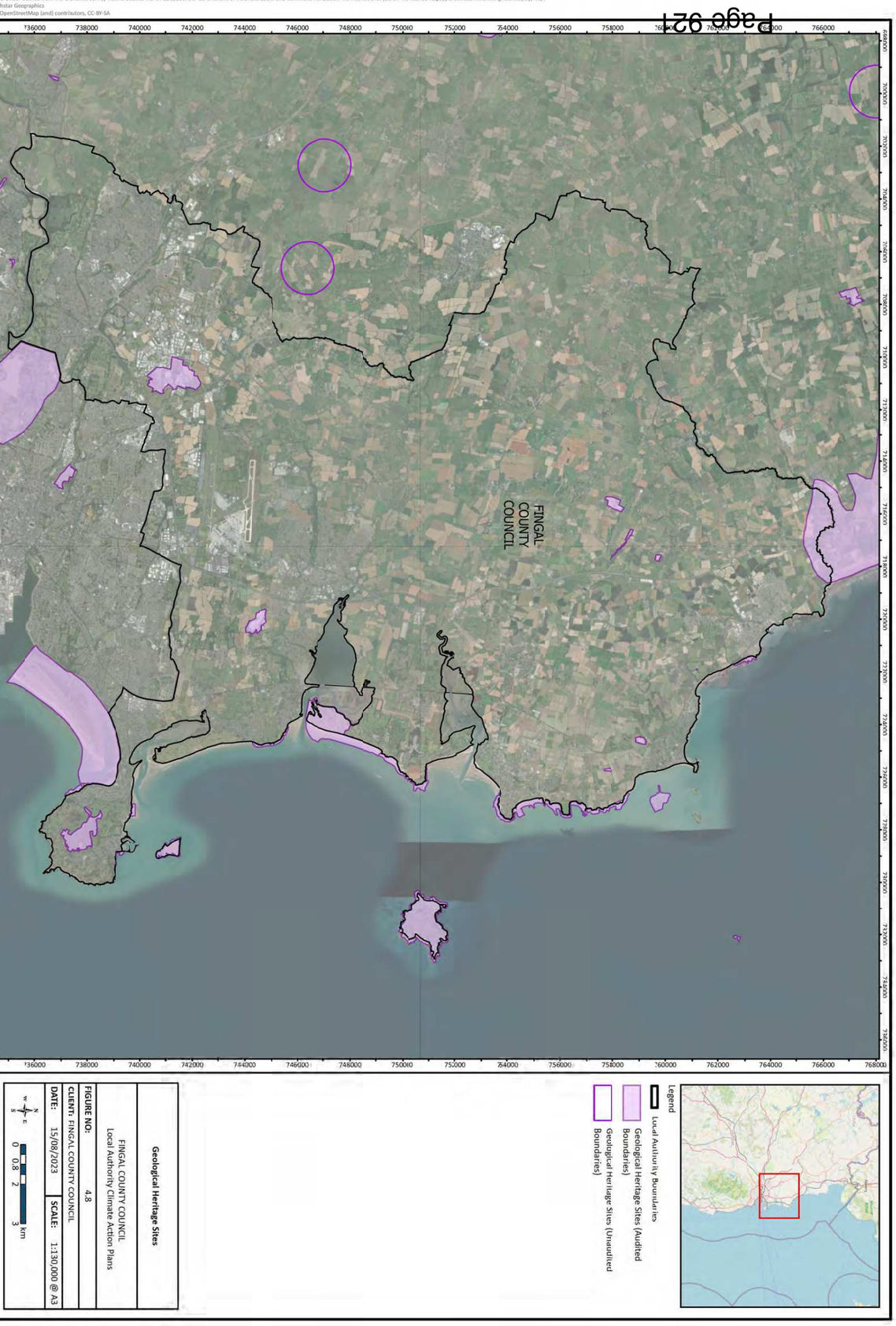

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Local Authority Boundaries

Geological Heritage Sites (Audited Boundaries)

Geological Heritage Sites (Unaudited Boundaries)

Geological Heritage Sites

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.8

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023

SCALE: 1:130,000 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

4.7 Land Use

4.7.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Information on land use in Fingal can be obtained from the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory and Ireland's Marine Atlas[49]. These data sources have archives which document land use change as well as existing land use.

The CORINE database is the dominant land use database; however, some sectors have additional spatial data resources such as forestry. The Forestry Service have produced a GIS based Forest Inventory Planning System (FIPS) to act as an aid in the long-term spatial planning of national forest, and to provide guidance to forestry grants. Additional sources of further land use data include the NPWS[50].

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

- CORINE Land Cover Database
- Teagasc
- EPA
- NPWS
- Forest Service
- Marine Institute
- Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA)
- GSI data

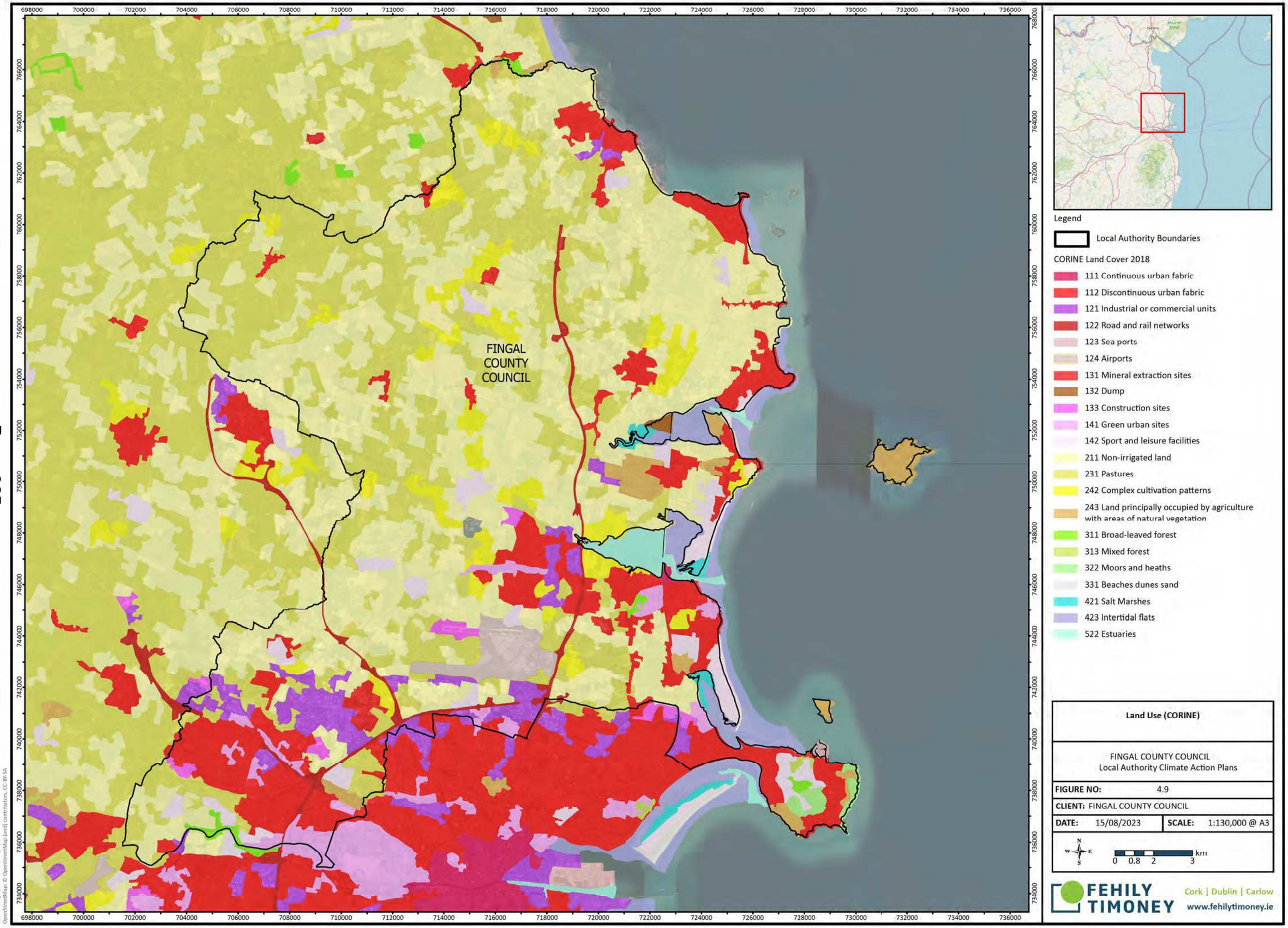
4.7.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to land use were as follows:

- Potential constraints on commercial activities, both during construction and operation of renewable energy infrastructure projects associated with the LACAP.
- Potential constraints on other sectors such as agricultural, forestry and fisheries, primarily related to construction and operation of infrastructure projects (i.e. solar farms, blueways) associated with the LACAP.

[49] Available at Ireland's Marine Atlas

[50] Sources such as the Lesser Horseshoe Bat Species Action Plan 2022-2026, Draft National Peatland Strategy, Draft Raised Bog SAC Management Plan, and Draft Raised Bog NHAs Review.



Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

CORINE Land Cover 2018

- 111 Continuous urban fabric
- 112 Discontinuous urban fabric
- 121 Industrial or commercial units
- 122 Road and rail networks
- 123 Sea ports
- 124 Airports
- 131 Mineral extraction sites
- 132 Dump
- 133 Construction sites
- 141 Green urban sites
- 142 Sport and leisure facilities
- 211 Non-irrigated land
- 231 Pastures
- 242 Complex cultivation patterns
- 243 Land principally occupied by agriculture with areas of natural vegetation
- 311 Broad-leaved forest
- 313 Mixed forest
- 322 Moors and heaths
- 331 Beaches dunes sand
- 421 Salt Marshes
- 423 Intertidal flats
- 522 Estuaries

Land Use (CORINE)

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.9
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE:	15/08/2023
SCALE:	1:130,000 @ A3

N W E S

0 0.8 2 3 km

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Path: R:\Map Production\2023\P23-076\Workspaces\SEA\SEA_ER_Fig_4-9 Land Use of Ireland.aprx

4.8 Air Quality & Noise

4.8.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The Air Quality in Ireland 2021 report prepared by the EPA identifies that:

- Air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are negatively impacting the air we breathe.
- Air quality monitoring results in 2021 show that fine particulate matter (PM2.5) mainly from burning solid fuels in our homes, and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) mainly from road transport, remain the main threats to good air quality.
- EPA monitoring shows that fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) levels are within the current EU legal limits, however these pollutants exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) (2021) guidelines[51].

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

Under the Clean Air for Europe Directive [Directive 2008/50/EC], EU member states must designate "Zones" for the purpose of managing air quality. For Ireland, four zones were defined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2011). The Dublin conurbation is defined as 'Zone A' out of the four zones in Ireland. The current air quality in Fingal is identified by the EPA as being of Good[52] status.

The EEA[53] states that "environmental noise can be defined as unwanted or harmful outdoor sound". The EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise[54]. This Directive called for the development of strategic noise maps and action plans for major roads, railways, airports and cities. Existing noise related impacts can be seen in Figure 4-10; these were considered throughout the SEA and AA processes in the development of the LACAP.

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

- EPA
- WHO

[51] World Health Organisation. 2021.WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. World Health Organisation. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345329. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

[52] EPA AirQuality.ie - 21/06/2023

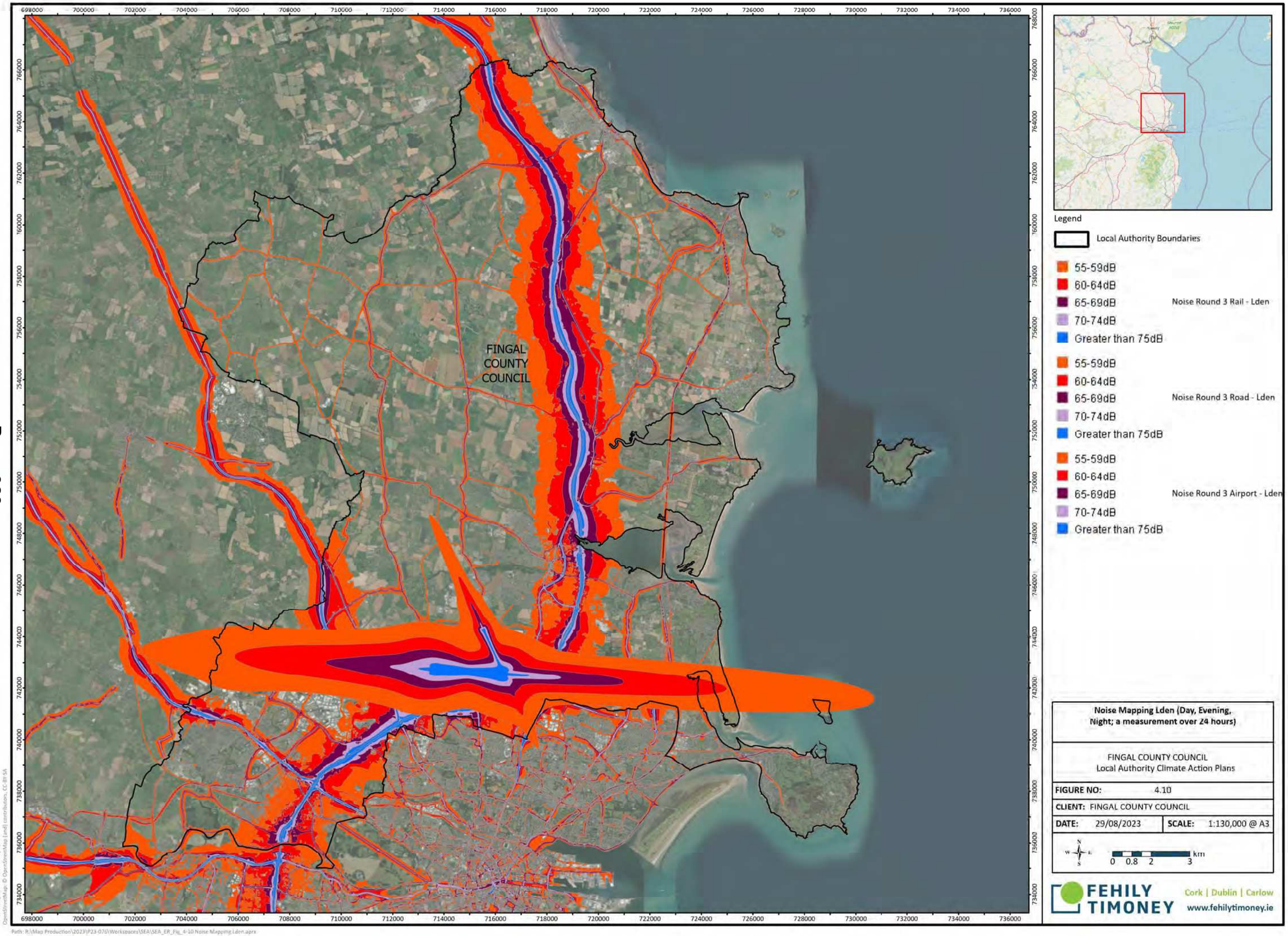
[53] EEA. 2022. Noise Data Briefing. Available at: Noise — European Environment Agency (europa.eu).

[54] This was transposed into Irish national legislation via the Environmental Noise Regulations (S. I. No. 140 of 2006).

4.8.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

Overall, the LACAP is likely to have positive effects on air quality due to the nature of the plan; however, there are potential issues which may arise due to the implementation. The key issues in relation to Air Quality and Noise were as follows:

- Blueway developments, particularly during the construction phase, may have a temporary negative impact on air quality and create noise pollution.
- Renewable energy developments may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.


FINGAL
COUNTY
COUNCIL
Legend
Local Authority Boundaries
55-59dB
60-64dB
65-69dB
70-74dB
Greater than 75dB
Noise Round 3 Rail - Lden
55-59dB
60-64dB
65-69dB
70-74dB
Greater than 75dB
Noise Round 3 Road - Lden
55-59dB
60-64dB
65-69dB
70-74dB
Greater than 75dB
Noise Round 3 Airport - Lden
Noise Mapping Lden (Day, Evening, Night; a measurement over 24 hours)
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans
FIGURE NO: 4.10
CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE: 29/08/2023
SCALE: 1:130,000 @ A3
0 0.8 2 3 km
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4.9 Water

4.9.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

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

Water quality data is collected by the EPA[55]. The Plan area is located within the Nanny-Delvin and Liffey and Dublin Bay catchments. The Northwestern Irish Sea, Malahide Bay, Irish Sea Dublin and Dublin Bay lie along the eastern coastlines of the County. The WFD status of coastal water bodies (2016-2021) adjacent to the east coastline of the County for the Northwestern Irish Sea, Irish Sea Dublin and Dublin Bay are currently identified as being of Good status, while Malahide Bay is of Moderate status.

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

The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying Fingal is generally identified as being of Good status, with a small area in proximity to Dublin airport identified as being of Poor status.

The WFD status of rivers and streams (2016-2021) draining Fingal ranges from good (sections of rivers and streams, including the Royal Canal Main Line), to moderate (sections of rivers and streams including: Ward, Broadmeadow, Ballough Stream, Hurley, Howth and parts of Delvin) and to poor (sections of rivers and streams including: Liffey, Tolka, Santry, Mayne, Sluice, Gaybrook, Turvey, Ballyboghil, Palmerstown, Balcunnin, Mill Stream (Skerries), Matt and parts of Delvin).

In addition to Naul Reservoir, there are several unassigned lakes across the County.

Pressures on waterbodies that are failing to meet the WFD's overall objective of 'good' status were identified by the SEA and policy responses were recommended as necessary. The SEA also provides information on aquifer vulnerability, aquifer productivity and entries to the WFD's Registers of Protected Areas.

Certain areas across the County are at risk of flooding from various sources including groundwater, pluvial, fluvial, estuarial and coastal. Fingal is located on the east coast of Ireland, and much of the Plan boundary is subject to flood risk from the Irish Sea. There are various historic and predictive indicators of flood risk in the County, including along the Rivers Ballyboghil, Broadmeadow, Ward, Palmerstown, Matt, Delvin, Ballough Stream and their tributaries, Rathmooney River, Balrothery River and at various locations along the coastline. Flood risk for waterbodies along and in proximity to the southeastern coastline are currently under review.

[55] EPA Maps. Water.

The OPW is the lead agency tasked with the management of flood risk in the Republic of Ireland. In 2022, the OPW reviewed their 2016 Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP). The purpose of each FRMP is to outline the long-term strategy to manage flood risk in Ireland. A number of settlements were identified by the OPW in 2012 as requiring detailed assessment of flood risk (Areas for Further Assessment)[56]. These settlements are - Balbriggan, Balgriffin, Donabate, Kinsaley, Lusk, Malahide, Oldtown, Portraine, Raheny, Rush, Santry, Santry Demesne and Staffordstown Turvey Sutton and Baldoyle, Sutton and Howth North, Skerries, Swords and Swords (South).

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

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

The Water assessment utilised information from the following sources:

- EPA and Marine Institute - WFD Data,
- GSI data on groundwaters, aquifers and bedrock information,
- Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study and associated FRMPs (OPW, as reviewed 2022), and
- Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) Mapping[57] (OPW).

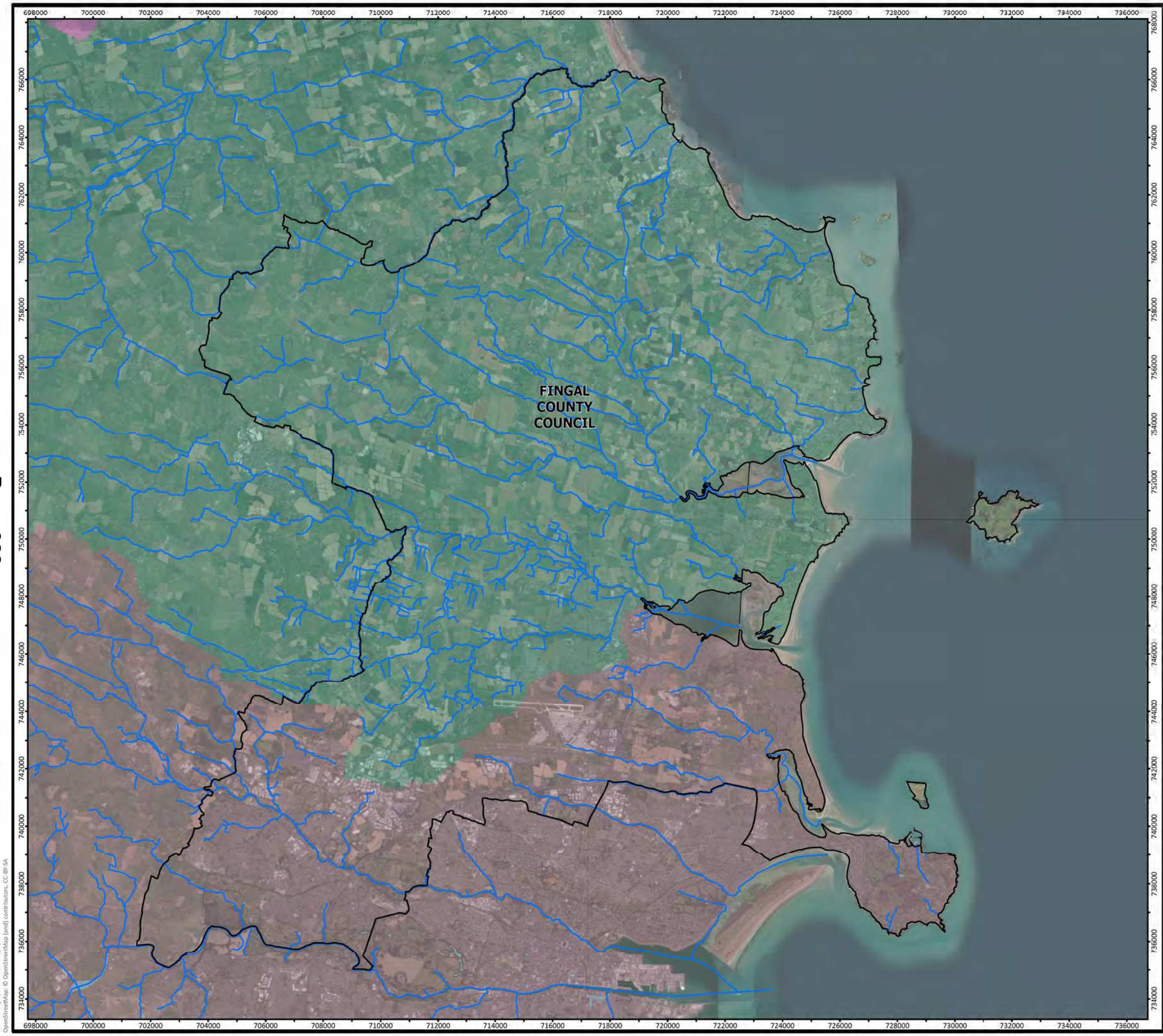
4.9.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to Water were as follows:

- Potential pressures and impacts on water body status, water usage and flood risk from the construction of renewable energy and blueway projects i.e. increased sedimentation, groundwater recharge and accidental spillages.

[56] Available online at Microsoft Word - PFRA Main Report - Rev D.doc.

[57] OPW (2022) Flood risk maps and data platform - Available at https://www.floodinfo.ie/map/floodmaps/



Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Rivers

WFD Catchments

Catchment Name

- Boyne
- Liffey and Dublin Bay
- Nanny-Delvin

Hydrology

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.11
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE:	15/08/2023
SCALE:	1:130,000 @ A3

N W E S

0 0.8 2 3 km

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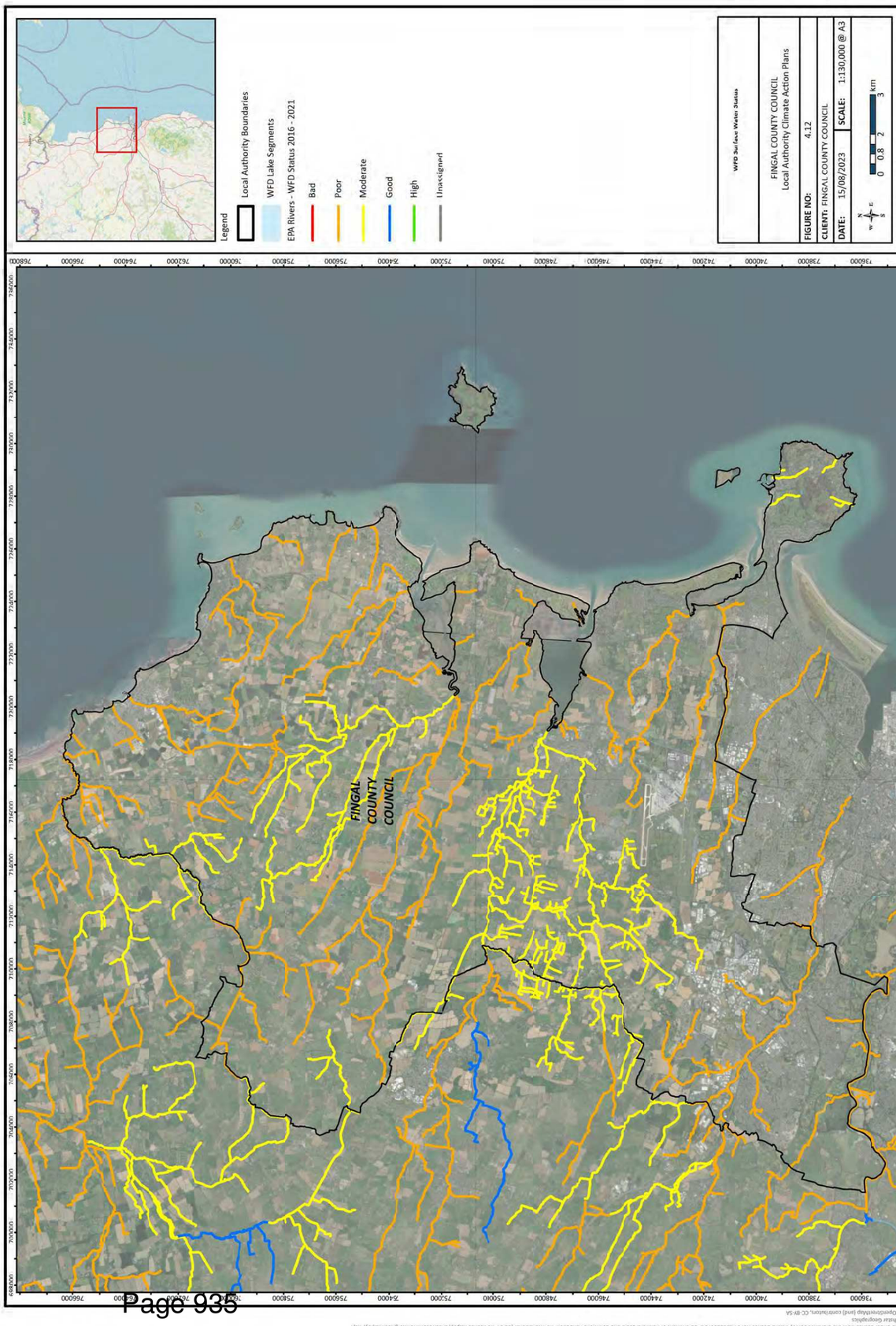

Legend
Local Authority Boundaries
WFD Lake Segments
EPA Rivers - WFD Status 2016 - 2021
Bad
Poor
Moderate
Good
High
Unassigned
WFD Surface Water Status
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans
FIGURE NO: 4.12
CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE: 15/08/2023
SCALE: 1:130,000 @ A3
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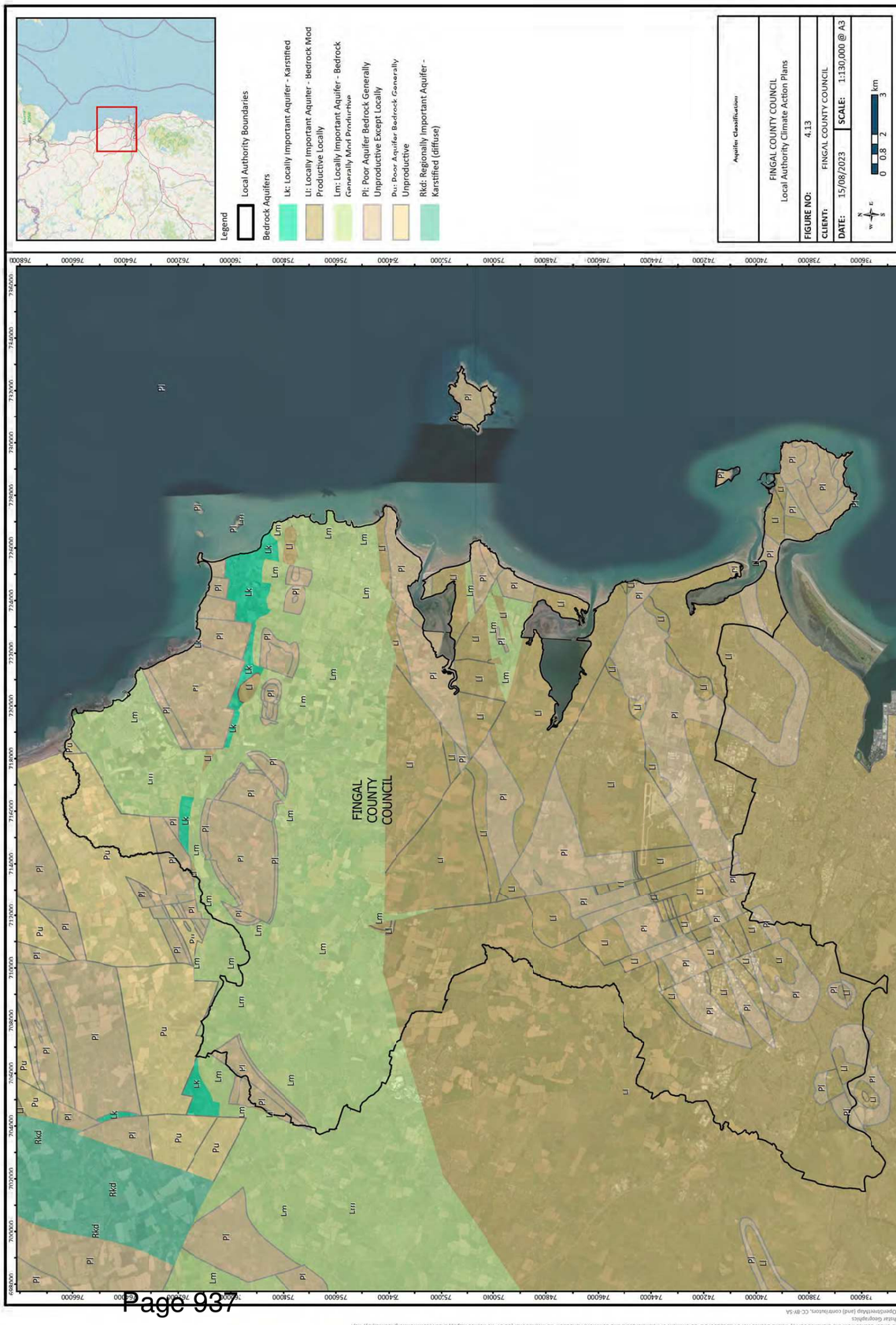
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL


Legend
Local Authority Boundaries
Bedrock Aquifers
Lk: Locally Important Aquifer - Karstified
Ll: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Mod Productive Locally
Lm: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Generally Mod Productive
Pl: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive Except Locally
Pu: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive
Rkd: Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (diffuse)
Aquifer Classification
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans
FIGURE NO: 4.13
CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE: 15/08/2023
SCALE: 1:130,000 @ A3
0 0.8 2 3 km
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

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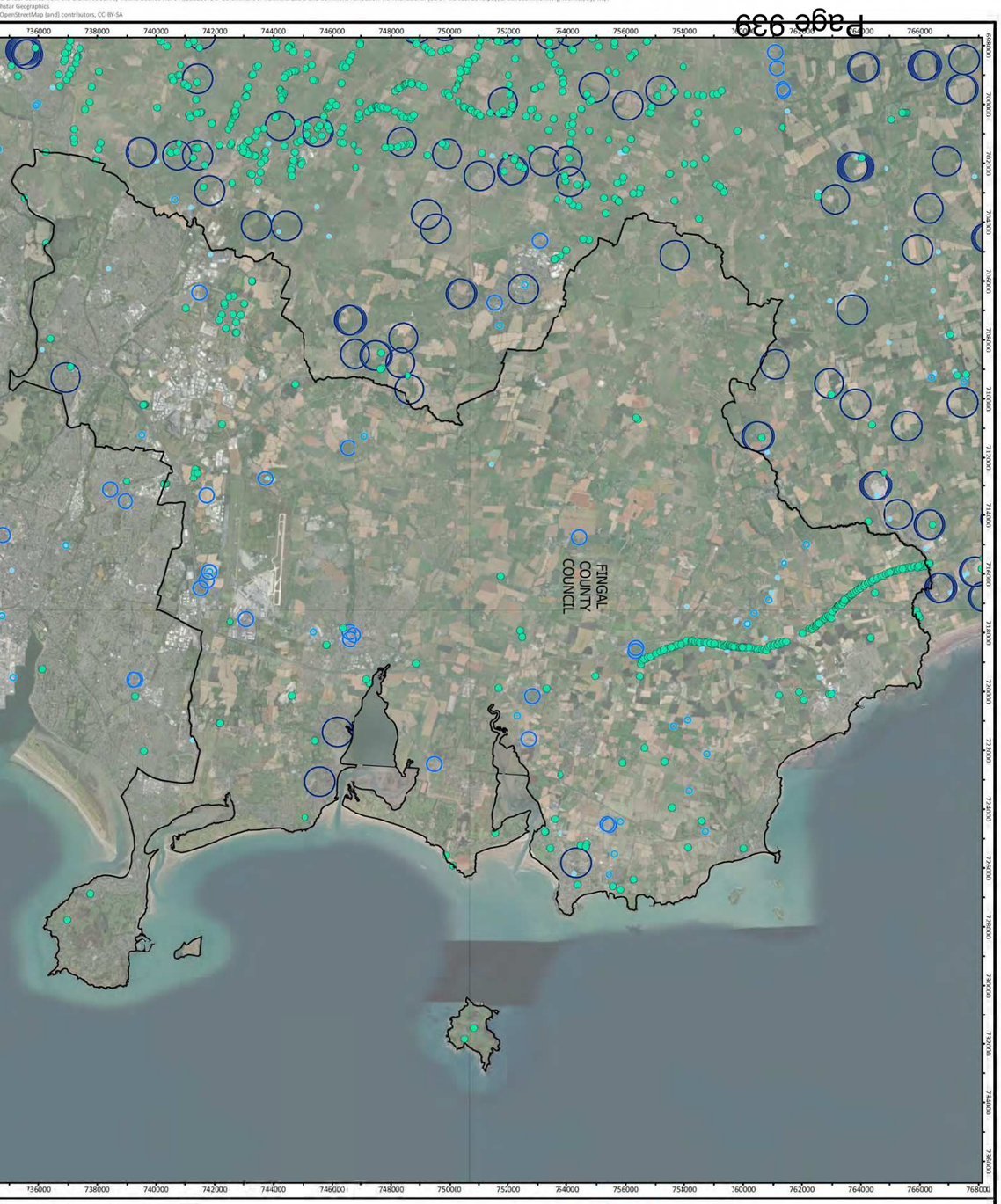

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Wells and Springs (10-50m Accuracy)
- Wells and Springs (50-100m Accuracy)
- Wells and Springs (100-200m Accuracy)
- Wells and Springs (200-500m Accuracy)
- Wells and Springs (500m-1km Accuracy)

Wells and Springs

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.14

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023

SCALE: 1:130,000 @ A3

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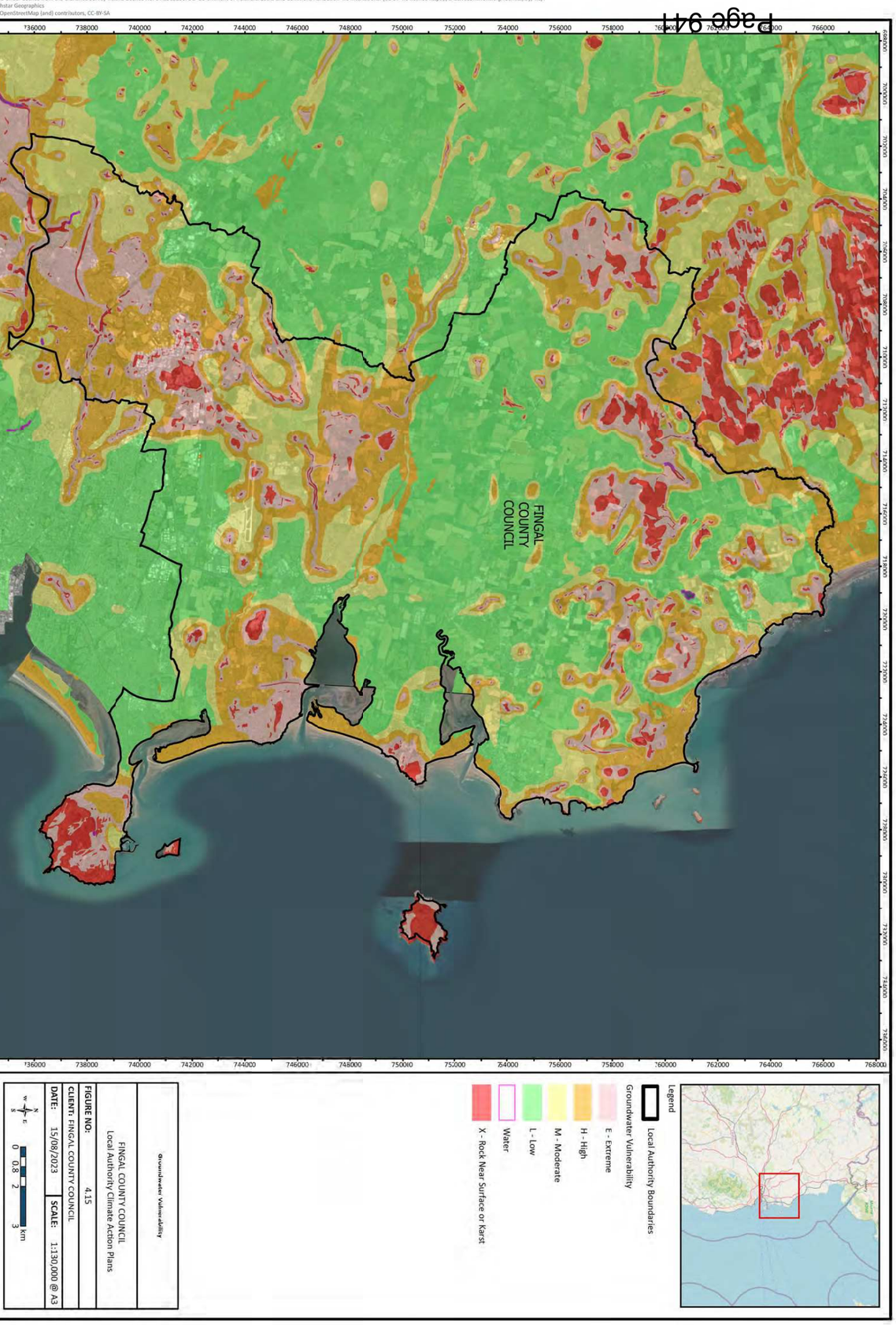

Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Groundwater Vulnerability

E - Extreme

H - High

M - Moderate

L - Low

Water

X - Rock Near Surface or Karst

Groundwater Vulnerability

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.15

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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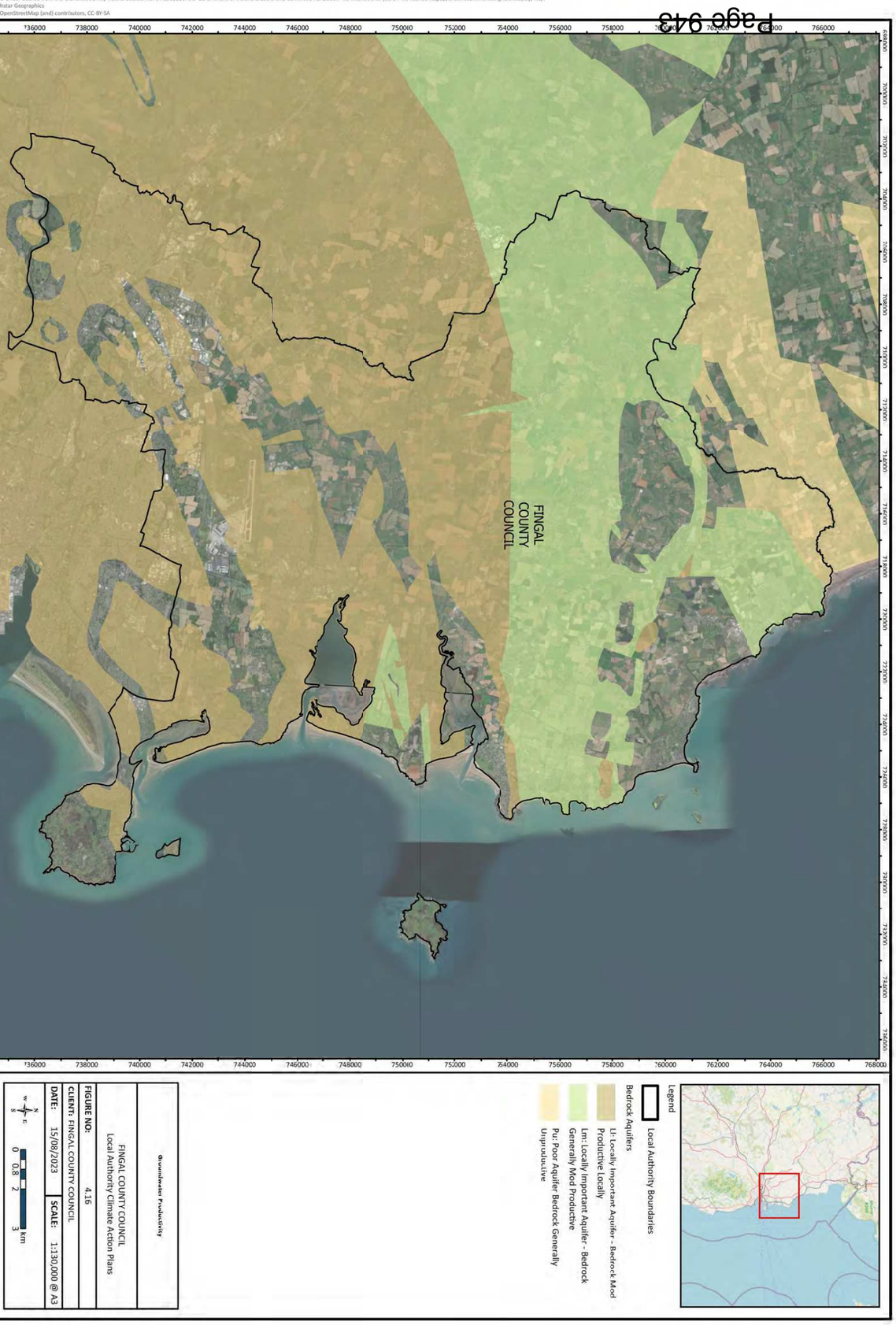

Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

Bedrock Aquifers

Ll: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Mod Productive Locally

Lm: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Generally Mod Productive

Pu: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive

Groundwater Productivity

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.16

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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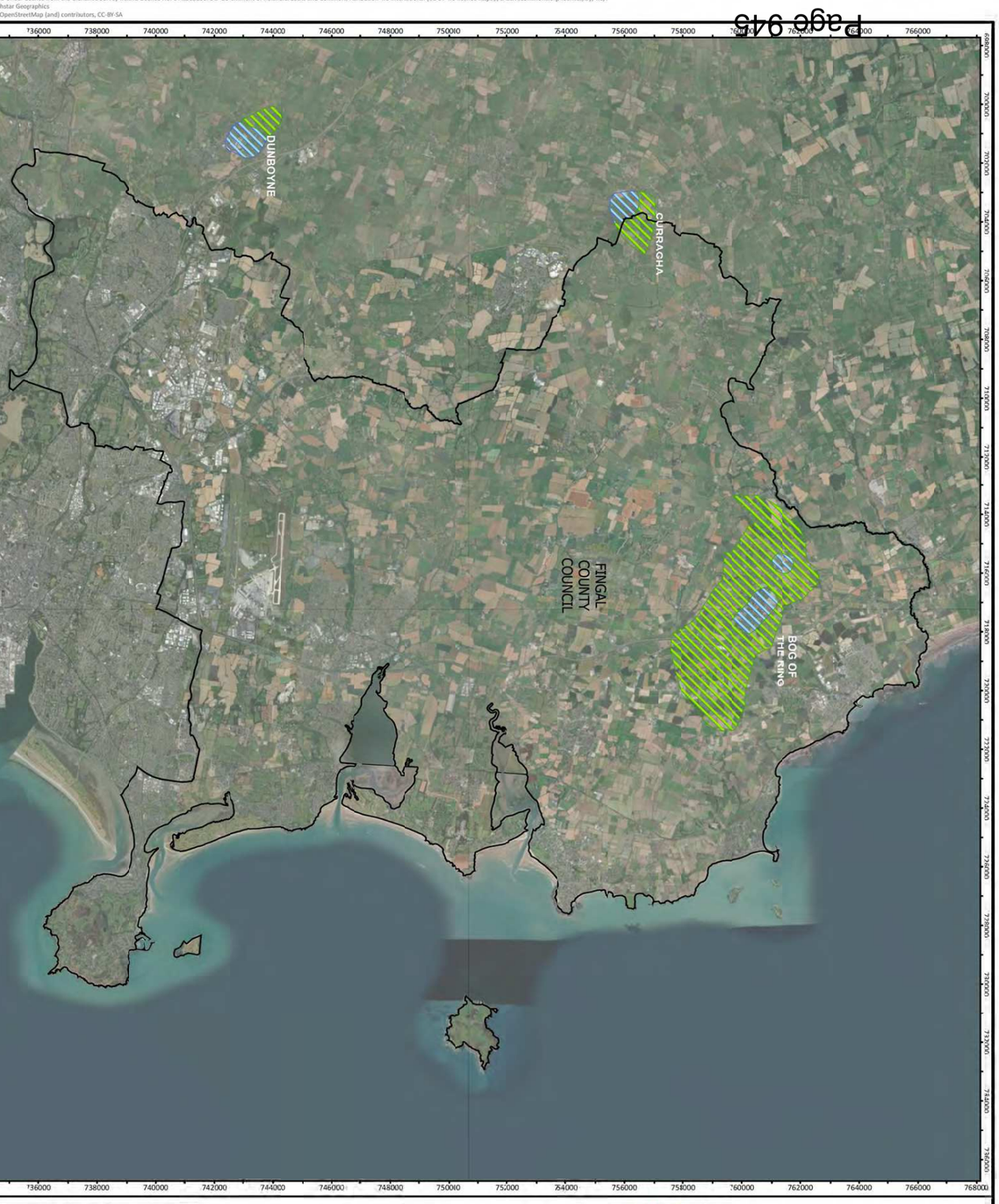

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- GSI Source Protection Areas
- Source Protection Area (Inner)
- Source Protection Area (Outer)

Drinking-water Source Protection Areas

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.17

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 15/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

N W E S

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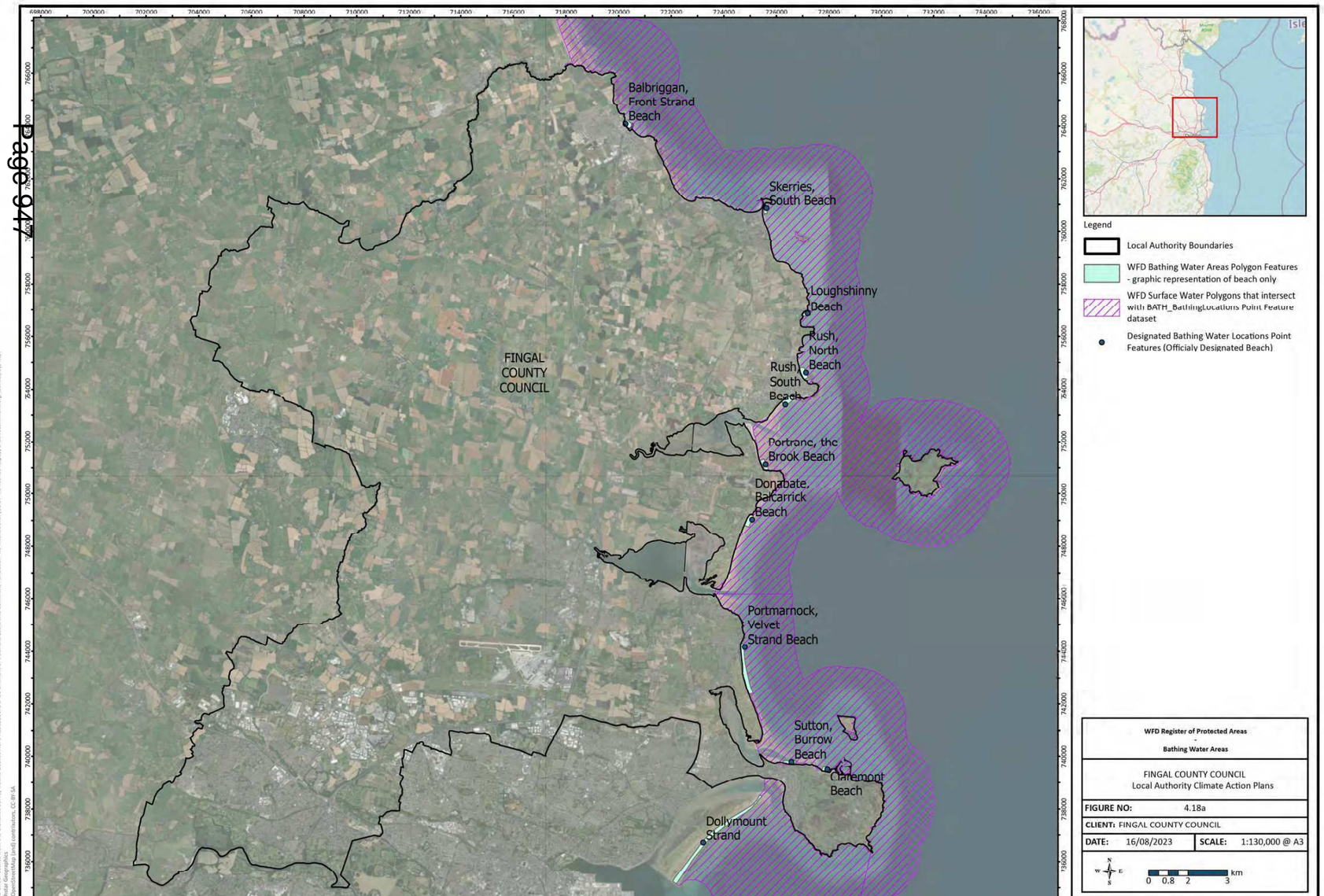

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- WFD Bathing Water Areas Polygon Features - graphic representation of beach only
- WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with BATH_BathingLocations Point Feature dataset
- Designated Bathing Water Locations Point Features (Officialy Designated Beach)

WFD Register of Protected Areas
-
Bathing Water Areas

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.18a
CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL	
DATE: 16/08/2023	**SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

Page 947

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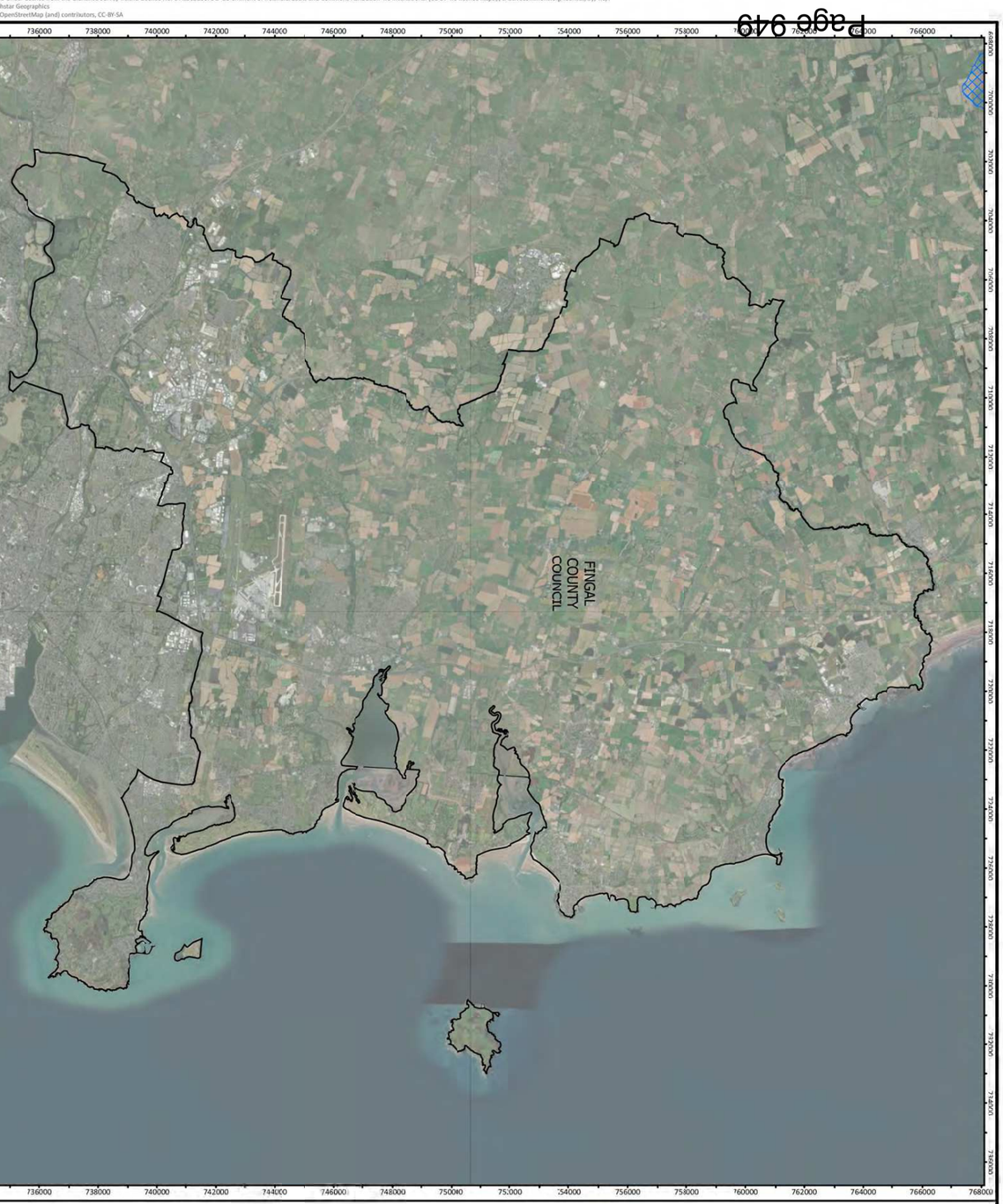

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Officially designated under S.I. 293/1988
- WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Salmonid Waters
- WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Salmonid Waters
- WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with Designated Salmonid Waters (Lake, Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies)

WFD Register of Protected Areas

Salmonid

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.18b

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 16/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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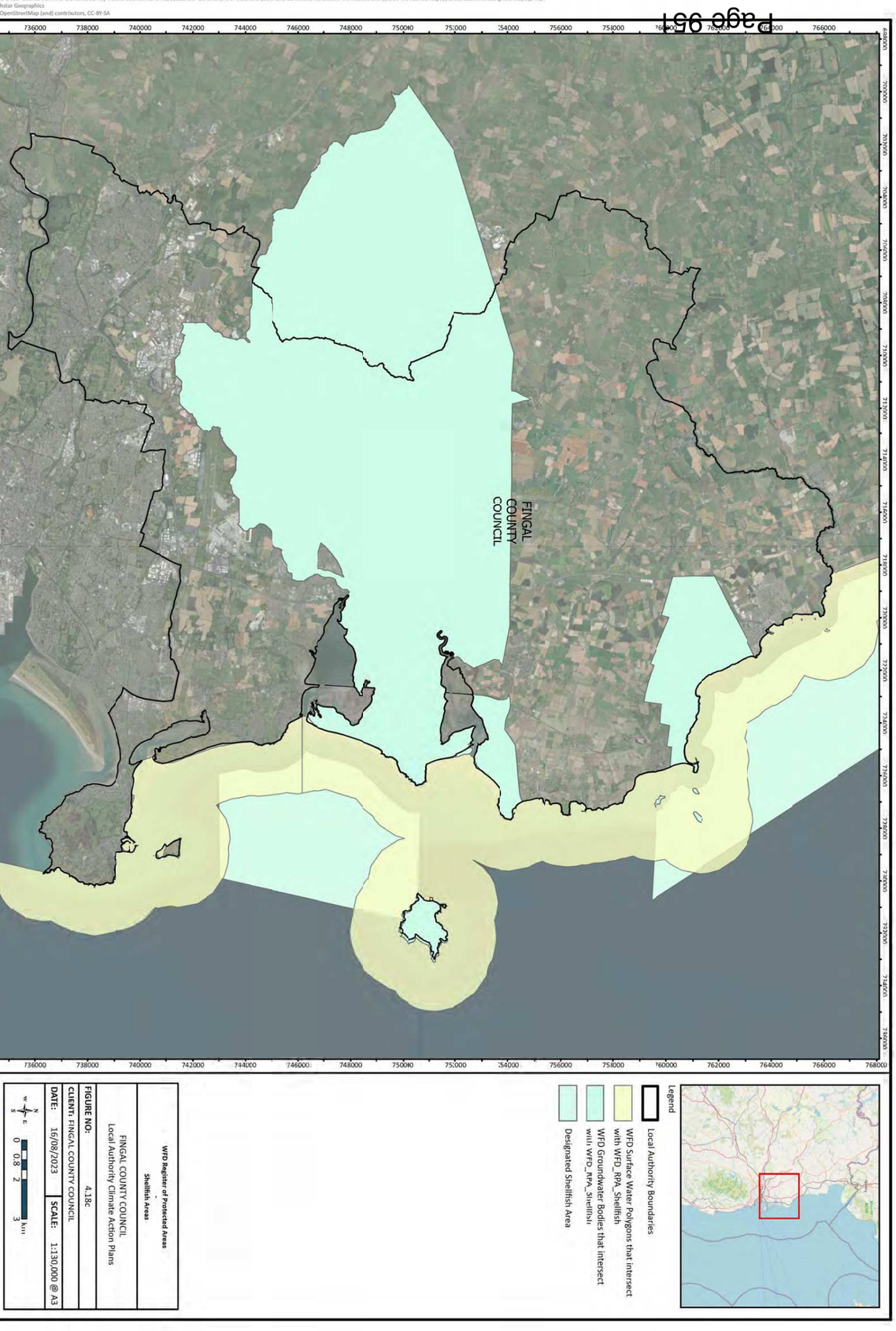

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with WFD_RPA_Shellfish
- WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with WFD_RPA_Shellfish
- Designated Shellfish Area

WFD Register of Protected Areas
Shellfish Areas

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.18c

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 16/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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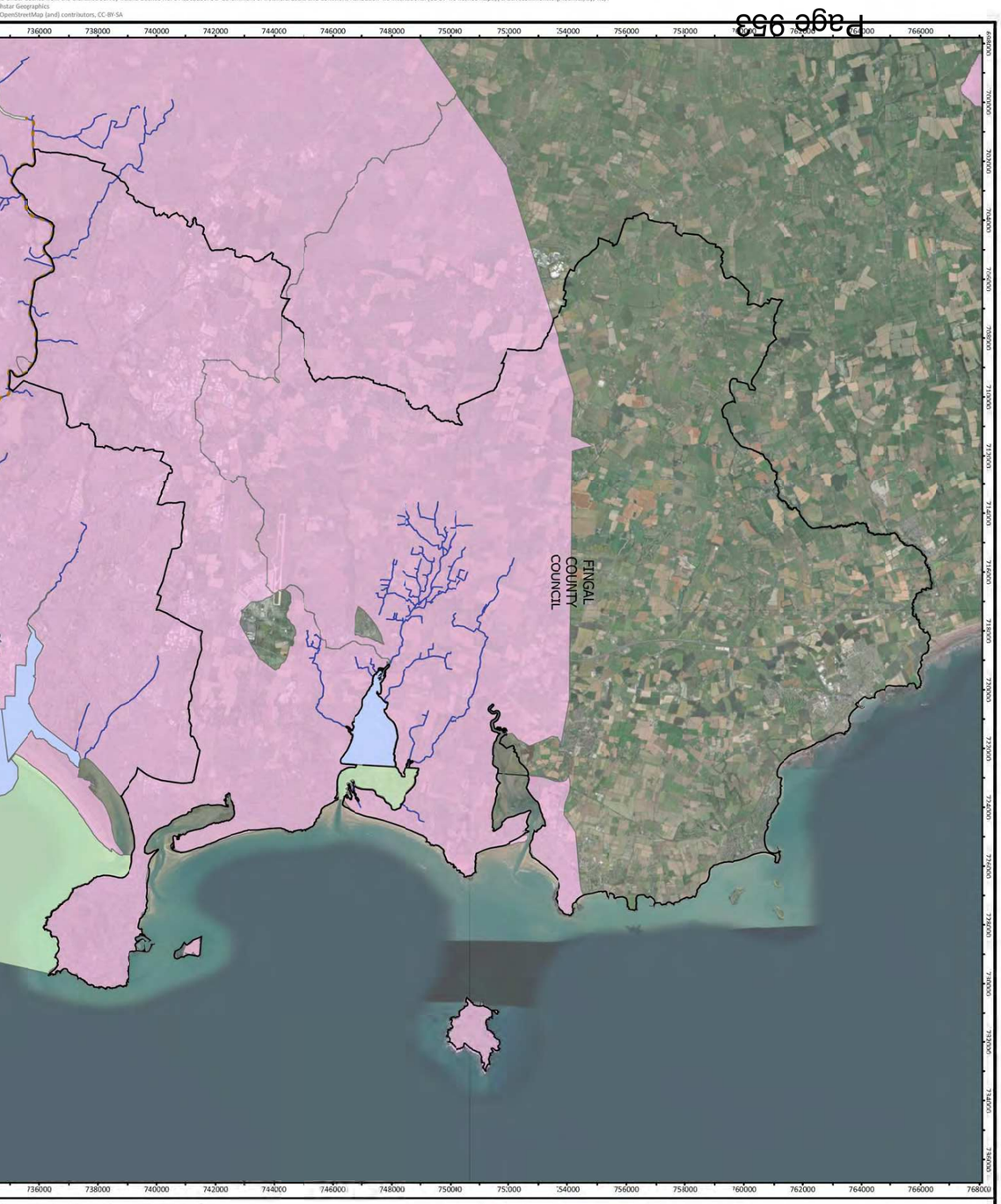

Legend

- Local Authority Boundaries
- Designated Nutrient Sensitive Points
- WFD Riverwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons)
- Designated Nutrient Sensitive WFD_RiverwaterBodies
- WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons) (Lake, Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies)
- WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons)
- Designated Surface Water Nutrient Sensitive Areas

WFD Register of Protected Areas

Nutrient Sensitive Areas

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO: 4.18d

CLIENT: FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

DATE: 16/08/2023 **SCALE:** 1:130,000 @ A3

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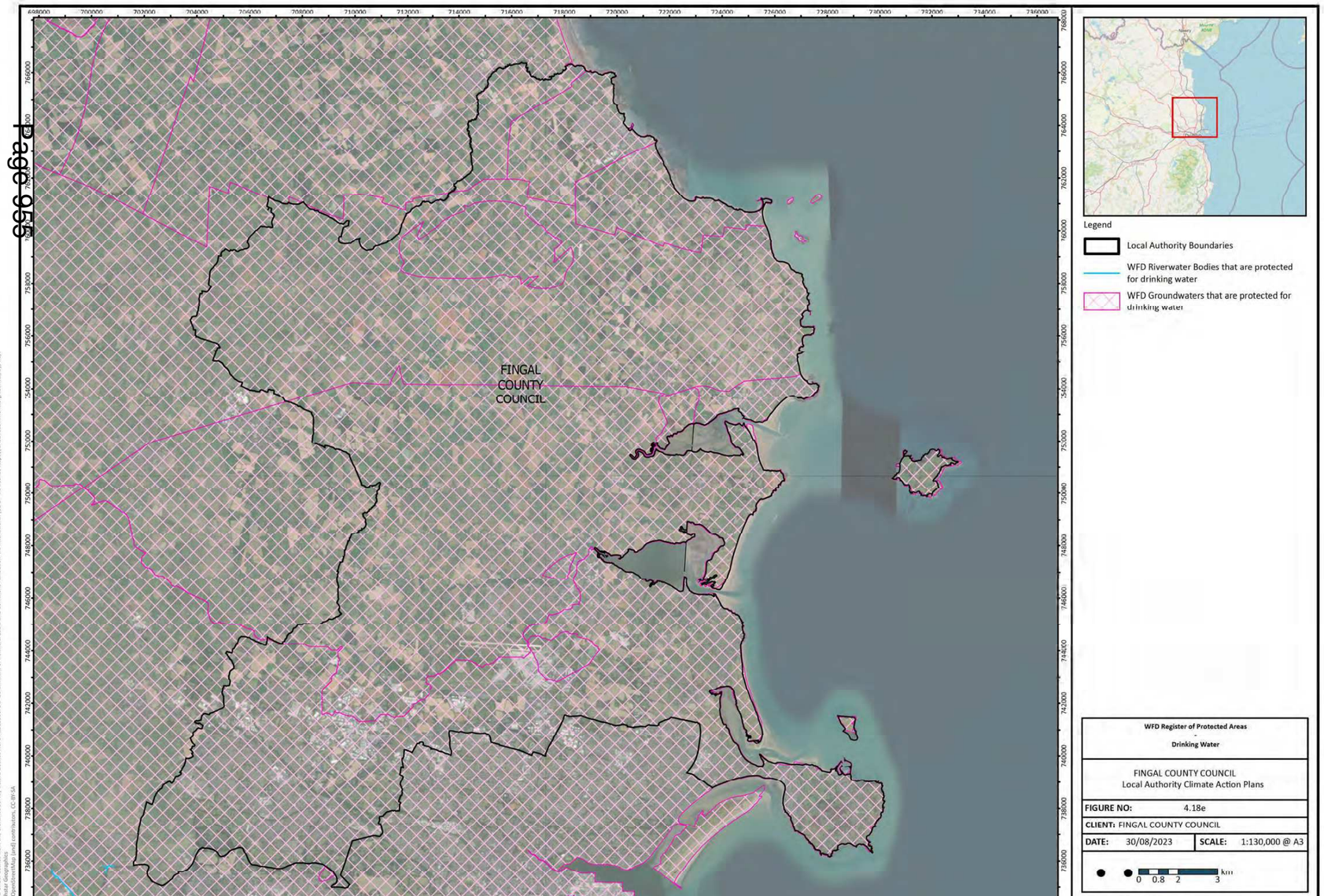

Legend

Local Authority Boundaries

WFD Riverwater Bodies that are protected for drinking water

WFD Groundwaters that are protected for drinking water

WFD Register of Protected Areas
-
Drinking Water

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
Local Authority Climate Action Plans

FIGURE NO:	4.18e
CLIENT:	FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
DATE: 30/08/2023	SCALE: 1:130,000 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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4.10 Material Assets

4.10.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Other level material assets include transport infrastructure, power generation plants and supply networks, water supply, wastewater treatment infrastructure and waste disposal sites among others. Potential opportunities and conflicts associated with these assets were considered in the SEA. Other material assets covered by the SEA included archaeological and architectural heritage (see Section 4.5) and natural resources of economic value, such as soil[58], air and water (see Sections 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9).

4.10.1.1 Water Services

4.10.1.1.1 Wastewater

Wastewater demand and capacity information at settlements that was considered by the SEA, where available, includes[59]:

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

The EPA produces annual reports on the treatment of urban wastewater from cities, towns and urban communities. The latest EPA 2022 report[60] 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2021' identifies the priority areas where resources must be targeted, in order to protect the environment from the harmful effects of waste water and deliver environmental improvements where they are most needed. Based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Uisce Éireann and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA, this report identifies urban areas with the most important environmental issues that must be addressed. Balbriggan and Malahide are listed as priority areas in Fingal.

4.10.1.1.2 Surface Water Drainage

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

[58] Soil and geological resources are considered under this topic including with respect to mineral locations and aggregate potential.

[59] Detailed water services information has informed the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report.

[60] Available at Monitoring & Assessment: Wastewater | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie)

4.10.1.2 Waste Management

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

4.10.1.3 Transport

Fingal is traversed by four major roads networks – the M1, the M50, the N2/M2 and the N3. The County is served by the DART Train and the Northern Commuter Train service. Further to this, Dublin Bus, TFI and a number of other private operators provide bus services to the County as well as to Dublin Airport that is located within the County. Upcoming transport and active travel projects that will serve the County and the Greater Dublin area has been considered by the SEA, where available.

4.10.1.4 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure (GI) is a crucial component in building resilient communities capable of adapting to the consequences of climate change with trees, woodlands and wetlands providing carbon capture and slowing water flows while improving air quality. The Green Infrastructure strategy for Fingal provides a vision for protecting existing Green Infrastructure resources and plans for future Green Infrastructure provision which addresses the five main themes identified in this Plan, namely: Biodiversity, Parks, Open Space and Recreation, Sustainable Water Management, Archaeological and Heritage landscapes, Landscape.

The existing Green Infrastructure in County boasts many key features and activities along the coast and across the urban, rural and upland areas. Many of these are iconic in nature, including the varied and dramatic coastline itself, Ward River Valley Regional Park and the numerous rivers, streams, parks and open spaces of County and regional significance.

4.10.1.5 Public Assets and Infrastructure

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

4.10.1.6 Land

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

4.10.1.7 Coastline

Significant portions of Fingal's coastline are visually sensitive as evidenced by the many protected views and prospects, high amenity zonings and areas of exceptional landscape value which are highly sensitive to development. There still remain stretches of the coastline which are undeveloped, remote and peaceful.

4.10.1.8 Renewable Energy Potential

Under EU Directive 2001/77/EC Renewable Energy, renewable energy sources are defined as renewable non-fossil energy sources such as, but not limited to wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, biogases and biochar (i.e., the thermal treatment of natural organic materials in an oxygen-limited environment). Available information on renewable energy potential within and adjacent to the County – and any associated Plan provisions – were considered by the SEA.

4.10.1.8.1 Energy Related Material Assets and Infrastructure

SEAI (2020[61]) published the kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) data which showed that 86% of Ireland's energy came from fossil fuels at that time. Transportation and residential represented the highest resource demand. The generation of renewable energy has been increasing over the past ten years, with a growth in the number of wind farms (from 5.8% of gross final energy consumption in 2010 to 13.5 of GFC in 2020[62]). This is an important feature of Fingal's function for onshore.

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

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

- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Department of Defence
- Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage (DHLGH)[63]
- EPA - marine disposal sites
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Iarnród Éireann
- Irish Bioenergy Association (IrBEA)
- Irish Solar Energy Association (ISEA)
- Irish Wind Energy Association (IWEA)
- Marine Atlas (for shipping port and route data)
- Ports Authority
- SEAI
- SFPA
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann
- Waterways Ireland

[61] SEAI. 2020. SEI01 - Energy Balance data resource; Available at SEI01 - Energy Balance (ktoe) - Datasets - data.gov.ie

[62] SEAI. 2020. Overall renewable energy share - available at Renewables | Energy Statistics In Ireland | SEAI

[63] Energy Offshore Renewable - Datasets - data.gov.ie

4.10.2 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

It is not likely that the LACAP will result in significant effects to wastewater treatment or water services in general, given the nature of the plan. The key issues in relation to Material Assets were as follows:

- Disruptions to existing transport infrastructure through the development of alternative options such as active travel routes could occur.
- Demands for increased renewable infrastructure and associated connection networks.
- Visual impact of developments on landscape and visual amenity.
- Effects on sensitive receptors with increased demands for active travel/green/renewable infrastructure, in particular during the construction phase.
- The potential for effects on existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development.

4.11 Tourism & Recreation

Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years; the 'Dublin – A breath of Fresh Air' brand was launched, and the global brand success resulted in infrastructure demands to previously less trafficked areas. Failte Ireland has recently published their four regional brand strategies[64] which defines the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland. At a county level, FCC has developed the Fingal Tourism Statement 2017-2022. Cultural Heritage sites also support heritage-related tourism and recreation. Landscape is also an important aspect in terms of Tourism.

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

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

4.11.1 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to Tourism and Recreation were as follows:

- Green infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.
- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering.

[64] Wild Atlantic Way, Dublin's a Breath of Fresh Air, Ireland's Ancient East and Ireland's Hidden Heartlands

4.12 Climate Change

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

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

- Climate Change Advisory Council's Annual Review 2023
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
- EPA
- CFRAM Studies[65]

4.12.1 Key Issues Relating to the LACAP

The key issues in relation to Climate Change were as follows:

- The LACAP will contribute to the targets, set out in the Climate Action Plan 2023.
- The potential impact of changes in climate including flooding and temperature increases should be factored into the LACAP.

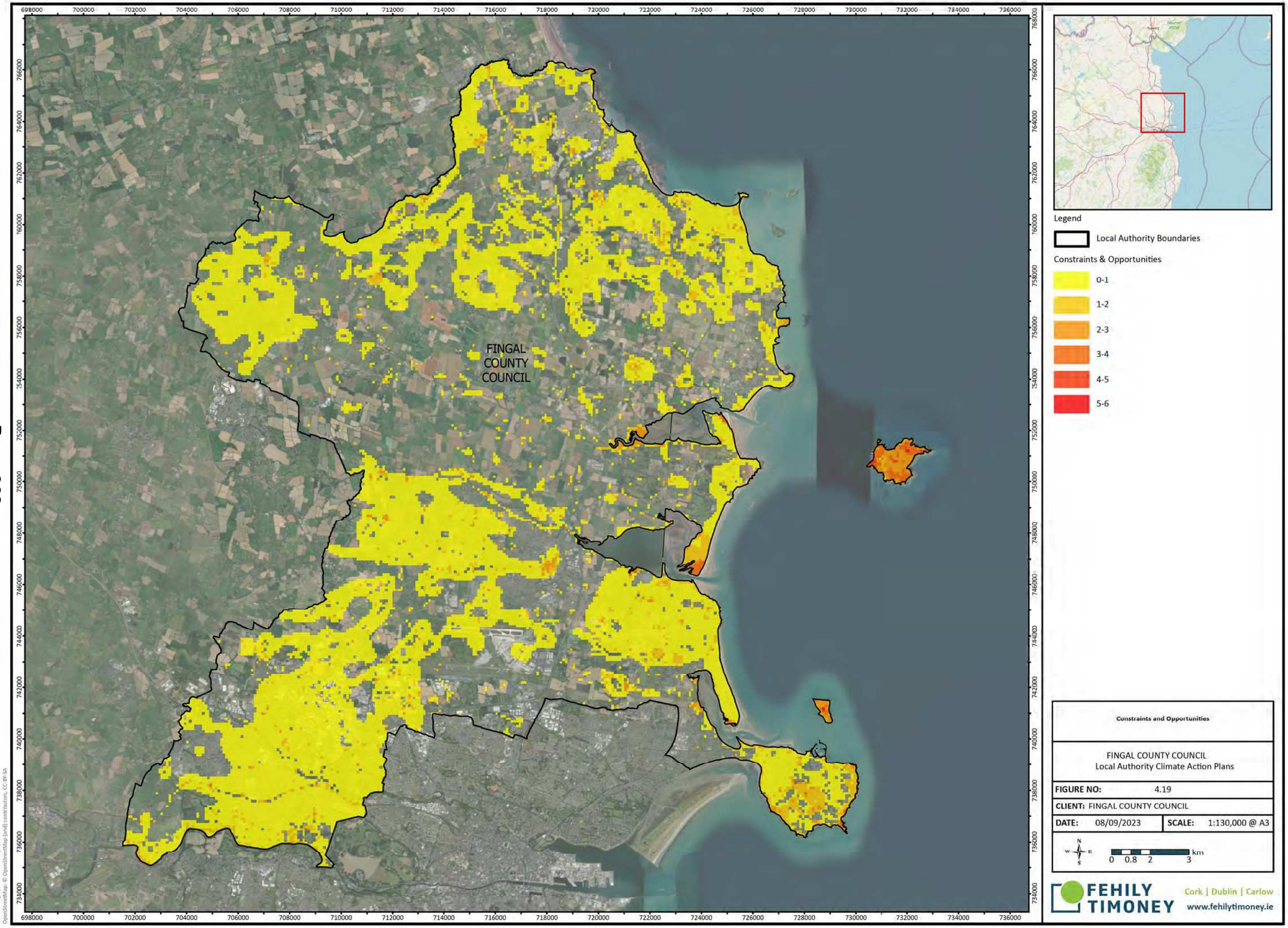
[65] Office of Public Works (2021) Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme gov.ie - CFRAM Programme (www.gov.ie)

4.13 Constraints and Opportunities

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

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

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



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Path: R:\Map Production\2023\P23-076\Workspaces\SEA\SEA_ER_Fig4-19 Constraints and Opportunities.aprx

4.14 Evolution of the Baseline Environment without the Implementation of the Plan

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the LACAP is not progressed and implemented. In the event the LACAP was not implemented; the baseline environment would primarily evolve in line with the development management standards and environmental protection criteria defined in Fingal Development Plan (CDP) 2023-2029 which is the primary development control framework relevant to the study area. The baseline environment would also be strongly influenced by the Fingal County Biodiversity Action Plan 2022 -2030 and Local Area Plans (LAPs) for the County.

Whilst some level of climate related policy has been defined in the CDP, not progressing the specific set of climate mitigation and adaptation related actions defined in the LACAP would present several significant lost opportunities. A variety of likely positive environmental effects associated with LACAP implementation would not come to fruition. A number of potential adverse effects associated with the existing baseline scenario are more likely to occur.

It is less likely that the local authority as an organisation would adequately reduce its organisational GHG emissions in line with national GHG emission reduction targets. The variety of actions for reducing operational GHG emissions and promoting energy efficiency would not be implemented. There will be less, direct policy support for the local authority transitioning its vehicle fleet to being electric or being powered by renewable fuels, which will decrease the likelihood of this being done successfully.

None of the specific climate related adaptation or flood resilience actions defined in the LACAP would be implemented. Climate change related risks relating to severe weather events (including storms and heatwaves) are less likely to be fully understood and controlled at local level as a consequence. For example, the risk of unforeseen and unmanaged climate change influenced flooding would be higher without the adoption of the defined adaptation actions. Such climate change related events have the potential to have significant adverse environmental effects on a variety of environmental receptors including local communities and ecological receptors.

The variety of nature based solutions proposed in the LACAP would not be implemented. The GHG emission sequestration potential associated with actions promoting the enhancement of ecological sites and greenspace would not be realised.

The biodiversity related protection measures defined in the LACAP would not be implemented, making it less likely that the risk to biodiversity and protected sites, habitats and species due to climate change factors will be adequately managed and controlled at local level.

The variety of community engagement measures defined in the plan will not be implemented. The result of this would be that GHG emission reduction opportunities relating to the local residential and commercial sectors associated with plan actions are less likely to be fully realised. The local residential and commercial sectors would be less supported in reducing their GHG emissions generally.

The active travel/sustainable transport related actions in the LACAP would not be implemented. The expansion of the EV network in the County will have less express policy support. Promoting a modal shift from private car use to the use of sustainable modes of transport will have less express, community level policy support. The potential for achieving this modal shift will be reduced. There will also be less potential to prevent and reduce local air quality impacts associated with the use of internal combustion engine vehicles in the County. The likelihood of exceedances of ambient air quality standards in the County due to vehicle emissions in congested areas would be greater as a result.

Overall, in the event the LACAP was not implemented, the net result would be that the likelihood of the local authority and local community realising GHG emission reductions commensurate to national GHG emission reductions targets would be reduced. At the same, the risk of negative environmental effects occurring as a result of climate change related risks would be greater.

5. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

The development of SEOs was appropriately informed by the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, including consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities, interested stakeholders and the general public.

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

Table 5-1: Strategic Environmental Objectives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.[66]
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimize significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.
	B5	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface, transitional, bathing, and coastal waters.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

[66] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change

6. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF PLAN ALTERNATIVES

6.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Goal of the Reasonable Alternative Evaluation Process in SEA

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

- The LA's role in influencing sectors and communities with respect to climate action.
- The LA's role in co-ordinating and facilitating climate action – particularly with reference to the DZ.
- The LA's role in creating the local vision for climate action and building capacity to achieve this through advocacy.

6.3 Approach to Developing Reasonable Alternatives

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

1. Iterative communication was held between the plan-making and environmental assessment teams to identify the various alternative approaches and options being considered to achieve the vision of the plan - the reduction of GHG emissions at Local Authority organisational level and within the Community in support of Climate Action policy. This communication commenced early on during the plan-making process.
2. Reasonable alternatives considered were identified. For an alternative to be considered reasonable, it must be practical/functional, realistic and implementable. An evaluation of whether each alternative was practical/functional, reasonable and implementable took place. This evaluation considered the following factors:
    2.1. The vision of high-level objectives of the LACAP.
    2.2. The geographic scope of the LACAP.
    2.3. The actual powers and functions of the Local Authority.
    2.4. The climate action merits of the alternative.
    2.5. The genuine ability of the alternative to achieve the plan vision and high-level objectives.
    2.6. The technical feasibility of the alternative.
    2.7. The availability of resources, including financial resources to deliver the plan within the required timeframe.
    2.8. The policy hierarchy and the parameters placed around the LACAP by higher-level policy.
    2.9. The legislative context and the parameters placed around the LACAP by climate action and environmental related legislation.

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

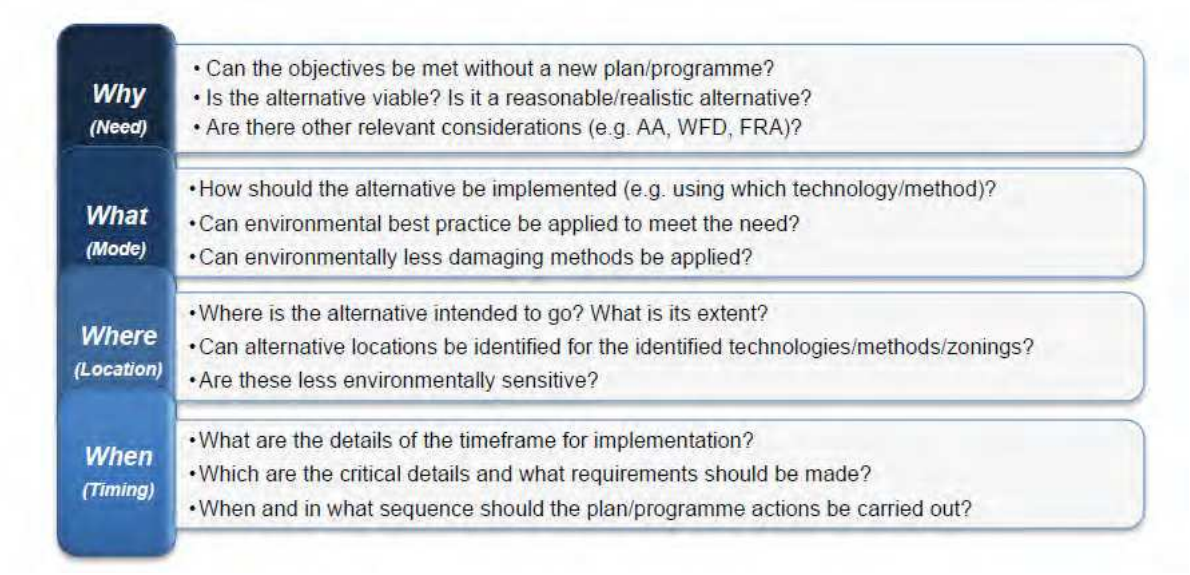

Figure 6-1: 'Why? What? Where? When?' Model for framing alternatives - Adapted from Figure 4.3 Developing and Assessing Alternatives in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process (EPA, 2015).

6.4 Identification and Description of Reasonable Alternatives

Reasonable alternatives to the LACAP were identified. A description of these reasonable alternatives and the reasons for selecting these reasonable alternatives are presented in Table 6-1.

A 'Do Nothing' or 'Do Minimum' alternative is not a reasonable alternative in this instance as the preparation of an effective LACAP is a statutory requirement under Section 16 of the Climate Act.

Table 6-1: Reasonable Alternatives to the LACAP

Reasonable Alternative	Description of Reasonable Altenative	Reasoning for selecting this Reasonable Alternative (having regard to the 'Why? What? Where? When' Model defined in Figure 6-1).
Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach: Prioritize reducing GHG emissions from largest GHG emitting sectors to mitigate against climate change impacts.	This alternative involved developing a LACAP that primarily focusses on climate mitigation and reducing GHG emissions associated with the largest GHG emitting sectors in the County that a local authority can reasonable influence having regard to the functions of a local authority - the Residential and Transport sectors.	This was a viable alternative that could achieve a significant reduction in GHG emissions by prioritizing and supporting climate mitigation related action for the Residential and Transport sectors. This alternative would be relevant to the county. The alternative would cover the period from 2024 to 2029 (the duration of the prospective LACAP).
Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach: Adopt a multi-pronged approach and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.	This alternative involved developing a LACAP that has a balanced focus on both climate mitigation and adaptation across several theme areas and all socio-economic sectors.	This was a viable alternative that would have enhanced potential to reduce GHG emissions across multiple sectors, potential to offset GHG emissions, and greater potential to protect the local community and the environment from climate change related risks. Climate mitigation and adaptation actions across a wide breath of theme areas would be supported by the LACAP. This alternative would be relevant to the county. The alternative would cover the period from 2024 to 2029 (the duration of the prospective LACAP).
Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current LACAP): Adopt a multi-pronged approach - that has a strong community engagement emphasis - and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.	This alternative involved developing a LACAP that has a balanced focus on both climate mitigation and adaptation across several theme areas and all socio-economic sectors, and which has a strong community engagement emphasis, which underpins, supports and drives the climate action contained in the plan.	This was a viable alternative that would have enhanced potential to reduce GHG emissions across multiple sectors, potential to offset GHG emissions, and greater potential to protect the local community and the environment from climate change related risks. Climate mitigation and adaptation actions across a wide breath of theme areas would be supported by the LACAP. The range of climate mitigation and adaptation actions defined in the LACAP is likely to have better community level and organizational support given its strong community engagement emphasis. This alternative would be relevant to the county. The alternative would cover the period from 2024 to 2029 (the duration of the prospective LACAP).

6.5 Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Reasonable Alternatives

An evaluation of the potential effects of the reasonable alternatives on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. An evaluation matrix was developed to facilitate the evaluation of the environmental effects of reasonable alternatives on SEOs relating to each Environmental Component. This evaluation matrix is presented in Table 6-2.

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

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').[67]
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').[68]
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact ((indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').

[67] Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.
[68] Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.

Table 6-2: Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Reasonable Alternatives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
Population & Human Health	PHH1	+/-	+/-	+/-	All alternatives considered will support the achievement of this SEO to some degree by promoting sustainable transportation and a modal shift that will have the benefit of reducing vehicle emissions. A3 will deliver these benefits more effectively however given the community engagement emphasis associated with this alternative. All alternatives will likely support active travel related development that may have some degree of adverse effect on population and/or human health through the generation of construction phase dust, noise or congestion in the absence of appropriate mitigation.
	PHH2	0	+	+	A2 and A3 are more holistic in nature and are likely to define specific nuanced and carefully balanced action that aligns with economic development objectives defined in the CDP and supports the achievement of this SEO.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	0	+	+	A2 and A3 will define specific action supporting the enhancement of biodiversity and the protection of biodiversity from climate change risks, including nature based solutions. A1 will strongly emphasize reducing GHG emissions associated with the Residential and Transport sectors. It is less likely this alternative would define a wide range of climate adaptation measures that would fully protect biodiversity from climate change risks.
	B2	0	+	+	
	B3	0	+	+	
	B4	0	+	+	
	B5	0	+	+	
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	-	+/-	+/-	All alternatives have the potential to support development that may have a negative impact on landscape character or visual amenity in absence of any mitigation. A2 and A3 are more balanced in nature and are likely to support nature based solutions, greenspace development and sustainable urban drainage systems which may contribute positively to landscape character or visual amenity.
	L2	-	+/-	+/-	
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	0	+	+	A1 is less likely to define wide ranging climate adaptation related action that would protect cultural heritage, archaeology and architectural features from climate change risks. A2 and A3 are more balanced in nature and will likely define heritage climate adaptation action which will protect heritage resources from climate change risks.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
Soils	S1	-	-	-	Each of the alternatives are likely to support some degree of development that may be impact the receiving soils environment in the absence of mitigation.
Land Use	LU1	-	+/-	+/-	All alternatives have the potential to support development that may have a negative impact on land use characteristics in the absence of mitigation. A2 and A3 are more balanced in nature and are likely to support wide ranging positive actions that could lead to improving land use value and characteristics, including actions underpinned by nature based solutions.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	+	+	+	Each alternative will deliver to a certain degree in relation to this by promoting sustainable transportation and a modal shift. A3 will deliver most effectively in this regard given the strong community engagement component associated with this alternative.
	AQN2	+/-	+/-	+/-	A1, A2 and A3 are all likely to support the development that may give rise to local air quality impacts - as a result of the generation of airborne dust during construction activities - in absence of any mitigation. At the same, each of these alternatives will spur modal shift that may result in positive local air quality impacts by reducing the level of vehicle related emissions.
	AQN3	-	-	-	A1, A2 and A3 are all likely to support the development that may give rise to noise impacts during the construction phase of the development in absence of any mitigation.
Water	W1	-	+/-	+/-	Each alternative is likely to lead to development that could potentially have an adverse impact upon surface water, groundwater or bathing water quality in absence of any mitigation. A2 and A3 are more likely to promote the development of nature based solutions and sustainable urban drainage systems that could result in positive effects on water quality. These options will also support the implementation of climate adaptation measures that would reduce the risk to water quality associated with climate change risks. A2 and A3 are more are more likely to define climate adaptation action, and specifically flood resilience related action, which would better support the achievement of W4 and conformance with Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W2	-	+/-	+/-	
	W3	-	+/-	+/-	
	W4	0	+	+	
	W5	-	+/-	+/-	

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
Material Assets	MAI1	-	-	-	A1, A2 and A3 are all likely to support development that may have a potential negative impact on infrastructure, including existing road infrastructure, in the absence of appropriate mitigation measures.
	MAI2	-	-	-	
	MAI3	+	+	+	All alternatives are likely to contain a suite of climate actions that are supportive of sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	0	+	+	A1 will place a strong emphasis on reducing GHG emissions associated with the Residential and Transport sectors and is likely to place less emphasis on reducing lifecycle GHG emissions associated with promoting better waste/resource management and circularity in the economy. A2 and 3 are likely to contain a wide range of climate action, including circular economy related actions that will better support efficient waste management and a reduction in resource related lifecycle GHG emissions.
	MAI5	0	+	+	A1 will place a strong emphasis on reducing GHG emissions associated with the Residential and Transport sectors and is likely to place emphasis on reducing lifecycle GHG emissions associated with promoting water use efficiency. A2 and 3 are likely to contain a wide range of climate action, including actions that will better support efficient water use and management that would have the benefit of reducing lifecycle GHG emission associated with water use to some degree.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	-	+/-	+/-	Each alternative is likely to lead to some degree of development involving construction activity that may impact tourism and recreation amenity in the absence of appropriate mitigation. Such construction may need to take place at locations that are sensitive based on their amenity and recreational value, including high amenity parkland and coastal locations. A2 and A3 are both likely to support climate action that positive impacts on tourism and recreation amenity, including climate action that focusses on nature based solutions and biodiversity/protected site protection and enhancement.
Climate Change	CF1	+	+	+	A1, A2 and A3 all support the achievement of climate change related SEOs to some extent. A3 has the best potential to deliver effective climate action given its holistic, wide encompassing nature; and given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level.
	CF2	+	+	+	
	CF3	+	+	+	
	CF4	+	+	+	

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
Inter-relationships	IR1	0	+	+	A3 is likely to support maintaining and enhancing human health and eco-system processes the most given its holistic and well balanced nature and community engagement emphasis.

6.6 Reasons for Choosing the Preferred Plan

Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach - will lead to some positive environmental effects and will result in the reduction of GHG emissions in the sectors that the local authority can control or exert substantial influence on that contribute most in terms of GHG emission in the County - the Residential and Transport sectors. It is less likely that this alternative would have delivered the wide-ranging climate mitigation and offsetting related action required to fully realize GHG emission reduction potential in the County. It is also less likely this alternative would have defined a wide range of climate adaptation measures that would fully protect biodiversity, heritage resources, environmental receptors and people from climate change risks. This alternative approach may have generated several negative environmental effects, which would not be counterbalanced by the positive environmental effects associated with Alternatives 2 and 3.

Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach - and Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - would both broadly deliver suitably wide ranging and effective climate action. These alternatives have the potential to generate multiple positive environmental effects, including a reduction in GHG emissions at organisational, community and sectoral levels, in addition to a variety of other environmental benefits. These alternatives would place a balanced emphasis on both climate mitigation and adaptation action, ensuring climate change related environmental risks are adequately understood and managed at community level.

Alternative 3 had the best potential to deliver effective climate action given its holistic, wide encompassing nature; and given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level. Alternative 3 had better potential therefore to fully realise potential environmental effects than Alternative 2.

Reasonable Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - therefore constituted the preferred alternative or preferred plan.

6.7 Data Gaps and Technical Limitations relating to the Identification and Evaluating Reasonable Alternatives

There were no data gaps or technical limitations that inhibited the ability of the project team to identify and evaluate reasonable alternatives being considered at high level during the plan-making process.

7. EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

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

An overview of the key environmental effects the LACAP may have on Environmental Components has been presented in Table 7-1.

The following should be noted in relation to the evaluation undertaken:

- The evaluation is strategic and high-level in nature given the strategic nature of the LACAP.
- Environmental effects of the LACAP have been described in accordance with descriptive terminology defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's guidance document entitled 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports' (2022).
- The evaluation considers all potential direct, indirect/secondary, cumulative[69], synergistic[70], short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative environmental effects.
- The evaluation considers inter-relationships and interactions between one Environmental Component and another which can result in an environmental impact.
- The evaluation considers all potential environmental effects arising from unforeseen abnormal events.
- The evaluation considers potential transboundary effects.
- The potential environmental effects described are the potential effects that could occur with the adoption of any environmental mitigation measures.

[69] The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
[70] The addition of effects to create a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impact.

Table 7-1: Overview of the Key Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

Key Environmental Effect	Main Relevant Environmental Component/s
The variety of climate actions defined in the plan, including organisational and community based actions are likely to generate multiple, slight positive effects on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via each individual action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	CC, AQN.
The plan is broadly supportive of different forms of community and local area based renewable energy development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.	CC, AQN.
In the absence of appropriate mitigation, community and local area renewable energy development that might be supported by plan actions, including any associated ancillary and linear infrastructure, has the potential to have a variety of unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects however, including effects on local human receptors, biodiversity, landscape character and visual amenity, and the receiving noise environment.	PHH, BFF, L, AQN.
The plan supports the increased use of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting potentially across a wide geographic area. In absence of appropriate mitigation, the wide use of such lighting may lead to adverse effects on sensitive nocturnal species.	BFF.
Several plan actions are supportive of the upgrading/retrofitting of buildings to improve energy performance. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, such actions may have unintended and potentially significant negative effects on buildings that constitute protected structures, or on the context in which such protected structures of architectural or cultural heritage merit sit.	CH.
The plan supports the carrying out of a range of flood alleviation and resilience actions, including development and maintenance related actions. These range of actions will generate positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of this action has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	W, BFF, PHH, CH.
The carrying out of the range flood alleviation and resilience action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems and the receiving air, noise and human environments (due to construction related impacts).	W, BFF, AQN, PHH.
The plan supports the carrying out of a variety of coastal protection related action, including action intended on mitigating coastal flood or erosion risk. These range of actions have the potential to have positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of this action has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events, generating positive effects on a range of	BFF, W, S.

Key Environmental Effect	Main Relevant Environmental Component/s
environmental receptors. Such action will also reduce the risk of coastal erosion processes, which will positively affect the soils environment present at coastal locations generally.	
The carrying out of coastal protection related action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on water quality and the hydrology of marine and estuarine water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems and the receiving air, noise and human environments (due to construction related impacts).	W, BFF, AQN, PHH.
The plan contains a set of actions designed to promote better resource management and the circular economy at organisational, community and local area level. This action, if implemented effectively, is likely to have some degree of environmental effect, as it will support proper waste management, reduce the risk of waste related environmental pollution or nuisance, and promote material circularity and resource efficiency, and consequently a reduction in material production related lifecycle GHG emissions.	MA, W, S, PHH, CC.
The inappropriate or improper implementation of waste management related action could have unintended, negative environmental and nuisance related effects, including effects on the receiving human, air, noise, water, soils and traffic environment.	PHH, AQN, N, S, MA.
The plan supports the development of community and local area level nature based solutions - in response to climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement. This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna.	BFF.
The plan supports green infrastructure development broadly. In absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of green infrastructure that is of a significant scale or extent could potentially result in negative environmental effects, including negative construction related effects, negative effects on biodiversity or negative effects on cultural heritage assets.	PHH, W, S, AQN, BFF, CH.
The plan defines a variety of climate adaptation related actions designed to protect human receptors, biodiversity and heritage assets from the impacts of climate change influenced events such as flooding or wildfires. The implementation of this action has the potential to generate positive effects for these environmental receptors - by reducing the risk of such events impinging on or damaging these receptors.	PHH, BFF, CH.
Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions - thereby positively impacting population and human health, local air quality and the climate environment.	PHH, AQN, CC, LU, MA.

Key Environmental Effect	Main Relevant Environmental Component/s
Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. In the absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of active travel networks, depending on the particular nature, scale and extent of such development, could potentially have slight to significant negative effects on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage or existing traffic and transport environments.	PHH, AQN, W, S, BFF, CHH, MA, LU.
Plan actions support the expansion of the Electric Vehicle (EV) charging network and active travel parking in the local authority functional area. The successful delivery of this action has the potential to underpin the use of EV vehicles and active travel modes at community and local area level and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions, thereby positively impacting on local air quality, the climate and population and human health.	AQN, CC, PHH.
Plan actions support the expansion of the EV charging network and active travel parking across the breadth of the local authority functional area. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the construction of additional charging point infrastructure can negatively impact on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage, material asset or existing traffic and transport environments.	PHH, AQN, W, BFF.

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

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

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

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

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

7.3.1 Intra-plan Cumulative Effects

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

- The LACAP provides for actions which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects (in the form of flood resilience, coastal protection, active travel, renewables, nature based solutions projects) which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.).
- Increased access to natural amenity sites could be facilitated by the combination of actions within the LACAP. Therefore, there could be cumulative effects related to this, particularly along waterways.
- The LACAP supports a variety of actions relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects, which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics.
- The effects of multiple LACAP actions have the potential to combine to robustly support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport. This has the potential to generate a variety of cumulative positive environmental effects, including positive effects on local air quality, human health, biodiversity and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of plan actions have the potential to combine and interact and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.
- The variety of positive climate related effects associated with plan actions have the potential to combine to create a larger and very significant positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.

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

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

Table 7-2: Inter-relationship between Environmental Components

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

Note: Green highlighting indicates a potential interrelationship/interaction

7.3.2 Inter-plan Cumulative Effects

Other plans and programmes that the LACAP has a relationship with are identified in Section 2.5 of this report. It should be noted that all other plans programmes have been or will be subject to environmental assessment, including SEA and AA, for the purpose of preventing and mitigating potential negative environmental effects. Potential inter-plan cumulative effects are presented below:

- Conflicts between climate targets between various organisations - however, all higher order plans such as the CDP, RSES and the National Climate Action plan are aligned with the content of the LACAP. Adaptive language could provide the flexibility to allow localised augmentations to targets to increase or align with stakeholders within the lifetime of the LACAP.
- The LACAP provides for actions which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects (in the form of flood resilience, coastal protection, active travel, renewables, nature based solutions projects) which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.) in combination with development supported by other plans, including higher order plans (E.g., the CDP, LAPs, the Greater Dublin Cycle Network Plan, Framework for Alternative Fuel Infrastructure in Transport).
- Increased access to natural amenity sites could be facilitated by the combination of actions within the LACAP. Therefore, there could be cumulative effects related to this, particularly along waterways, in combination with other plans that support increased access to such sites.
- The LACAP supports a variety of actions relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects, which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics in combination with other plans that support such projects (E.g., Flood Risk Management Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan).
- The effects of multiple LACAP actions have the potential to combine to robustly support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport in combination with other plans (E.g., Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan, National Transport Authority's (NTA) Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2022-2042). This has the potential to generate a variety of cumulative positive environmental effects, including positive effects on local air quality, human health, biodiversity and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of plan actions - in parallel with actions defined in other plans and programmes that are likely to generate positive environmental effects - have the potential to combine and interact and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate, biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.
- The variety of positive climate related effects associated with plan actions - in parallel with actions defined in other plans, including higher order plans, that are likely to generate positive effects on climate (E.g., the CAP23) - have the potential to combine to create a larger and profound positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.

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

8. MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the LACAP (without considering any mitigation) have been identified in Section 7 of this report. The SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential significant negative environmental effects due to the implementation of a plan are defined. This section of the report describes the mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the LACAP.

In this case, the following forms of mitigation have been adopted to ameliorate the negative environments of the LACAP:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the LACAP.
- Mitigation through consideration of development management standards/environmental protection objectives contained in the CDP.

8.1 Mitigation through consideration of alternatives

A number of alternatives were considered at an early stage in the process. The environmental effects of these alternatives were evaluated during the SEA process. The preferred LACAP was chosen over the other alternative options considered for the following reasons:

- **Alternative 1 (considered) - The Pareto Approach -** would lead to some positive environmental effects, however it is less likely that this alternative would deliver the wide ranging and effective climate mitigation and adaptation action likely to result from implementation of the preferred LACAP. This alternative approach may also generate several negative environmental effects, which would not be counterbalanced by the potential positive environmental effects associated with the preferred LACAP.
- **Alternative 2 (considered) - The Holistic Approach -** and the preferred plan approach - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - would both broadly deliver suitably wide ranging and effective climate action. These alternatives both have the potential to generate multiple positive environmental effects. Both alternatives have equal potential to generate some negative environmental effects.
- **Alternative 3 (preferred) - The Holistic and Participatory Approach -** was selected over the Alternative 2, the Holistic Approach, however as it has the best potential to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation action and positive environmental effects, given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level.

8.2 Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the Plan

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 LACAP were developed and then integrated into the LACAP. 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 LACAP.

Mitigation measures were suggested that maximize the co-benefits of climate action for other environmental components such as local air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e., win-win solutions).

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These text additions are presented in Table 8-1.

A set of integrated environmental protection and enhancement considerations have been defined that Decarbonising zone opportunities must accord with. These considerations are presented in Table 8-2.

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan. These principles are defined in Table 8-3.

Only the defined mitigation measures have been presented in this section of the report. The reader is asked to refer to Appendix 3.2 - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation, for an understanding of the potential environmental effects associated with the actions and opportunities which are being mitigated (in the case of negative environmental effects) or maximized (in the case of positive environmental effects).

These environmental mitigation measures to be integrated into the LACAP will prevent, reduce and fully offset any potential significant negative environmental effects, and will maximize potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the LACAP.

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

Table 8-1: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures - Additional text to be included in plan actions clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
E8	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	Attach the following text to the action: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings, having appropriate regard to environmental sensitivities such as amenity value, cultural heritage and archaeology that may be impacted by any built development at the Swords Cultural Quarter which is supported by the BREAMM process. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	Attach the following text to the action: 'while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.'
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	Attach the following text to the action: 'while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.'
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.'
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	Attach the following text to the action: Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.'
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	Attach the following text to the action: 'where it is confirmed through a glint and glare assessment that such solar development will not have any potential glint and glare impact on sensitive receptors, or otherwise, where it is confirmed that such solar development constitutes exempted development under the Planning and Development Regulations by virtue of its size or location outside a Solar Safeguarding Zone, and having due regard to all other environmental sensitivities that could be impacted by such development.'
E28	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as archaeology, European sites, biodiversity, the noise environment, landscape character, visual amenity etc.'
E32	Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings.'
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.'
T1	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites and cultural heritage.'
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.'
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.'
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	Reallocate road space to provide for sustainable travel alternatives, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.'

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.'
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.'
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	Attach the following text to the action: 'When delivering this action, have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage, when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.'
F3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	Attach the following text to the action: 'provided such strategies are unlikely to cause significant negative environmental effects.'
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites and recreation and amenity value.'

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.'
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.'
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	Attach the following text to the action: '/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.'
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes SuDS/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation. 3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.'
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.	Attach the following text to the action: 'Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.'

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation.	Attach the following text to the action: 'Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.'
F23	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.'
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.'
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, wetland habitat, aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	Attach the following text to the action: 'Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects.'
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	Attach the following text to the action: Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	Attach the following text to the action:

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
		'having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.'
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.'
R13	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to need to ensure all waste collection and management activities are carried out in accordance with waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.'
R14	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to need to ensure all waste collection and management activities are carried out in accordance with waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.'
R17	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst ensuring waste management activities at the facility continue to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.'
R18	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst ensuring these sites are appropriately located, designed and managed so as not to cause significant adverse environmental effects.'

LACAP Action Reference	LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria.'
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to all environmental sensititives that may be impact by significant development projects, including renewable energy projects, such landscape character and visual amenity, population and human health, biodiversity, European sites, noise, water and soil related sensitivities.'
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	Attach the following text to the action: 'where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.'
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g. watering	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.'

Table 8-2: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures - Integrated Environmental Considerations relating to Decarbonising Zone Opportunities suggested for inclusion in the plan

The opportunities progressed, and any associated activities and development, such as energy, heating or active travel related development, shall have due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, including local human receptors; European sites and biodiversity; heritage features, protected structures and the context in which such features sit; and the receiving water, soils and local air quality environment.
Any opportunities progressed that result in the development of renewable energy development, such as wind turbine development or solar panel development, shall specifically have due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the environment from the typical effects of such development, including avifauna effects or landscape and visual related effects, including glint and glare.
Fingal County Council will advocate and exert influence to ensure that opportunities progressed that lead to the development of additional electricity network infrastructure, including linear cable infrastructure development, by electricity network operators, does not contravene relevant planning and environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
Any opportunities progressed that support the upgrade of public lighting, shall have due regard to the need to ensure the lumen levels and spectral range of such lighting are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects on biodiversity.

Table 8-3: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures - Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section

Promote climate action projects that support and maximise environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
Flood and coastal defence projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorised physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorised or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.

8.3 Mitigation through consideration of environmental protection objectives contained in the County Development Plan

In addition to the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the LACAP, the development management standards and environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will serve to mitigate the environmental effects of any development proposals supported by the LACAP. These development management standards/environmental protection measures have been defined for the express purpose of ensuring proper planning and sustainable development in the County. The CDP has been subject to its own SEA and AA. The LACAP has been prepared having appropriate regard to the policies and objectives contained in the County Development Plan.

8.4 Conclusion

The reasonable alternative evaluation presented in Section 6 and summarised in Section 8.1 has resulted in the development of a LACAP that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternatives considered.

The adoption of the mitigation measures to be integrated into the LACAP, in combination with the continued adoption of the development planning and control related environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the LACAP. No further mitigation measures are required for the LACAP.

9. POST DRAFT PLAN CONSULTATION MODIFICATIONS

This document is the final SEA Environmental Report. An earlier draft version of this report has been updated having regard to the consultation submissions made during the SEA consultation period, recommendations made in the Chief Executive (CE) Report on consultation submissions, and the modifications made to the original draft version of the LACAP that was put on display for consultation. The updates made to the report were for the purpose of clarifying certain detail, and where clerical or minor and non-material in nature, and have not changed the parameters of the environmental assessment undertaken or the environmental mitigation defined.

The Plan modifications arising from the consultation process, the CE Report, and the post consultation plan-making process were screened for SEA and AA. The SEA Screening Report and AA Screening Report for the post consultation Plan modifications are presented in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 respectively. All amended actions and additional actions added subsequent to the consultation period are documented, considered and evaluated in these Screening reports. Where original actions have been modified after consultation, the text of the actions have been appropriately updated in SEA Environmental Report. The Plan modifications were determined to be non-material and did not introduce any additional environmental effects not previously considered and mitigated during the SEA and AA processes.

At the time of writing, potential exists is for Elected Members to make further minor, non-material modifications to the plan. Where this is the case, these modifications will be subject to SEA and AA Screening and the assessment will be appropriately consolidated in this document.

An SEA Statement will now be prepared on how the SEA process shaped the content of the final plan and SEA documentation.

10. MONITORING MEASURES

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

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

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the LACAP and the progress of SEO objectives and targets. SEO targets set focussed, measurable aims and thresholds that the LACAP can support the achievement of.

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

It is recommended that LACAP monitoring and review is undertaken in parallel with CDP monitoring and review processes for efficiency and given that similar data sets will be used to measure the progress of each plan.

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

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

Table 10-1: SEA Monitoring Programme

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.	Lower-level plan and project accordance with the plan.	Require all lower-level plans and projects have appropriate regard to and appropriately support all action and development proposals defined in the Plan. Ensure alignment between the Plan and the County Development Plan.	Review of Local Area Plans. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Review of lower-level plan SEA documentation
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.	Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	Consultation with the Health Service Executive (HSE)/Health Atlas Ireland and the EPA.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.	Compliance of action and development supported by the plan with policies and land use objectives protective/supportive of economic development in the county defined in the County Development Plan (CDP) or County Local Area Plans.	No contravention of policies and land use objectives protective/supportive of economic development in the county defined in the CDP or County Local Area Plans. Consent for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with policies protective/supportive of economic development.	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.	Compliance of action and development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the CDP. Condition of habitats impacted by climate change (Area km^2 /length metres). Number and geographical distribution of Species or Species population trends impacted by climate change.	No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the CDP. Ensure no habitats are impacted by the effects of climate change. Ensure there is no reduction in the number of geographic distribution of species as a result of climate change effects. No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of compliance with the County Biodiversity Action Plan. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			Compliance of action and development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan.	flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. Consent for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with policy supporting biodiversity protection and enhancement.	
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species[71].	Condition of European Sites and annexed species.	No adverse impacts on the condition of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the NPWS. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage report on the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12. Review of NPWS publications regarding the status of European sites.
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration,	Condition of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. Linear meters of riparian corridors enhanced with native planting.	No adverse impacts on the condition of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Mapping of LR important habitats and species as part of the County Biodiversity Plan.

[71] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
		dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.	Fragmentation or breaks in continuity of habitats and loss of wildlife corridors, stepping stones and connectivity (km^2). Number of developments consented that have significant greenspace proposals.	Increase linear metres of riparian corridor enhanced with native planting. Reduce habitat fragmentation or breaks. Increase number of developments consented that have significant greenspace proposals.	
	B4	To avoid or minimize significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.	Condition of semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation. Status of listed species in the Wildlife Acts 1976 - 2012.	No adverse impacts on condition of semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation, as a result of plan implementation. No adverse impacts on listed species in the Wildlife Acts 1976 - 2012 as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Mapping of LR important habitats and species as part of the County Biodiversity Plan.
	B5	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.	Compliance of development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the CDP. No. of developments consented that have significant greenspace proposals. Improved biodiversity areas (Area km^2 /length metres). Compliance of development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan.	No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the CDP. Increase number of developments consented that have significant greenspace proposals. Increase quantum of improved biodiversity areas. No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. Consent for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with policy supportive of	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of compliance with the County Biodiversity Action Plan. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Mapping of LR important habitats and species as part of the County Biodiversity Plan.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
				biodiversity protection and enhancement.	
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.	Status of Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects. Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse impacts on Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects. Number of areas in the local authority functional area designated for their landscape character or visual amenity.	All action and development proposals supported by the plan must comply with policy objectives relating to the protection of Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects defined in the CDP. No development supported by the plan should have an adverse impact on Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects.	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Review of future iterations of the Landscape Character Assessment.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.	Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.	No development supported by the plan should have a significant adverse visual impact on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors. All development supported by the plan should adhere to relevant Development Management Standards defined in the CDP, in particular standards defined in relation to physical and visual impacts.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Review of future iterations of the Landscape Character Assessment.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).	Percentage of features contained in the RMP (and, where relevant, the associated surrounding context) protected from adverse effects due to action and development occurring as a result of this plan. Percentage of features contained in the RPS and NIAH (and, where relevant, the associated surrounding context) protected from adverse	No features contained in the RMP (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this plan. No features contained in the RPS and NIAH (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media. Review of Heritage Plan environmental effect monitoring.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			effects due to action and development occurring as a result of this plan.	result of the implementation of this plan.	
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.	Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on mineral resources or soils occurring, including the pollution, loss or degradation of mineral resources or soils, as a result of action and development supported by the plan.	No instances of significant adverse impacts on mineral resources or soils occurring as a result of action and development supported by the plan.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with Geological Survey of Ireland and review of published data on the soils environment.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.	Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of plan implementation.	No instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Review of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry related Greenhouse Gas emissions calculated in the Baseline Emission Inventory.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.	% change in modal split. Length of new sustainable transport routes developed.	Reduction in private car use. Extension and improvement of the sustainable transport network in the plan area.	Central Statistics Office (CSO) Population data - Commuting in Ireland. Internal monitoring of length of new sustainable transport routes developed.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.	Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse air quality impacts on sensitive receptors. Number of exceedances of ambient air quality standards in the County, as monitored under the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network. Improvements in air quality status in the county.	No development supported by the plan should have a significant adverse air quality impact on sensitive receptors. All development supported by the plan should adhere to relevant Development Management Standards defined in the CDP relating to the protection of air quality. Minimise ambient air quality standard exceedances in the County.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the EPA. Review of EPA Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in the County. Review of EPA annual 'Air Quality in Ireland Report.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.	Number of sensitive receptors exposed to noise nuisance.	No sensitive receptors exposed to nuisance noise in the County.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Monitoring of internal noise complaint investigations undertaken. Consultation with the EPA.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface, transitional, bathing, and coastal waters.	Status of surface water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Status of bathing waters as monitored under the Bathing Water Directive. Status of transitional and coastal water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Number of water bodies achieving High or Good Ecological Status as defined by the WFD within the life-cycle of the Climate Action Plan.	Number of Pollution Incidents detected due to poor bathing water quality results. Not to cause deterioration in the status of any water or affect the ability of any water to achieve 'good status.' No deterioration in the status of any bathing waters, having appropriate regard to bathing water mandatory and guidelines values defined in the Bathing Water Directive. Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the national River Basin Management Plan. Increase in number of water bodies achieving High or Good Ecological Status as defined by the WFD within the life-cycle of the Climate Action Plan.	EPA surface water monitoring data and reports. EPA bathing water monitoring data and reports. Review of environmental quality data detailed in the EPA Maps Application.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.	Status of groundwater bodies as reported by the EPA National Groundwater Monitoring Programme for the WFD.	No deterioration in the status of groundwater quality, having appropriate regard to Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values defined under Directive 2006/118/EC.	EPA groundwater monitoring data and reports. Review of environmental quality data detailed in the EPA Maps Application.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.	Number of instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status.	No instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the EPA.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			Number of water bodies achieving High or Good Ecological Status as defined by the WFD within the life-cycle of the Climate Action Plan.	Increase in number of water bodies achieving High or Good Ecological Status as defined by the WFD within the life-cycle of the Climate Action Plan.	
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.	Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) consented within flood risk areas.	Minimise developments (supported by the plan) granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk, having appropriate regard to the Flood Risk Management guidelines.	Internal monitoring of development projects granted consent.
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality	Number of non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.	No non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.	EPA Drinking Water Quality Reports. Review of environmental quality data detailed in the EPA Maps Application.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure	Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure.	No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure	Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned infrastructure, including water supply, wastewater management, energy and transport infrastructure.	No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned material assets infrastructure.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects, including monitoring of effects on other future planned or committed material asset infrastructure projects. Consultation with Irish Water, Gas Networks Ireland, ESB Networks and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.	% change in modal split. Kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network. Kilometres of permanent integrated cycling network.	Percentage increase in the number of public transport users in the County Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.	CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland. Internal monitoring of length of new sustainable transport routes developed.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			Number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county. Total Area of road reallocated for sustainable alternatives (m^2).	Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network. Increase number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county. Increase Total Area of road reallocated for sustainable alternatives.	
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.	Tonnes of hazardous waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually. Tonnes of W.E.E.E. waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually. Tonnes of Bulky waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually. Tonnes of garden waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually.	Increase waste recycling in the County. Reduce waste generation in the County.	EPA Waste Statistics. Consultation with the EPA.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.	Level of water use in the County. Compliance with Sustainable Drainage System (SuDs) related development management standards defined in the CDP.	Reduced water use in the county. All development (supported by the plan) must comply with SuDs related development management standards defined in the CDP.	CSO water consumption data. Internal monitoring of flood risk associated with of development projects and development project compliance with relevant flood risk and management related development management standards.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.	Visitor trips to local authority functional area	Stable or increasing number of visitor trips to local authority functional area	Fáilte Ireland Data on Tourism Performance
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.	Level of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the County. Level of renewable energy infrastructure in the County.	Reduce GHG emissions associated with the Energy sector in the County. Increase the level of renewable energy infrastructure in the County.	EPA National Emission Inventory. Baseline Emission Inventory for the County. Megawatt hour (MWh) output from renewable energy infrastructure in the county.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.	Level of GHG emissions in the County	Reduce GHG emissions for all sectors in the County.	EPA National Emission Inventory. Baseline Emission Inventory for the County.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.	Level of GHG emissions in the County. Level of GHG emissions in the Decarbonising Zone. Net addition of tree cover added.	Reduce GHG emission in the County to Net Zero. Reduce Decarbonising Zone GHG emissions to Net Zero. Increase level of tree cover in the County.	EPA National Emission Inventory. Baseline Emission Inventory for the County. Baseline Emission Inventory for the Decarbonising Zone.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.	Level of GHG emissions in the Decarbonising Zone.	Reduce Decarbonising Zone GHG emissions to Net Zero.	Baseline Emission Inventory for the Decarbonising Zone.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change	Number of blue and green infrastructure measures included as part of development projects that have been granted consent.	Increase the number of blue and green infrastructure measures included as part of development projects that have been granted consent.	Review of granted consents.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

APPENDIX 1

Relationship of the Plan with Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

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

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Level			
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 an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. • Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. • Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. • Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. • Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. • Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. • Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	• 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	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.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (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	• 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).	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.	• 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.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: • 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial	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	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: • energy;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
emissions	land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection.	• 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.	and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (EU/2018/2001)	• This Directive sets an overall European renewable energy target of 32% by 2030 and includes rules to ensure the uptake of renewables in the transport sector and in heating and cooling. • The directive sets common principles and rules for renewable energy support schemes, sustainability criteria for biomass and the right to produce and consume renewable energy and to establish renewable energy	• The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. • The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. • EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	communities. • It also establishes rules to remove barriers, stimulate investments and drive cost reductions in renewable energy technologies and empowers citizens and businesses to participate in the clean energy transformation.	• Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.	
Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)	This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets a binding European Union target for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030: Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 32%. Support schemes for energy from renewable sources shall be adopted by Member States. Provisions on joint projects between Member States and between Member States and third countries are laid down too.	The Directive lays down rules on financial support for electricity from renewable sources, on self-consumption of such electricity, on the use of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector and in the transport sector, on regional cooperation between Member States, and between Member States and third countries, on guarantees of origin, on administrative procedures and on information and training. It also establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. The latter include fuels produced from waste, from agricultural biomass and from forest biomass. The Commission shall monitor the origin of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels consumed in the European Union and the impact of their production, including the impact as a result of displacement, on land use in the Union and in the main third countries of supply.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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 refuelling 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 refuelling points, and user information requirements.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		heating.	
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 burdens. 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	• Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning. • In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions. • The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans. • Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8. • When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.	
UK Marine Policy Statement	• Achieving a sustainable marine economy • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Living within environmental limits • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: • Promote sustainable economic development; • Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and • Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	• Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.	The Marine Act comprises eight key elements: • Marine Management Organisation (MMO) • Strategic Marine Planning System • Streamlined Marine Licensing System • Marine Nature Conservation • Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement • Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries • Coastal Access • Coastal and Estuarine Management	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	• Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes. This Act may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland's seas based on a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: • Marine Planning • Nature Conservation • Marine Licensing	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Convention on Biological Diversity.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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 compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	• 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	compliance against limit values. • Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM_{10}) or up to five years (NO_2, 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.	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.	protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: • 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	• Dangerous Substances Directive		
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• 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.	
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	The aim of the European Union's ambitious Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.	The Directive provides various requirements, including: • Completion of an initial assessment of Irish marine waters; • Establishment of environmental targets and indicators; • Establishment of a monitoring programme; • Establishment of a programme of measures; and • Implementation of the programme of measures and monitoring programme. Implementation of the Directive is contributed towards by a set of detailed criteria and methodological standards that were revised in 2017 leading to a Commission Decision on "laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment and repealing	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Decision 2010/477/EU". Annex III "Indicative lists of characteristics, pressures and impacts" of the Directive was amended in 2017.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes	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.	• (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; • (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes;	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply

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('Dublin Principles')		• (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and • (IV) 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.	with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to	• Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. • Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.		
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment- related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): • Better implementation of legislation. • Better information by improving the knowledge base. • More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. • Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: • To make the Union's cities more sustainable. • To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		initiative or in co- operation with other organisations. • Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• 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.	environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		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	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Commission's Communication on the energy transition of the fisheries and aquaculture sector as part of its Fisheries Policy Package	The main objectives of the measures defined in this communication are to promote the use of cleaner energy sources and reduce dependency on fossil fuels in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, in line with one of the ambitions of the European Green Deal to reach climate neutrality in the EU by 2050.	The communication defines various measures to support the sector in accelerating its energy transition, by improving fuel efficiency and switching to renewable, low-carbon power sources. A summary of the measures broadly proposed by the communication is presented below: • Creation of an Energy Transition Partnership for EU Fisheries and Aquaculture for the purpose of promoting collaboration and stakeholder engagement • Promotion of new innovative technologies and ways of operating • Improving energy efficiency Moving to renewable and zero or low-carbon energy sources (e.g., use of alternative fuels).	The communication noted the current dependency of the sector on fossil fuel based energy (e.g., marine diesel). It defines a vision for climate-neutral fisheries and aquaculture.

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National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	• The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. • The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.	The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In Preparation]	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.	In preparation.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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 principle 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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).	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	These Regulations provide 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. • Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. • Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values • Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022	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	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	contribute to improvements in water quality.		
National legislation transport 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	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 provision 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Emissions) Regulations 2013 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing)Regulations 2013. Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013			
Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. 79 of 2008)	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• 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.	
Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I 351 of 2011)	This Regulation defines further the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Further defines the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		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.	
Climate Action Plan 2023	The Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	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;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.	• To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and • Strong reporting mechanisms	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017 - 2022	• EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland. • "Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	• 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental

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	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.	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.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2030	This multi-annual National Strategic Plan Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2022 – 2030) (NSPSA) overlaps with the EU's new 'Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030', as well as the programming period (2021 to 2027) of the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). As such, this plan provides the strategic vision and framework for funding under EMFAF, as well as other EU and national initiatives.	• Develop 'Designated Marine Area Plans' (DMAPs) for aquaculture to ensure that the sector is championed in Ireland's Marine Spatial Plan to facilitate investment in different forms of sustainable aquaculture. • More vigilant and responsive monitoring if aquatic diseases and food safety risks. • Develop a comprehensive human capacity plan for Irish aquaculture to promote the sector as an attractive career option, develop leadership, management and business capacity in the sector and provide the necessary skills required over the strategy time period. • Provide coordinated messaging on the sustainable, low carbon nature of Irish aquaculture production, supported by independent certification and open dialogue.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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;	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality standards; and • Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.	
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and **National Landscape Character Assessment**	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics: • Policy and Regulation • Prevention • Collection and Treatment	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

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	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.	• Implementation	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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, child care 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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: "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."	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues: • Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; • Climate change and related impacts; • Communities and health; • Cultural heritage; • Marine environment and biodiversity; • Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute

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			towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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." This Plan may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Wildlife Act of 1976 **Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000**	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.	• To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. • To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. • To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. • To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. • To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. • To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. • To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		the successful implementation of these targets. • A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)	• 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	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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)**	Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	• 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.	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Government (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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.	
Water Services Act 2007 **Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012** **Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013** **Water Services Act 2017**	• 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 31 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Irish Water's (now known as Uisce Eireann) Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the	Six strategic objectives as follows: • Meet Customer Expectations. • Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. • Provide Effective Management of Wastewater. • Protect and Enhance the Environment.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	short and medium term.	• Support Social and Economic Growth. • Invest in the Future.	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-vision 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) **Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)** **Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)** **Agri-Climate Rural Environment Scheme (ACRES)**	• 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. • ACRES is Ireland's new agri-environment climate scheme under Ireland's CAP Strategic Plan. This new €1.5 billion flagship agri-environment scheme is a farmer-friendly scheme to help address biodiversity decline while delivering an income support for up to 50,000 farm families in Ireland.	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027	The new 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 proposed 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsible. • 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.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

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	regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. • To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.	regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	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.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		added product development.	
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework For 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 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Coastal Change Management Strategy	The Government has adopted a policy to assess and manage coastal flood risk with regard to both existing risk and the potential impacts of climate change. This strategy will: • Provide a framework to determine the key decisions to be taken on how Ireland could best manage its coast, being aware of the future risks and the associated planning	Recommendations: • Enhancing governance and capacity building (a dual approach of both mitigation and adaptation measures) • Understanding the risk and identifying potential risk management options Developing management (a dual approach of both mitigation (tackling the cause) and adaptation	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	requirements. • Provide a framework to best inform both where and how decisions regarding appropriate development / projects along the coast should be taken in the future, in coordination with investment in flood risk management.	measures) to coastal change	
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
Heritage related legislation: • National Monuments Act 1930 as amended; • Architectural Heritage (National	• Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the LACAPs. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the LACAPs. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental

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Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999; and • The Heritage Act 2018.			protection.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Regional/ County/Local Level			
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Transport Strategy for the Cork Metropolitan Area 2040	The Strategy addresses all transport modes, and its objective will be to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Cork Metropolitan Area, over the next two decades. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	It will be used to inform transport investment levels and investment prioritisation over both the longer and shorter terms and will be able to inform sustainable integrated land use and transport policy formulation at the strategic (Metropolitan Area) level and at the local level.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	• 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. This Strategy may or may not be directly relevant to the LACAP, however, is considered influential in the context of national climate action delivery.	screening for SEA, EIA and AA.	regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Transport Plans and Strategies	• Local Transport Plans and Strategies relevant to a particular local authority functional area provide a more granular framework for the delivery of sustainable transport systems in accordance with higher-level plans.	• 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Port Masterplans (such as Dublin Port Masterplan 2040 and 2017 Review, Rosslare Europort Masterplan)	• The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation. • The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies.	Not applicable	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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 Plans (LECP)	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities"	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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes	• Outlines planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives). • Strategic framework 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 specific Local Authority area.	• Identifies future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protects and enhances amenities and environment. • Guides planning authority in assessing proposals. • Aims to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. • Aims to promote sustainable development. • Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies	• Promotes the maintenance and improvement of green infrastructure in an area. • Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.	Not applicable	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plans	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	• Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance. • Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Aims to increase awareness.	bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Plans	Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.	• Manage and promote heritage as well as increased awareness. • Aim to conserve and protect heritage.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Waste Management Plans	These plans (for the Connacht-Ulster, Southern, and Eastern-Midlands regions) give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Action Plans	The Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and	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	Implementation of the Climate Action Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	issues and their effects • Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

APPENDIX 2

Scoping Consultation Feedback

An Roinn Comhshaoil,
Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department of the Environment,
Climate and Communications

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

Fingal County Council
County Hall
Main Street
Swords
County Dublin, K67 X8Y2

15 August 2023

Re: Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029
Your Ref: n/a
Our Ref: 23/198

Dear Sir/Madam,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our website for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.

The publicly available data referenced/presented here, should in no way be construed as Geological Survey Ireland support for or objection to the proposed development or plan. The data is made freely available to all and can be used as independent scientific data in assessments, plans or policies. It should be noted that in many cases this data is a baseline or starting point for further site specific assessments.

With reference to your email received on the 01 August 2023, concerning the Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. This data can add to the content and robustness of the SEA process. With this in mind please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

Geoheritage

Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) in the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme in Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme were rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.

County Geological Sites (CGSs) have been adopted in the National Heritage Plan, and will form a major strand of geological nature conservation to complement the various ecological and cultural conservation measures. It is important to note however, that management issues for the majority of geological heritage sites may differ from ecological sites. County Geological Sites are the optimal way of addressing the responsibility of each authority under the Planning and Development Act 2000 and its amendments, to protect sites of geological interest.

The audit for Fingal was published in 2007. The full report details and 22 individual CGS Reports can be found here.

Groundwater

Geological Survey Ireland's Groundwater and Geothermal Unit, provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.

Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our Map viewer which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions.

Geological Survey Ireland, Block 1, Booterstown Hall, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co Dublin, A94 N2R6
Bloc 1, Halla Bhaile an Bhóthair, Baile an Bhóthair, An Charraig Dhubh, Baile Átha Cliath, A94 N2R6
T +353 (0)1 678 2000 **www.gsi.ie** *Fáiltítear roimh comhfhreagras i nGaeilge*

Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.

GWClimate is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the Map viewer.

Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater. **The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here: https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx**

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found here, in your future assessments.

Please note we have recently launched QGIS compatible bedrock (100K) and Quaternary geology map data, with instructional manuals and videos. This makes our data more accessible to general public and external stakeholders. QGIS compatible data can be found in our downloadable bedrock 100k .zip file on the Data & Maps section of our website.

Our 3D models can help stakeholders visualize, understand and characterise geology, for deposit and resource mapping, for flooding and for urban geology applications including basement impact assessment, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and subsurface management. Our 3D models offer a key element of geotechnical risk management by identifying areas requiring further site investigation.

Further information on the bedrock and Quaternary 3D models of Dublin is available here and here.

Geotechnical Database Resources

Geological Survey Ireland continues to populate and develop our national geotechnical database and viewer with site investigation data submitted voluntarily by industry. The current database holding is over 7500 reports with 134,000 boreholes; 31,000 of which are digitised which can be accessed through downloads from our Geotechnical Map Viewer. We would encourage the use of this database as part of any baseline geological assessment of the proposed development as it can provide invaluable baseline data for the region or vicinity of proposed development areas. This information may be beneficial and cost saving for any site-specific investigations that may be designed as part of the project.

Geohazards

Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides, flooding and coastal erosion are the most prevalent of these hazards. We recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, and we encourage the use of our data when doing so.

Geological Survey Ireland has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map both of which are available for viewing on our dedicated Map Viewer. Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.

Geological Survey Ireland also engaged in a national project on Groundwater Flooding. The data from this project may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans, and is described in more detail under 'Groundwater' above.

Coastal Vulnerability while seen as a potential geohazard, is discussed in more detail under our marine and coastal unit information below.

Geothermal Energy

Geothermal energy harnesses the heat beneath the surface of the Earth for heating applications and electricity generation, and has proven to be secure, environmentally sustainable and cost effective over long time periods. Geothermal applications can range in depth from a few metres below the surface to several kilometres. Ireland has widespread shallow geothermal resources for small and medium-scale heating applications, which can be explored online through Geological Survey Ireland's Geothermal Suitability maps for both domestic and commercial use. We recommend use of our Geothermal Suitability maps to determine the most suitable type of ground source heat collector for use with heat pump technologies. Ireland also has recognised potential for deep geothermal resources.

The Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy was launched at the Geoscience 2020 Conference in November 2020. The Assessment of Geothermal Resources for District heating in Ireland and the Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory framework for Geothermal Energy in Ireland documents have been developed to support the Government's commitments under the Climate Action Plan 2019 and the Programme for Government.

For further information please see our Geoenergy pages on our website or contact the Groundwater and Geothermal Unit of the Geological Survey Ireland directly.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

Geological Survey Ireland is of the view that the sustainable development of our natural resources should be an integral part of all development plans from a national to regional to local level to ensure that the materials required for our society are available when required. Geological Survey Ireland highlights the consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process.

Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our Minerals section of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our Map Viewer.

We would recommend use of the Aggregate Potential Mapping viewer to identify areas of High to Very High source aggregate potential within the area. In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in developments are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.

Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments for Dublin Region

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Data is available at https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx**. This page also hosts urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project) which may be useful to the plan.**

Geological Survey Ireland has completed a geochemical characterization of the subsoil beneath large parts of Dublin, known colloquially as the Dublin Boulder Clay. The report documents the analysis completed on a third-party geochemical dataset obtained from the private sector and is accompanied by an excel spreadsheet containing the database of geochemical observations. Further details can be found at: https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/publications/Pages/Geochemical-characterization-of-the-Dublin-Boulder-Clay.aspx.

Geophysical data

Geological Survey Ireland produces high-resolution geophysical data (Magnetic field, electrical conductivity, natural gamma-ray radiation) of soils & rocks as part of the Tellus programme. These data currently cover approximately 75% of the country and provide supporting geological information on a regional scale useful for assessing environmental impact and risk.

Marine and Coastal Unit

Our marine environment is hugely important to our bio-economy, transport, tourism and recreational sectors. It is also an important indicator of the health of our planet. Geological Survey Ireland's Marine and Coastal Unit in partnership with the Marine Institute, jointly manages INFOMAR, Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's marine sector. The programme delivers a wide range of benefits to multi-sectoral end-users across the national blue economy with an emphasis on enabling our stakeholders.

Demonstrated applications for the use of INFOMAR's suite of mapping products include Shipping & Navigation, Fisheries Management, Aquaculture, Off-shore Renewable Energies, Marine Leisure & Tourism and Coastal Behaviour.

INFOMAR also produces a wide variety of seabed mapping products that enable public and stakeholders to visualize Ireland's seafloor environment https://www.infomar.ie/maps/downloadable-maps/maps. Story maps have also been developed providing a different perspective of some of the bays and harbors of the Irish coastline. We would therefore recommend use of our Marine and Coastal Unit datasets available on our website and Map Viewer.

The Marine and Coastal Unit also participate in coastal change projects such as CHERISH (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headlands) and are undertaking mapping in areas such as coastal vulnerability and coastal erosion. Further information on these projects can be found here.

National Coastal Change Assessment

Geological Survey Ireland is undertaking a National Coastal Change Assessment. As part of this initiative two mapping products will be delivered for the entire Irish coastline: **coastal vulnerability mapping and shoreline change.**

Coastal vulnerability maps will provide an insight into the relative susceptibility of the Irish coast to adverse impacts of sea-level rise through the use of a **Coastal Vulnerability Index** (CVI). Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally over the next couple of years, detailed information and maps are available here. **Shoreline change rates** for the period 2000 to 2023 are being prioritised and will be released by county on a rolling basis over the next 12 months. Shoreline change rates database and reports will be accessible from GSI web mapping viewers. These suite of coastal mapping products are aimed at coastal managers to prioritise or concentrate efforts on adaptation.

Physiographic Units

Physiographic Units are cartographic representations of the broad-scale physical landscape of a region. They delineate physical regions showing internal uniformity with respect to one or more environmental attributes that can be clearly differentiated from neighbouring regions. They are valuable for regional land-use planning, and in studies of the influence of physical landscape on the ecological environment. This map is produced in support of the actions to be implemented in National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015 – 2025. Physiographic Units map data can be viewed online under the Physiographic Units tab on the online Map Viewer.

I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to the Geological Survey Ireland Planning Team at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Geoheritage and Planning Programme

Enc: Table - Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes.

Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes

following European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018
(S.I. No. 296 of 2018)

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes / Limitations	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climate/Landscape	National	Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b68cf1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Historic)	Water	Regional	Provide information of historic flooding, both surface water and groundwater. [A lack of flooding presented in any specific location of the map only indicates that a flood has not been detected. It does not indicate that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the future]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Predictive)	Water	Regional	Provides information on the probability of future karst groundwater flooding (where available). [The maps do not, and are not intended to, constitute advice. Professional or specialist advice should be sought before taking, or refraining from, any action on the basis of the flood maps]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Radon Map	Land & Soils/Air	National		http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap/
Geoheritage	County Geological Sites as adopted by National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Pla	Land & Soils/Landscape	Regional	All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aaac3c228
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	National	1:100,000 scale and associated memoirs.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Physiographic units:	Land & Soils	National	Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a420fc54877843aca1bc075c62b
Geological Mapping	GeoUrban: Spatial geological data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soils	Regional	includes 3D models	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b79416093b6b2212a850ce6&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soils	National	Digitised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which can be accessed through online downloads	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c
Goldmine	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	land & Soils/Water	National	available online	https://secure.dccae.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale; long term annual average recharge	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Group scheme and public supply source protection areas.	Water	National	Not all PWS / GWS have SPZ / ZOC. Check with IW / coco / NFGWS for private supplies.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source protections areas	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	karst specific data layers	water	National	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie).	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	Not exhaustive; only those in designated SACs; could be other GWDTEs; for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability maps	land & Soils/Water	National	Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy, November 2020	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ee46bee08de41278b90a991d60c0b9e
Marine & Coastal Unit	INFOMAR - Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's	Water	National		https://secure.dccae.gov.ie/GSI/INFOMAR_VIEWER/
Marine & Coastal Unit	CHERISH - Coastal change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headla	Water	Regional		http://www.cherishproject.eu/en/
Marine & Coastal Unit	Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI).	water /Land & Soils	Regional	Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx
Minerals	Aggregate potential	Land & Soils/Material Assets	National	Consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Active quarries	Land & Soils	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Historic mines	Land & Soils/Cultural Heritage	National	Inventory and Risk Classification 2009. Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey Ireland (DECC).	https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?easting=?&northing=?&lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilties_Extractive_Facilities https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707ff72f754
Tellus	Airborne geophysical data including radiometrics, electromagnetics and magnetics	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707ff72f754
Tellus	urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project),	Land & Soils	Regional		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707ff72f754

Notes:

1. The maps and data listed above are available on the Geological Survey Ireland map viewer https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/default.aspx

2. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data

3. Geological Survey Ireland and Irish Concrete Federation published guidelines for the treatment of geological heritage in the extractive industry in 2008.

An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

Your Ref:
Planning Ref: FP2023-070
(Please quote in all related correspondence)

23 August 2023

Climate Action Section
Fingal County Council
Main Street
Swords
Co. Dublin.

Via email: climateaction@fingal.ie

Re: Notification under Section 12 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2000, as amended.

Mayo County Council: SEA Scoping for Fingal Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

A chara

I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above. Outlined below are heritage-related observations/recommendations co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated headings.

Nature Conservation

It is noted in that in Section 3.3 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna of the scoping report in Table 3.1 'Designated Ecological sites and Protected Species' under the heading 'Flora Protection Order Sites' reference is made to the Flora (Protection) Order 2015 and that there are three designated Flora Protection Order Sites in the County, Howth, Portmarnock and Malahide. In fact the Flora (Protection) Order 2015 has been superseded by the Flora (Protection) Order 2022 (Statutory Instrument S.I No. 235 of 2022), and while protected bryophyte species occur in the sites mentioned, along with in the case of Portmarnock the protected *Viola hirta* Hairy Violet, the latter species has in addition been recorded recently at the Island Golf Club and the Burrow, Portrane, and five other protected species elsewhere in Fingal. The species concerned are *Hypericum hirsutum* Hairy St. John's-wort in St. Catherine's Wood and elsewhere in the Liffey Valley, *Ornithopus perpusillus* Bird's-foot at Redrock, Sutton, *Papaver hybridum* Rough Poppy, west of Malahide and in the Portrane Peninsula, *Puccinellia fasciculate* Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass in the Mayne River Marsh at Baldoyle, and *Hordeum secalinum* Meadow Barley also near the Mayne River Marsh area (see Flora of County Dublin by the Dublin Naturalists' Field Club, 1998).

Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit
Oifigí an Rialtais
Government Offices
Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90

In the scoping report in Section 3.3.1 'Key Issues Related to the Draft LACAP', one of the key considerations outlined in relation to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna is "Route selection and classification criteria……. in the development of blueways and greenways within the Draft LACAP due to the largely linear nature of these developments". The Department welcomes the recognition of this issue of the potential adverse effects of greenways on flora, fauna and natural and semi-natural habitats, and that these effects are to be considered in the SEA of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan, as it seems likely that the laying out of the section of Royal Canal Greenway between Ashtown and Blanchardstown in recent years has probably resulted in significant detrimental impacts on biodiversity on account of the cycleway having been constructed through, and to an extent having encroached on the Royal Canal proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA). The adverse impacts of this greenway from a nature conservation perspective has been accentuated by the installation along it of artificial lighting, which appears to have reduced the usage of the adjacent sections of water course by light sensitive bat species, which like all bats are subject to a regime of strict protection under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), and may also have adversely affected insect life. In view of these negative effects of artificial lighting on bats and other nocturnal animal species, where it is proposed to extend the greenway system, or other new footpaths or cycleways are to be constructed though open spaces such as parks, movement activated lighting should be installed, similar to that in operation since 2022 on the Dodder Greenway within the South Dublin County Council administrative area and is understood soon to be retrospectively installed on the Ashtown to Blanchardstown section of the Royal Canal Greenway, or the installation of artificial lighting in these schemes should be avoided altogether. Proposals are currently being prepared by Fingal County Council to extend the Royal Canal Greenway through the particularly ecologically sensitive "Deep Sinking" section of the Royal Canal from Blanchardstown to Clonsilla and the Fingal Coastal Way from Newbridge Demesne, Donabate, to the County Meath boundary north of Balbriggan possibly across the Rogerstown Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Rogerstown Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA). Construction of these greenways along their emerging preferred routes without causing significant adverse impacts on biodiversity will be challenging and the possible effects of their development on flora and fauna should be taken account in the SEA of the proposed Local Authority Climate Action Plan.

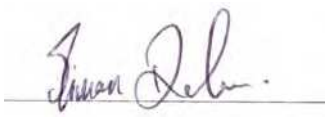
The necessity of constructing enhanced coastal defences along sections of the county's coastline due to higher sea levels resulting from climate change has been identified and SEA of the Climate Action Plan should include evaluation of the possible impacts of the installation of such flood defences on flora and fauna and protected areas and particularly on Natura 2000 sites.

Similarly, SEA of the action plan should include evaluation of the potential impacts on biodiversity, and especially on the Qualifying Interests for European sites, of any expansion of electricity generation and transmission infrastructure to facilitate the transition to the supply of energy from renewable sources, such as the construction of solar farms on agricultural land or off shore or terrestrial windfarms off shore , as may be provided for in the plan, and propose measures to minimise or avoid any resulting possible adverse effects on flora and fauna.

You are requested to send further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at manager.dau@npws.gov.ie where used, or to the following address:

The Manager
Development Applications Unit (DAU)
Government Offices
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas



Simon Dolan
Development Applications Unit
Administration

Environmental Protection Agency
An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Regional Inspectorate,
Inniscarra,
County Cork, Ireland
Cigireacht Réigiúnach, Inis Cara
Chontae Chorcaí, Éire

T: +353 21 487 5540
F: +353 21 487 5545
E: info@epa.ie
W: www.epa.ie
LoCall: 1890 33 55 99

By email to: climateaction@fingal.ie

Ms Janice Butler
Climate Action Section
Environment, Climate Action and Active Travel Department
Fingal County Council
Main Street
Swords

10th August 2023 Our Ref: SCP23707.1

Re. SEA Scoping for Fingal Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

Dear Ms Butler,

We acknowledge your notice, dated 24th July 2023, in relation to the Fingal Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 ('the Plan').

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

Where we provide specific comments on plans and programmes, our comments will focus on the EPA's remit and areas of expertise (in particular water, air, climate change, waste, resource efficiency, noise, radon and the inter-relationships between these and other relevant topics e.g. biodiversity), as appropriate and relevant to the particular plan or programme.

This submission highlights a number of key environmental issues to consider in preparing the Plan and SEA. Some key comments and recommendations are provided below. Appendix I includes comments on the SEA Scoping report, Appendix II includes a list of high-level plans and programmes to consider, as appropriate and relevant, and Appendix III provides links to various environmental resources that may be useful to you.

EPA Comments and Recommendations

The scale of the challenge facing Ireland to address climate change is significant, as highlighted in our State of Environment Report '*Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020*'[1] (EPA, 2020). We urgently need to accelerate action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and implement adaptation measures to increase our resilience to climate change.

We welcome that the Plan will set out a framework of climate actions to be carried out by Fingal County Council, in collaboration with other key stakeholders, over the five-year period from 2023 to 2029. This includes establishing climate action related strategic goals, high level objectives to support the delivery of these goals and also actions that are time-bound, measurable and focused on local level climate action.

We acknowledge that draft strategic goals look to address energy, the built environment and related infrastructure, transportation, natural environment and green infrastructure, Economic development and green enterprise/business, community resilience and just transition, and Governance related aspects. We also acknowledge that the Plan will take account of both climate mitigation and climate adaptation actions.

We recognise the importance of ensuring that the National Transition Objective is underpinned by a clean, healthy and well-protected environment. It is important, in developing and implementing the Plan, that it is set within the context of a wider and more integrated approach to environmental protection.

We note that the Plan will help progress the climate adaptation and mitigation required at a local level and will support

- a clear pathway to implement national climate policy locally, and prioritise action on evidence-focused climate measures that need to be taken
- Help deliver the climate neutrality objective at both a local and community level
- Identify and implement a 'Decarbonising Zone' to assist trialling a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures through identifying projects to help deliver on the National Climate Objective.

The SEA should play a key role in ensuring that this is achieved and should inform decision-making around the assessment and selection of actions and measures. The SEA should also assist in identifying ways to maximise the potential co-benefits of climate-related measures for air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other

[1] https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/state-of-environment-report-/

interrelated areas (i.e. win-win solutions). A key role of SEA is in assessing and informing the selection and refinement of actions and measures that maximise the co-benefits of climate actions for the wider environment and society. This should be highlighted in the SEA Report and the Plan.

You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, (such as the latest National Climate Action Plan) as well as any relevant sectoral or regional adaptation plans and adjacent local authority climate action plans. The Plan should include a commitment to consider any relevant updated actions, measures or recommendations that may arise in updates to the National Climate Action Plan over the lifetime of the Plan.

The Plan and SEA should take into account the recent Climate Council Annual Review report, which is available at:
https://www.climatecouncil.ie/councilpublications/annualreviewandreport/CCAC-AR-2023-FINAL%20Compressed%20web.pdf

Additionally, the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midlands Region, and the Fingal County Development Plan should be aligned with and considered, as appropriate.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions
In preparing the Plan and SEA, the direct and indirect impacts of the Plan on greenhouse gas emissions and removals should be assessed. The Agency's most recent projections reports Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2022-2040 (EPA, 2023) and Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022 (EPA, 2023) should be taken into account.

The Climate Action Plan identifies actions to decarbonise electricity generation, the built environment and transport and to move towards carbon neutrality for agriculture, forest and land use sectors. The Plan should also integrate and align with the relevant actions in the Climate Action Plan, as appropriate.

Climate Adaptation
In preparing the Plan and SEA, you should consider how the impacts of climate change, individually and in combination, are likely to influence the implementation of the Plan.
The Plan should look to improve resilience of existing and planned critical infrastructure, systems and procedures to the effects and variability of climate change. Vulnerable populations should be considered in the context of just transition/adaptation. The cascading effects of proposed adaptation measures should also be considered. Recent extreme weather events could be useful to assist in identifying areas where for further work is needed to improve resilience, e.g. the resilience of critical water service infrastructure to flooding and drought.

The Plan should include appropriate adaptation measures that can be implemented either directly or through relevant land use plans and/or specific plans e.g. Flood Risk Management Plans, River Basin Management Plans etc. The Plan will also help inform local authority land use and transport planning.

Additional aspects to consider may include changes in native species and habitats and the spread of invasive species, pests and pathogens. In this regard, the Plant Atlas 2020 project looking at Ireland's changing flora might be useful to consider. A summary of this results can be found at: https://bsbi.org/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2023/02/BSBI-Plant-Atlas-2020-summary-report-Ireland-WEB.pdf

Water Quality

The Plan should take into account the most recent Water Framework Directive water quality status and risk information, available on the EDEN WFD app. Relevant future projections of river flow are available in either EPA research reports (such as HydroPredict, pending), or academic papers related to these projects.

Air quality

The Plan should take into account the Draft *National Clean Air Strategy* (DECC). The *Air Quality in Ireland 2021 Report* (EPA, 2022) sets out the most recent status in each of the four air quality zones in Ireland and may be useful to consider.

Data on levels of atmospheric pollutants from the EPA's national ambient air quality monitoring network should also be integrated as appropriate. The pollutants of most concern are traffic-related, including Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide.

Recent EPA Climate change related publications

Some recent climate change publications that may be useful to consider in preparing the SEA and the Plan are shown below:

- Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2022-2040 (EPA, 2023)
- Ireland's Final Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2021 (EPA, 2023)
- Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022 (EPA, 2023)
- Climate Change's Four Irelands (EPA, 2022)
- Ireland's Air Pollutant Emissions 2021 (1990-2030) (EPA, 2023)

Additionally, further reports/publications are available at: can be consulted at https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/.

Research report 429: Building Coastal and Marine Resilience in Ireland (EPA, 2023) may be useful to consider. It discusses the need for identification and increased awareness of climate change risks to Ireland's coastal communities. It also highlights the importance of building national resilience across socio-ecological and economic systems.

Other climate- related environmental research reports are available at: https://www.epa.ie/publications/research/climate-change/

EPA State of the Environment Report

Our State of Environment Report, *Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020* (SOER2020) identifies thirteen 'Key Messages for Ireland'. Delivering Ireland's long-term sustainable development and environmental objectives will involve many different stakeholders to address these key actions. The report recognises the need for full implementation of existing environmental legislation and review of governance/coordination on environmental protection across public bodies. Specifically, information provided in the following chapters should be considered, as appropriate and relevant.

- Chapter 2 (Climate) highlights the clear need for systemic change in Ireland to ensure the country will become the climate neutral and climate resilient society it aspires to be. More urgency is needed to deliver actions on climate mitigation and adaptation and to ensure that Ireland meets its international obligations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Further measures are required to meet national and EU ambitions to keep the global temperature increase to 1.5°C. These measures will contribute to Ireland achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

- Chapter 11 (Transport). The transport sector has a significant impact on the environment, including being responsible for 20 per cent of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions. A sustainable mobility transformation is required, with the next decade crucial, whereby necessary journeys are made by sustainable modes such as walking, cycling and public transport, followed by using electric vehicles where unavoidable. For this transformation to happen the measures relating to transport in the Climate Action Plan, and other necessary measures, must be fast tracked. Long-term, integrated spatial and transport planning can achieve compact development and move trips to other modes of transport, including cycling and should be supported in the Plan. Shifting to these modes is an essential part of a sustainable and climate-neutral transition for the transport sector.

- Chapter 12 (Energy). Almost 90% of our total energy use is provided by combustion of mostly imported fossil fuels, which is unsustainable, and we need to begin fast tracking measures within the Climate Action Plan and other necessary solutions. This will involve strategic planning to transform this situation by 2050. Transitioning to using clean energy is essential for the protection of human health, our climate and the wider environment and will help support sustainable development of our society and economy.

- Other chapters to consider include Chapter 6 (Nature) and Chapter 13 (Environment and Agriculture).

The EPA are currently preparing the next iteration of the SOER report, which will be published in 2024. We recommend that a commitment is made in the Plan, to take

account of any relevant recommendations in the SOER 2024 report, once published, in implementing the Plan over its lifetime.

Environmental Authorities
Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with:

- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage;
- Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications;
- Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

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

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

Yours Sincerely,

_____
Cian O'Mahony
SEA Section
Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring
Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix I – Comments on the Scoping Report

Scope of the SEA

The Plan should clearly set out the scope, remit and implementation related elements of the Plan. These will have implications for the SEA, in terms of guiding the level of assessment applicable at the appropriate level for the Plan. Where it is envisaged that measures proposed in the Plan will be implemented via other plans, which themselves have been or will be subject to SEA, this should be explained in the Environmental Report and taken into account in the assessment.

Where specific measures will be implemented directly, further detail should be provided in the Environmental Report and Plan on the relevant environmental assessments to be carried out at the project stage and relevant mitigation measures to be applied, as appropriate. There may be merit in exploring this issue further with the relevant environmental authorities during the Plan preparation and SEA processes. Some additional aspects to consider are shown below:

Air and Water Quality:

Air quality and water quality considerations should also be included in the list of aspects to be considered in relation to population and human health.

Issues around equity and how vulnerable groups can be best assisted in dealing with and adapting to climate change should be considered, as relevant to the Plan.

Biodiversity

The Plan should also seek to protect existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development.

Water Resources

With regards flooding, the Plan should consider the need for appropriate zoning and development of lands to avoid incompatible land uses in areas at risk of significant flooding.

Soils / Geology

The protection of high nature value farming areas, and key agricultural lands should be considered.

Where natural resources are required to support development, these should be carried out as efficiently as possible.

Landscape

The key issues for the SEA to consider could also include the potential 'visual impact' of any proposed measures with potential to impact on sensitive landscape areas.

Material Assets

Transportation: The Plan should align with the transport commitments in the National Planning Framework, Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midlands Region, and the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy, where appropriate and relevant.

Water Supply: Irish Water's National Water Resources Adaptation Framework (and Eastern and Midlands Regional Water Resource Plan) takes account of potential climate change implications for drinking water supply/service provision and may be also useful to consider.

Cross-cutting issues

Climate change will affect all aspects of our economy and society, with many issues impacting on the operations of individual local authorities. In implementing the Plan and in responding effectively to climate change, coordination, and collaboration among stakeholders on cross-cutting issues is needed.

Integration of SEA and Plan

All recommendations from the SEA and AA processes, including mitigation measures, should be fully integrated in the Plan. We recommend that the Plan includes summary tables outlining the key findings of the SEA and linking the significant environmental effects identified to the proposed mitigation measures, monitoring programme and Plan policies/measures.

Monitoring, Implementation & Reporting

The Plan should include a commitment to implement the environmental monitoring programme and associated reporting set out in the Environmental Report. We suggest including a separate section on '*Monitoring, Implementation and Reporting*' in the Plan, setting out the provisions for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Plan and periodic reviews. There may be merits in aligning the periodic reviews of the Plan with existing cyclical reporting e.g. *Ireland's Environment*, National Planning Framework, Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy Framework Directive etc.

In between review periods for the Plan, we recommend that Plan-related implementation reports are published annually, or biennially, as appropriate. We recommend aligning these Plan implementation monitoring/reporting with the environmental monitoring required under the SEA legislation. Doing so would enable the environmental performance of the Plan to be evaluated and would also provide for increased transparency during implementation.

The SEA-related monitoring should address positive, negative and cumulative effects where they are likely to occur and should include provision for on-going review to facilitate an early response to any significant environmental issues that may arise. The Environmental Report should specify the monitoring frequency and responsibilities and include provisions for reporting on the monitoring. To avoid duplication in data collection, the same indicators should be used for the plan-related and SEA-related monitoring where possible.

Consideration of other key Plans and Programmes
You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Actions and measures proposed should be consistent with the *Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act, 2021* and the Climate Action Plan, as well as considering any relevant sectoral and regional climate adaptation plans.

The Plan will be a key element linking national and international policy commitments with climate action within the local authority area at a community and local level. We also recognise that local authorities will set out in their own local authority climate action plans, their targets to achieve the 50% improvements in energy efficiency, under the Climate Action Plan, as well as the 51% reduction in Greenhouse gas emissions set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.

We recommend including a flow diagram or/ schematic, illustrating where the Plan fits within the hierarchy of land-use, climate and related plans. We also recommend including schematics in the Plan and SEA Environmental Report, showing the links and key inter-relationships with other key relevant national, regional, sectoral and environmental plans/programmes.

Data & Knowledge Gaps
The SEA should identify any significant data and knowledge gaps, including commitments to help address these on a priority basis during the implementation phase of the Plan. This is with a view to strengthening the evidence base for future reviews and iterations of the Plan.

Available Guidance & Resources

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

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

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

Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool

The ESM Webtool is a decision support tool to assist SEA and planning processes in Ireland. The tool brings together over 100 datasets and allows users to explore environmental considerations within a particular area and create plan-specific environmental sensitivity maps. These maps can help planners anticipate potential land-use conflicts and help identify suitable development locations, while also protecting the environment. The ESM Webtool is available at www.enviromap.ie.

EPA SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool

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

EPA WFD Application

Our WFD Application provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the national WFD monitoring programme. The Application is available via www.catchments.ie.

EPA AA GeoTool

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

Appendix II – Suggested high level plans to consider

National		
Planning	-	National Planning Framework (DHLGH)
	-	Rural Development Programme (DAFM)
Agriculture	-	CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 / FoodVision 2030 / Agri Food Strategy 2030 (DAFM)
Biodiversity	-	National Biodiversity Action Plan (DHLGH)
Climate	-	Climate Action Plan 2023 (DECC)
	-	Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Low Carbon Roadmaps
	-	National Adaptation Framework (DECC)
	-	National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (DECC)
	-	EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2021
Energy	-	National Renewable Electricity Policy Framework (in preparation DECC)
	-	Grid 25 Implementation Strategy (Eirgrid)
	-	Framework for Alternative Fuel Infrastructure in Transport (DoT)
	-	Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan I and II –in preparation (DECC)
	-	National Bioenergy Plan (DECC)
Forestry	-	Ireland's Forest Strategy 2022-2030 (DAFM)
Landscape	-	National Landscape Strategy (DHLGH)
Tourism	-	10 Year Tourism Strategy (Fáilte Ireland)
Transport	-	Smarter Transport / Strategic Framework for Integrated Land Transport (DoT)
	-	National Greenway Strategy (DoT)
	-	All Island Strategic Rail Review
National Overview	-	State of the Environment Report 2020 (EPA)
Waste	-	Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2020)
	-	National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027 (EPA)
Water	-	National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (DHLGH)
	-	National Marine Planning Framework (DHLGH)
	-	Water Services Strategic Plan (Irish Water)
	-	Capital Investment Programme (Irish Water)
	-	Draft Water Resources Management Plan (Irish Water)
	-	National CFRAMS Programme (OPW)
Regional		
Planning	-	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies
Energy	-	County Renewable Energy / Wind Energy Strategies
Tourism	-	Irelands Ancient East, draft Dublin Regional Development Strategy
	-	County Tourism Strategies / Visitor Experience Development Plans
Transport	-	National Investment Framework for Transport Investment
	-	Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy
Waste	-	Regional Waste Management Plans
Water	-	Relevant CFRAMS Flood Risk Management Plans

Appendix III – Links to environmental guidance / reports

Air	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/
Bathing Water	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/
Biodiversity	http://www.npws.ie/guidance-appropriate-assessment-planning-authorities http://www.npws.ie/publications
Climate Action	https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/Pages/default.aspx https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/ https://www.climateireland.ie/
Cumulative Effects Assessment	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/good-practice-guidance-on-cumulative-effects-assessment-in-sea.php
DHPLG Guidelines / Legislation	https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning
Drinking Water	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/
EIA	https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning
Energy Conservation	www.seai.ie
Flood Risk	https://www.flooding.ie/Planning/
Geology / Geomorphology	www.gsi.ie
Ground Water	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/
Landscape Character Assessment	http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/
Marine	https://www.marine.ie/Home/home
SEA EPA resources	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/ Updated Draft SEA Guidelines (DHLGH, 2021)
State of Environment	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/state-of-environment-report-/
Surface Water	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/#
Transportation	https://www.nationaltransport.ie/planning-policy/ https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/
Waste Management	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/national-waste-statistics/ https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/

In relation to adaptation and the potential effects of climate change on Agriculture, there are a number of measures that can be applied to build resilience, many of which can also have benefits from a mitigation perspective.

Maintaining a fodder reserve on farm can address the effects of longer and wetter winters as well as poorer weather conditions in spring at the start of the grazing season. The Teagasc advisory service and private Agricultural Consultants are available to provide the appropriate advice to farmers. Diversification in agricultural systems will increase resilience of farms to climate change and reduce the economic risk.

Creating further resources to harbour and restore biodiversity improve resilience to climate change. The planting of trees and forestry can contribute to carbon sequestration, and biodiversity by providing a more diverse ecosystem to build resilience. Improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon will enhance water holding capacity beneficial for drought conditions as well as high rainfall events. Peatland restoration will also improve water holding capacity as well as water quality.

Changes in climate can encourage an increase in exotic pests and diseases including invasive species - which would have a negative impact on biodiversity if measures to promote resilience are not put in place. Equally, warmer and wetter climatic conditions encourage increased disease pressure in livestock, for instance an increased prevalence of liver fluke.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

APPENDIX 3

Detailed Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

Appendix 3.1 - Approach and Methodology for the Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Preferred LACAP on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with best practice guidelines. An evaluation matrix template has been developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Preferred LACAP on Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) relevant to each Environmental Component.

A dedicated evaluation matrix has been prepared for each Theme Area in the LACAP. LACAP Actions associated with that Theme Area are listed on one axis of this matrix. The corresponding potential environmental effects of the actions are then described. An evaluation of the environmental effects of LACAP Actions on Environmental Components, having regard to the SEOs relevant to each Environment Component, was then carried out for each Theme Area of the LACAP in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. Potential effects of the LACAP on Environmental Components/SEOs have been categorised as follows:

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').[72]
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').[73]
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact ((indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').

The evaluation considers all potential direct, indirect/secondary, cumulative[74], synergistic[75], short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative environmental effects.

Detail on the SEOs associated with Environmental Components which the environmental effects of the LACAP have been measured against is provided in Table 1 overleaf.

Completed Evaluation Matrices for each LACAP Theme Area are presented in Appendix 1.2.

[72] Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.
[73] Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.
[74] The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
[75] The addition of effects to create a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impact.

Table 1 - Strategic Environmental Objectives against which the environmental effects of the LACAP have been measured

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.[76]
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimize significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.
	B5	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface, transitional, bathing, and coastal waters.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.

[76] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change

Appendix 3.2 - Evaluation Matrix - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

Energy and Buildings

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E1	Continuous Improvement by maintaining ISO 50001 energy management system	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E2	Annual Monitoring & Reporting to SEAI	This is a monitoring/tracking related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E3	Publish Fingal County Council's Energy Review Periodically	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E4	Continuous Improvement through the Energy Performance Contract for County Hall (Swords) and Civic Offices, during the service stage	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E5	Procure upgrades through an Energy Performance Contract for Draíocht Arts Centre and public library in Blanchardstown with potential of including Balbriggan Town	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	Hall & Library/ Watery Lane Depot/ Ballycoolin Training Centre	relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
E6	IES Building Energy Modelling to be completed in County hall and Grove Road offices. Further modelling of digital assets to be included in other EPC projects.	This is a modelling related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E7	Refurbishment programme for Fingal Corporate buildings to include energy reviews and retrofits as standard in line with Public Sector targets for 2030.	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E8	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This action will support the local authority in preventing the generation of GHG emissions and negative environmental effects during the construction and operational phases of the Swords Cultural Quarter. The delivery of this action also has the potential to result in several positive environmental effects occurring due to the development of sustainable built environment at the Swords Cultural Quarter (in the areas of population and human health, sustainable waste management, biodiversity, local air quality etc.). Inappropriate development supported by the BREAMM process has the potential to negatively affect environmental sensitivities such as amenity value, cultural heritage and archaeology, associated with the location of the project, if not designed and managed appropriately.	+	+	-	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
E9	Undertake a feasibility study on utilising the existing Bore Hole with heat pump technology in County Hall Offices to provide heating, and to provide cooling to IT Comms room.	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E10	BER Audits to be carried out on corporate buildings and libraries to determine BER ratings	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E11	Roll out of real time check metering and energy monitoring platform across significant energy using buildings to analyse and understand usage.	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E12	Implementation of identified DeliveREE/ Pathfinder projects across FCC premises to include the decarbonisation of significant energy using buildings.	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E13	Feasibility study for retrofit/ fabric upgrades across the 2 Civic Offices	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from outdoor LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E15	Targeted M&E upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC. Identifying projects and packages through Planned Preventative Maintenance	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from outdoor LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated.	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Therefore, there is scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated. The retrofitting of housing stock also has the potential to lead to negatively affect the architectural value associated with protected structures, if not carried out sensitively and managed appropriately.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+
E19	Build on the pilot roll out of EnergyCloud to c. 60 social homes in Swords in 2024 with	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	further roll out to social homes across the county	relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
E20	IGBC Home Performance Index Assessments carried out and where feasible certification obtained for all new social housing projects developed by the local authority.	This action will support the local authority in preventing the generation of GHG emissions due to the construction and operation of new local authority social housing. The delivery of this action also has the potential to result in several positive environmental effects occurring due to the development of sustainable built environment.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E21	Pilot study to research and potentially futureproof new build social housing schemes for district heating	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of Residential sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E22	Green Procurement - Design Team appointments to include a sustainability specialism capable of informing all stages of the design process and documenting the required evidence to achieve accreditation under a recognised Building Assessment Method such as the IGBC Home Performance Index, BREEAM and LEED	This is a resourcing/personnel related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action has the potential to support the delivery of Residential sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E23	In accordance with the incoming embodied carbon amendments to the Construction Products Regulations, the Building Control Authority will encourage compliance and monitor/enforce the display of carbon footprint on all construction products.	This is a monitoring action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will promote the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions in the construction sector generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town	This action has the broad potential to promote good spatial planning and support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+/-	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	The action has the potential to support utilising existing built environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development.											
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	This action will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	0
E26	Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis, on council controlled lands	This is an assessment related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of the assessment, it has the potential to support the delivery of renewable energy projects on local authority lands.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. The development of PV panels on Council roofs has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors, including Dublin Airport, in the absence of mitigation.	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E28	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	This is an action that serves to promote the development of wind energy projects. The implementation of the action when considered alone (i.e., the development of the Strategy itself) will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. However, the supporting of such developments could result in environmental conflicts such as collision risk and vibration effects, particularly with regard to marine life, thus further consideration and mitigation measures are required.	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
E29	Review Energy Statements for planning applications.	This action will support the development of new buildings that are energy efficient. The adoption of this action can potentially result in reduced energy consumption in new buildings and prevent GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E30	Work with SMEs in partnership with SEAI to promote energy efficient adaptations	This promotional action will broadly support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. It has the potential to support the realisation of GHG emission reduction in the commercial sector.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
E31	Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.	This promotional action will broadly support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. It has the potential to support the realisation of GHG emission reduction in the commercial sector.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
E32	Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	This action has the potential to have significant positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets and the amenity value attained by people from these assets. This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats	0	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings.											
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g., Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	This action has the potential to have significant positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets and the amenity value attained by people from these assets. This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings.	0	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

Transport

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T1	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	This action supports the development of additional walkway infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional walkway infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion). The ongoing operation of a walkway network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to have a significant positive effect on population and human health through the promotion of modes of travel that benefit human health. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	This action supports the development of additional cycling infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion). The ongoing operation of a cycle network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to have a significant positive effect on population and human health through the promotion of modes of travel that benefit human health. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	-	0	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	+
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	This action has potential to improve the quality of sustainable/active travel networks in the local authority's functional area and promote the use of sustainable and healthy modes of transport - which help realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to active travel modes. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to walking. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the junction development/upgrade projects have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion).	+	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	0
T6	Increase the quantity of bicycle parking and virtual parking bays in the public domain.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to cycling. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T7	Assist in the provision of bicycle stands in private community space, such as community centres, sport clubs etc.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to cycling. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T8	Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to cycling. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T9	Provision of E scooters across the county	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to active travel. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T10	Implement pilot schemes for mobility/emobility to promote sustainable mobility by encouraging creativity and innovation in the county.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to active travel. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the updating of road space have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the updating of road space have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
T13	Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc.)	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. The introduction of traffic calming measures across the local authority also has the potential to improve traffic flow and reduce GHG emissions associated with the congested movement of traffic in urban areas. The minor infrastructural works that are likely to be supported by this action are unlikely to have any significant environmental effect, assuming standard, good construction practice is adopted.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0
T14	Assess the feasibility of re-allocating existing Pay & Display spaces to bike parking where ample Pay & Display parking.	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T15	Introduction of Pay & Display schemes in accordance with adopted bye-Laws to discourage car use (To decrease car dependency)	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T16	Provide programmes and initiatives that support community-wide adoption of active travel modes e.g., Learn 2 Cycle with a Disability lessons, Adult Cycling lessons, Walking Buses, Cycling Buses; and opportunities for marginalised	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	groups to engage in Active Travel												
T17	Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. A reduction in speed limits across the local authority also has the potential to improve traffic flow and reduce GHG emissions associated with the congested movement of traffic in urban areas.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0+
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional pedestrian and cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use. The action has the potential to have a positive impact on population and human health by reducing traffic risk at schools.	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	0
T19	Implement the School Streets initiative	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		The action has the potential to have a positive impact on population and human health by reducing traffic risk at schools.											
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	In the absence of any mitigation, such large-scale infrastructural projects have the potential to generate a wide variety of negative environmental effects - that range from slight in magnitude to profound - on, inter alia, population and human health receptors, ecological receptors, the soils and geological environment, the water environment, the traffic and transport environment, and landscape character and visual amenity.	+/-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in constructing park and ride facilities have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
T22	Promote and facilitate additional car sharing schemes	This promotional action will support the reduction of private car use and can contribute to a reduction in Transport sector GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T23	Promote and facilitate additional community car sharing schemes	This promotional action will support the reduction of private car use and can contribute to a reduction in Transport sector GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	This action has the potential to lead to the development of additional electric charging infrastructure at local authority sites. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. This action will support the use of EV in the local authority organisation and will underpin the reduction of GHG emissions associated with local authority vehicle fleet operations.	0	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	0
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards,	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
T27	Continued electrification of the Council's vehicle fleet as market technology develops	Increasing the level of local authority vehicles that use sustainable sources of energy will have a slight positive effect on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
T28	Maintenance and upgrade of public footpath network and regional and local roads to encourage modal shift to walking and cycling	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. Such maintenance works are unlikely to have a significant environmental effect, assuming standard, good construction practice is adopted.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
T29	Explore the use of sustainable methods of road surfacing that minimise the use of raw materials.	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the reduction of embodied GHG emissions associated with raw material use in road projects.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
T30	Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy	This action supports local authority staff working at home and promotes the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting using ICE based	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		vehicles, which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.											
T31	Aim to reduce kilometres travelled by private ICE vehicles within work hours and incentivise modes such as cycling, electric vehicles.	This action broadly supports the ambition to reduce ICE vehicle use and promote sustainable travel modes, which can result in transport emission reductions and positive effects on climate and local air quality, however the action is broad and non-specific nature.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T32	Prepare and finalise the Smarter Travel Workplace Strategy for staff of Fingal County Council, and engage on the implementation of the strategy	This action will likely promote sustainable transport and travel options for local authority staff and the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting and work operations using ICE based vehicles - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T33	Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff	This action will likely promote active travel options for local authority staff and the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting using ICE based vehicles - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T34	Provide eco driving training to Council drivers	This action has the potential to result in fuel efficiency improvements in the local authority vehicle fleet which will reduce/minimise vehicle fleet related GHG emissions. This has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T35	Implement carbon offset programme for official flights and investigate an appropriate offsetting scheme for the Council's other business travel emissions.	This action will broadly support the offset of local authority transport related GHG emissions and can potentially lead to some degree of positive effect on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

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Flood Resilience

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F1	Update Council Emergency Response Plans to include flood event response	This action has the potential to support improving the effectiveness of major emergency response plans implemented in response to flood events. The action will generate a positive effect for environmental receptors that are at risk of being negatively impacted by flood events - by reducing the risk of such flood events.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F2	Ensure annual update of the specific risks to service provision in each FCC Department that may be impacted by Climate Change, building on the Climate Change Risk Assessment developed for the CAP.	This action will support maintaining local authority service provisions during climate change related events such as flooding or wildfires occurring in the local authority's functional area. The action has the potential to generate a positive effect for all environmental receptors, including population and human receptors and heritage assets that are served or maintained by the local authority.	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
F3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	This is an administrative related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation (i.e., the meetings held). Depending on the outcome of the meetings and the engagement carried out, this action has the potential to improve coastal protection and mitigate climate change risk associated with coastal flooding and erosion. The adaptation strategies and associated planning policies may themselves support coastal protection works and development that could potentially have negative environmental effects on water quality, hydrology, the marine environment, biodiversity etc., in absence of any mitigation.	0	-	+	0	+	0	0	-	+	0	0
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	The progression of coastal flood resilience and protection related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	0	-	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. Coastal flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of coastal flood resilience action has the potential to reduce coastal flood risk and prevent future coastal flood events. Reducing coastal flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets. The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental receptors.											
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge.	The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant,	+/-	+/-	+	+	0	0	-	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.											
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	The progression of flood resilience related action, including coastal flood resilience action, has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies and the coast. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	+/-	+/-	+	+	0	0	-	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	The progression of minor flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to minor development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. Such minor works have the potential to have slight to moderate, negative effects on the water environment and biodiversity, including flora and fauna. It is unlikely such minor works will have a significant effect on the local air quality, noise and human environment given the likely scale, extent and duration of such works. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of such minor works has the potential to have slight to moderate, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of particular water bodies. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	+	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
F8	Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F9	Facilitate the development of a National Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Generally, the action will support the delivery of improved flood resilience in the local authority functional area by identifying opportunities for flood resilience improvements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation	In the absence of mitigation, the construction and excavation works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	capacity and nature conservation benefits	receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), biodiversity, flora and fauna, and population and human health (due to construction phase noise, dust or traffic).											
F12	Record on a GIS layer the council surface water system and make it available to all relevant staff from Operations & Planning. This must include all SuDS systems and flood embankments	This is a tracking/monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will generally support the delivery of surface water management and flood resilience action across local authority departments.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F13	Prepare a maintenance register for the entire surface water system within the county, including SuDS, pipes and culverts to aid proactive maintenance, alleviate flooding and maintain water quality	This is a tracking/monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will generally support the effective maintenance of surface water management systems.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F14	Develop an improved maintenance plan for SuDS assets that are taken in charge by FCC, ensuring their continued operation.	This action will promote good flood risk management and flood risk reduction. Proper stormwater/surface water network maintenance will generate a positive effect for environmental receptors that are at risk of being negatively impacted by flood events - by reducing the risk of such flood events.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
F15	Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments, maintaining community rain gardens, discourage hard paving in gardens and retrofit raingardens / water butt installations	This action will facilitate a broader understanding of SuDS. The action is promotional in nature and will not have a real discernible environmental effect in and of itself. Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature based solutions, however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
F16	Develop a Blue/Green Roof Guideline to assist both internal and external stakeholders implement these systems as	This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate positive effects on local biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, and landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	per the County Development Plan objectives	degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.											
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
F19	Create a case study of SuDS at Local Area Plan level	This action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of local area level SuDS and nature based solutions. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.	The development of greenspace in urban areas has the potential to have slight to significant positive effects on biodiversity. Such proposals may improve the aesthetic quality of urban areas, which could have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving landscape and visual environment.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and	This action has the potential to have a slight positive effect on local biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, and landscape character and visual amenity.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.												
F22	Assess resilience of regional and local roads in line with Climate Adaptation Strategy issued by the Department of Transport	This is an assessment related action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will however promote the protection of road assets from climate change risks - such as a climate change influenced flooding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F23	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	This is an inspection related action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will however promote the protection of bridge assets from climate change risks - such as climate change influenced flooding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F24	Develop maintenance and condition survey programmes for Council owned historic buildings and ancient monuments that are informed by climate change impacts.	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F25	Archaeological and heritage assets to form part of all climate risk assessments including opportunities for integration of cultural heritage in adaptative mitigations e.g., green infrastructure, cycle ways, nature-based solutions etc.	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets. This action has the potential to support adaptive and palliative measures taking place at heritage assets, including protected structures and monuments. Such measure may include works that could adversely impact on the architectural or value of structures or arcaheology.	0	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings that could constitute heritage assets.											
F27	Support and develop citizen science projects such as Fingal X Heritage as a means of monitoring climate change impacts on Fingal's heritage assets and raising public awareness	This action has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and heritage assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
F28	Identify projects and opportunities for collaboration with relevant stakeholders to assess and prioritise cultural heritage sites vulnerable to climate change	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F29	Build climate resilience of archaeological and built heritage in public and private ownership through the Community Monuments Fund	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Nature Based Solutions

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	This action will promote the protection and further development of green infrastructure. The protection and development of green infrastructure has the potential to have wide ranging and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality and hydrology.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g., in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan	This is a mapping/review related action will have no real environment effect when considered in isolation. It will broadly support developing an understanding of the woodland protection requirement, which could potentially lead to better protection of woodlands and positive effects for biodiversity present in woodland habitats.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers' protocol for nesting boxes.	This action has the potential to improve local biodiversity.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature based solutions, however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head	This action will promote the protection of important habitats and species from climate change risks - such as a climate change influenced wildfire - and has the potential to generate	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		a significant positive effect for important habitats and species, through preventing the destruction of habitat in this area.											
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development	This is a study/research based action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will broadly support the offset of GHG emissions and can potentially lead to some degree of positive effect on climate and on biodiversity through the enhancement of wetland and woodland development.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits	This a study based action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will broadly support and promote the adoption of nature based solutions, such as tree planting, to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as carbon sequestration.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g., CAVAT, iTree	This action will broadly support and promote the adoption of nature based solutions, such as tree planting, to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as carbon sequestration and biodiversity improvements.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands	This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions. The potential positive effects on biodiversity associated with this measure can be fully realised with the parallel adoption of Action N10.	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the	This effective delivery of this action can optimise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increased tree planting.	0	+	0	0	0	+/	+	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place.'												
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change	This action will promote the protection of biodiversity from climate change risks - such as climate change influenced flooding or wildfires - and has the potential to have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on local biodiversity.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	This study based action can potentially support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	These actions are likely to support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality. In the absence of mitigation, the carrying out of inappropriate restoration works or measures could potentially lead to negative environmental effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna or water quality.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	+/-	0	+	0
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	The restoration works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), and biodiversity, flora and fauna, in the absence of mitigation.	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces	This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on local biodiversity.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N16	Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	This action has the potential to contribute to a degree to reducing the level of GHG emissions associated with the production and transportation of food.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N17	Map and protect strategic agricultural land for national food security purposes	This is a mapping related action which will not have a real environmental effect in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N18	Engage with the agri-food sector to gain an understanding of how Fingal might better support more sustainable farming practices	This is a stakeholder engagement-related action which will not have a real environmental effect in isolation. Depending on the success of the engagement carried out, this action may, to some extent, promote sustainable agriculture in the local authority functional area - which could lead to Agriculture sector GHG emission reductions, positive impacts on biodiversity and water quality, and reduced adverse land use related impacts.	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
N19	Develop climate change initiatives in partnership with local farmers and other stakeholders	This action can potentially support the promotion of sustainable agricultural in the local authority functional area - which could lead to Agriculture sector GHG emission reductions, positive impacts on biodiversity and water quality, and reduced adverse land use related impacts.	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0

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Circular Economy and Resource Management

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R1	Develop a Green Public Procurement (GPP) strategy	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R2	Develop a monitoring and reporting tool to ensure GPP is embedded into all Procurements	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R3	Ensure GPP Monitoring & Reporting is undertaken to ensure Green Criteria is included in contracts.	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R4	Implement Environmental Management System for Council buildings including reduction in waste and water usage, and increased recycling	This action will support a reduction in organisational waste generation and water usage and will promote the recycling of waste - in accordance with the waste hierarchy. This action is likely to support proper management of waste and reduce the risk of improper disposal of waste - which may lead to the occurrence of environmental pollution.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R5	31 Community centres to participate in FCC Keen to be Green initiative over 5 stages	This action has the potential to improve the sustainability performance of community centre buildings. This action has the potential to support community level GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R6	Support and promote the implementation of the targets of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R7	Establish a network of public drinking water fountains to help reduce plastic waste in partnership with Uisce Eireann	This action has the potential to lead to slight positive environmental effects, through the reduction of plastic use and the generation of plastic waste requiring management.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting the prevention, reuse, recycling and appropriate recovery of waste generated during construction and demolition related projects. Improving waste circularity can in turn lead to resource efficiency improvements and lifecycle GHG emission reductions more broadly. The inappropriate or improper management of Construction and Demolition waste could potentially lead to negative environmental effects, including impacts on biodiversity or the water and soils environment.	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	-	+	0	+
R9	Assessment of all apartment complexes within Fingal on the management of food waste and use of brown bins. Engagement with apartment management companies to ensure compliance with legislation and to encourage segregation of food waste by residents and subsequent collection by authorised collectors.	This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting food waste segregation and recycling.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R10	Waste Collection Permit and Waste Facility Permit holders desktop annual return (AR) validation and on site	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will however broadly support the waste enforcement functions of the local authority, promote and encourage compliance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	verification audits to improve traceability of the various waste streams	with waste legislation and reduce the likelihood of improper/inappropriate waste disposal leading to environmental pollution or nuisance.											
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently don't have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance	This action will support the waste enforcement functions of the local authority, promote and encourage compliance with waste legislation and reduce the likelihood of improper/inappropriate waste disposal leading to environmental pollution or nuisance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R12	Assessment of commercial premises within Fingal to ensure compliance with the Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 in terms of waste segregation and in particular food waste.	This action will support the waste enforcement functions of the local authority, promote and encourage compliance with waste legislation and reduce the likelihood of improper/inappropriate waste management.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R13	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. This action plan has some potential to support the development of waste related infrastructure/systems and the carrying out of waste management operations that could generate environmental nuisance in the form of odour, noise, dust, litter or traffic congestion, or result in the run-off of waste leachate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+
R14	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. This action plan has some potential to support the development of waste related infrastructure/systems and the carrying out of waste management operations that could generate environmental nuisance in the form of odour, noise, dust, litter or traffic congestion, or result in the run-off of waste leachate.											
R14B	Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.	This initiative is engagement-based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R15	Incorporate circular economy principles in FCC Economic Development Strategy	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R16	Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.	This action will support the local authority reducing community level GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
R17	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity, and in particular, waste recycling. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+/-	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		The extension of operating hours at this waste management facility has the potential to increase the duration, frequency and magnitude of environmental effects associated with this facility, including noise, odour, dust and traffic related effects.											
R18	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity, and in particular, waste recycling. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods anew. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. The development of bring banks has the potential to generate localised, slight to moderate negative environmental effects, including negative noise, nuisance and traffic congestion related impacts, in the absence of appropriate design or mitigation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+
R19	Provide paints, musical instruments and bicycles from Estuary & Coolmine civic amenity centres to community groups for re-use. Identify other used items that could be collected at the Civic Amenity Centres and re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired for re-use.	Promoting the repair and reuse of such items will promote product circularity and resource efficiency in accordance with cradle to cradle principles, and will also broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods anew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	The assessment process associated with this action will not have any real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action could potentially support the carrying out of a variety of environmentally beneficial projects, including renewable energy and green infrastructure projects that could generate a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects, including positive effects on climate, water quality, the soils environment and biodiversity.	-	+/-	-	0	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects, including impacts on landscape character and visual amenity (in the case of renewable energy projects on local authority lands such as the development wind turbines or ground-based or rooftop solar PV panels, for example), impacts on population and human health (due to solar panel glint and glare, or wind turbine related noise impacts, for example), biodiversity impacts, and impacts on the water or soils environment (due to development construction phase run-off of silt or cement based material). Such potential effects can be mitigated by considering planning and environmental related matters and constraints early on during the assessment/design process.											
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	The action could potentially support the carrying out of a variety of environmentally beneficial projects, including renewable energy and green infrastructure projects that could generate a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects, including positive effects on climate, water quality, the soils environment and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects, including impacts on landscape character and visual amenity (in the case of renewable energy projects on local authority lands such as the development wind turbines or ground-based or rooftop solar PV panels, for example), impacts on population and human health (due to solar panel glint and glare, or wind turbine related noise impacts, for example), biodiversity impacts, and impacts on the water or soils environment (due to development construction phase run-off of silt or cement based material). Such potential effects can be mitigated by considering planning and environmental related matters and constraints early on during the assessment/design process.	-	+/-	-	0	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R22	Identify opportunities for the acquisition of land and buildings by agreement/CPO for renewable energy/ regeneration/active travel/greenway / green infrastructure projects etc.	The carrying out of acquisition/CPO processes associated with this action will not have any real environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Community Engagement

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
C1	Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 - 2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as [er Grant guidelines.	The promotion of community climate action projects has the potential to have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C2	Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C3	Develop an annual calendar of climate action & environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days, such as the World Earth Day, World Sand Dune day, National Reuse Month, National Bike Week, Dublin Climate Action Week, All Dublin Clean up week. Targeted campaigns to promote activities as per calendar timeline.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C4	Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C5	Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering	This awareness/education related action will not have a real, significant environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local on climate action and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries.	It will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting and awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.											
C6	Engage with DLA to scope requirement for delivering Climate Action Awareness in Schools, through training providers, in advance of Climate Action Awareness being mainstreamed within school curriculum.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action at schools by promoting and awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C7	Engage with schools and An Taisce and provide resources & funding to deliver green flags and achieve green schools status.	This action will support the promotion of good environmental management at schools and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C8	Provide resources including funding to schools in Fingal as support to engage in resource management projects. Projects may include composting for schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects, resources packs and installation of water butts.	This action will support the promotion of good environmental management at schools and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C9	Provide an annual energy awareness event in partnership with Codema, SEAI and other stakeholders	This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the plan vision in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and	This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the plan vision in the	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	Sustainable Energy Communities	community. The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by this programme has some potential to have negative localised effects - such as impacts on protected structures, or localised impacts on visual amenity or biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.											
C11	Pilot Climate Action workshops with Tidy Town committees to promote awareness of climate action at a local level.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in towns by promoting an awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g., watering	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C13	Guided by the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the GAA and CCMA, towards working together on sustainability and climate action projects, engage with the Green Club Programme through a nominated lead, working with the CARO and GAA, in the promotion and support of projects by participating clubs, to meet the objectives, and during key phases, of the programme to 2029	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the GAA community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community. This action will support the promotion of good environmental management at GAA Clubs and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C14	Keen to be Green Communities: supporting community groups to develop climate awareness projects such as Bike repair	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	workshops, clothes swaps, community gardens, green festivals.	full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.											
C15	Work with Global Action Plan on the further development of Climate Action Heroes programme across communities	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C16	Promote LEADER Projects on sustainability	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the business community by promoting awareness and understanding of sustainability and climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.	This action has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on the marine environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
C18	Sport Grants - Clubs must provide evidence of 'circular economy' and other sustainable initiatives as appropriate.	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity at Sports Clubs. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
C19	Review Fingal Skills Strategy which includes the development of green skills across all economic sectors	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action across all economic sectors by promoting the development of sustainability and climate action related skills. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
C20	Expand participation in Green Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action across all economic sectors by promoting the development of sustainability and climate action related skills. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C21	Establish an Agri-Food Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy to promote diversification within the Agri-Food Sector	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action across all economic sectors by promoting the development of sustainability and climate action related skills. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C22	Provide Climate Awareness training for all staff and elected members and identify opportunities to embed climate awareness across all departments	This education/awareness related action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the local authority by promoting awareness of relevant sustainability and climate related matters. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the local authority organisation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C23	Develop climate action induction pack for all new staff.	This education/awareness related action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the local authority by promoting awareness of relevant sustainability and climate related matters. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the local authority organisation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
Upgrade of residential building stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Upgrade of social housing stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated. The development of PV panels on Residential buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Residential rooftop solar PV	This opportunity will support the local community in reducing its GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. The development of PV panels on Residential buildings has	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.											
District heating for residential building stock	This opportunity will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Support development of group or neighbourhood approaches for residential retrofit, renewable heating, and solar installation	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated. The development of PV panels on Residential buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	0	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Tackling the split incentive - raise awareness of tax incentives for retrofit of rented properties, and future requirements for minimum BER for rented properties	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.											
Energy upgrade of priority Fingal County Council buildings in the decarbonising zone	This opportunity will support the local authority in reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Upgrade of commercial and public building stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	This opportunity will support reducing its organizational and commercial sector GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Commercial rooftop solar PV	This opportunity will support the Commercial sector in reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	The development of PV panels on buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.											
Lighting upgrades for commercial buildings	This opportunity broadly supports the reduction of County GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has the potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be slight negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
District heating for commercial & public sectors	This opportunity will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Commercial and public sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for waste heat recovery and utilisation	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Support development of group energy performance contracting for the commercial and public sectors to deliver retrofit and renewable heating	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for engagement with commercial sector - improving efficiency of building energy management systems	This is an engagement related opportunity and will not have a significant effect in and off itself.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
Create special action group including local 'significant energy users' to explore opportunities for collaboration and synergies on decarbonisation projects	This is an engagement related opportunity and will not have a significant effect in and off itself.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explore opportunities for enhanced green procurement for local authority and public sector bodies within the decarbonising zone	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+
Conversion to electric vehicles – private car, LGV, HGV	Increasing the level of vehicles that use sustainable sources of energy will have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for expansion of electric car-sharing schemes within the decarbonising zone	Increasing the level of vehicles that use sustainable sources of energy will have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Electrification of buses, and supporting development of charging opportunities	The expansion of the EV charging network could potentially lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the DZ area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of a good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is	0	-	0	-	-	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
Supporting increase in use of public transport	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for new public transport and active travel linkages to nearby rail services	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate. The lead on development of active travel infrastructure could potentially lead to negative environmental effects, including effects on existing traffic and transport conditions, and construction related effects, including noise, dust, biodiversity impacts and traffic congestion.	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for pedestrianising a street or streets within the town centre area	Works involved in repurposing car parks are likely to be minor in nature and are unlikely to lead to any significant negative environmental effects. The opportunity has the potential to support modal shift and positive effects on local air quality and the climate environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Active travel - programmes for schools such as walking bus, school streets, green schools, local air quality monitors	This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift to active/sustainable travel modes. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Active travel - explore opportunities for 'bike libraries' or 'try-a-bike' schemes	This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift to active/sustainable travel modes. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities to repurpose car parks for use as 'last mile' delivery hubs	Works involved in repurposing car parks are likely to be minor in nature and are unlikely to lead to any significant negative environmental effects. The opportunity has the potential to support modal shift and positive effects on the climate environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
Review opportunities to reallocate public parking spaces to alternative public amenity uses	Works involved in reallocating parking spaces are likely to be minor in nature and are unlikely to lead to any significant negative environmental effects. The opportunity has the potential to support modal shift and positive effects on the climate environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities to collaborate with the 'Cycle Right' programme within the decarbonising zone, and opportunities to expand this to forms of e-mobility.	This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift to active/sustainable travel modes. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Facilitating new electricity network infrastructure where required by electricity network operators	This opportunity has the potential to underpin renewable energy development and associated GHG emission reductions. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which could include cable laying works, could potentially have a variety of slight to significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Engage with demand response companies and key stakeholders within the decarbonising zone, to support the development of demand response and energy storage in residential, commercial and public sectors.	This opportunity has the potential to underpin renewable energy development and associated GHG emission reductions. In the absence of any mitigation, infrastructure supported by this opportunity could potentially have a variety of slight to significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: the aesthetic quality of built environment, the receiving noise environment, or construction related effects.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Engage with SEAI Sustainable Energy Community (SEC) programme and mentors to support development of SECs, engagement and project delivery within the decarbonising zone	This promotional/engagement opportunity will support the effective delivery of climate opportunity in the community. The adoption of this opportunity will support the full realization of the plan vision in the community. The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	this programme has some potential to have negative localized effects - such as impacts on protected structures, or localized impacts on visual amenity or biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.											
Engage with public sector bodies located in the decarbonising zone to understand their decarbonisation plans and find synergies and opportunities	This is a stakeholder engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Create a regular drop-in 'energy clinic' where the public can receive advice on how they can take climate action. Explore possible links with Sustainable Energy Communities mentors.	This is a community and public engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Establish local 'climate champions' who embody and support climate action. Explore possible links with sustainable Energy Communities mentors.	This is a community and public engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Create information supports or a 'toolkit' for local businesses on how they can reduce their emissions, encompassing existing programmes and support in Ireland and guidance on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions	This is a community engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Promote upskilling and educational opportunities for facilities managers in the commercial sector.	This is a stakeholder engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the commercial sector in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore potential to use local authority buildings as community spaces for groups participating in decarbonising zone projects	This is a community engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Engage with local credit unions and banks to explore opportunities for	This is a stakeholder engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
low interest loans for residential sector climate action projects	will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.											
Explore opportunities for collaboration with 'Green Schools' programme, and wider engagement with schools about the decarbonising zone projects	This opportunity will support the promotion of good environmental management at schools and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for enhanced roll-out and engagement programme for 'Home Energy Savings Kits'	This promotional opportunity will not have any real environmental effect in isolation. It will promote energy use awareness and energy efficiency in the Residential sector to some degree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Develop a DZ data gathering & monitoring project to explore additional and complementary ways to track emissions and communicate progress	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Set up 'Balbriggan decarbonising zone' project webpage	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Engage with data providers to explore access to transport analytics to inform data gathering and monitoring for the project. Engage with data providers to explore activity metrics for retail zones to evaluate the impact of transport measures	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for enhanced modal shift monitoring on key routes	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities nature-based solutions in the decarbonising zone	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.	+	+/-	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
Explore opportunities for circular economy in the decarbonising zone	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to promote circularity and the reduction in lifecycle GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Enhanced tree planting initiatives in the public realm	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.	+	+/-	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for rain gardens, garden ponds, green and blue roofs on private lands	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity and water quality/hydrology, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.	+	+/-	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+
Advocate and support reduction in food waste - awareness of existing programmes and apps	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to promote circularity and the reduction in lifecycle GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Explore and develop opportunities for a more just transition in the DZ such as skills training, and a focus on energy poverty.	This opportunity will mainly result in social benefits. It is unlikely the opportunity will result in any significant environmental effects, although it has the potential to lead to GHG emission reductions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING

Appendix 4

SEA Screening Report for Post Consultation Plan Modifications

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & PLANNING

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

SEA Screening Report For Modifications To The Fingal County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

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Date: **January 2024**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report for Modifications to the Fingal County Council (FCC) Local Authority Climate Action Plan (referred to as either the 'LACAP' or the 'Plan') 2024 - 2029.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organization and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period.

1.2 SEA Process to Date

A draft version of the LACAP was prepared. This document was accompanied by a Draft SEA Environmental Report which considered, evaluated and presented the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP on the environmental baseline and presented mitigation measures to avoid or minimize identified environmental effects. This SEA process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive[1] and transposing national legislation.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) was also undertaken on the Draft LACAP in accordance with the Habitats Directive[2] and transposing national legislation. A Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) which considered the effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites was therefore prepared also. This report suitably informed the SEA process.

A period of consultation has been undertaken in relation to the Draft LACAP, the Draft SEA Environmental Report and the Draft NIR. Statutory environmental authorities, interested stakeholders and members of the public were invited to make submissions in connection with the Draft LACAP and the associated Draft SEA Environmental Report and Draft NIR.

All submissions made on this documentation have been reviewed by FCC. These submissions were taken into consideration prior to finalisation of the LACAP. FCC have prepared a Chief Executive Report on the submissions received. This document details the submissions received, FCC responses to the submissions, and Plan Action Modifications arising following consideration of the submissions.

1.3 Purpose of this Assessment

An SEA Screening Assessment must be carried out on all modifications made to the Draft LACAP Actions arising following consideration of submissions. The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether the Plan Action modifications will result in additional, likely, significant environmental effects not previously considered in the SEA process to date, and to inform whether or not a full SEA is required on the Plan Action modifications. This SEA Screening Assessment considers changes to the binding 'Actions' defined within the Plan.

[1] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
[2] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

This report documents the SEA Screening undertaken to identify the need for full SEA in this case. This report will accompany the documented Plan Action modifications.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

1. The Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
2. The Draft SEA Environmental Report for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
3. The Draft NIR for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
4. Fingal County Council LACAP Chief Executive Report.
5. The AA Screening Report for modifications to Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.

1.4 Draft SEA Environmental Report

A Draft SEA Environmental Report has been produced for the Draft LACAP. This report contains the information specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2 and 2B of S.I. 435 and 436 of 2004. A checklist of information included in this SEA Environmental Report under the SEA Directive and transposing national legislation is provided in Table 1-1. This checklist cross-references the sections in the report where information can be found.

The information contained in this Draft SEA Environmental Report has been referred to during the carrying out of the SEA Screening Assessment documented in this report.

Table 1-1: SEA Environmental Report Checklist

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds Directive or Habitats Directive.	Section 4.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Union or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 5.
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan.	Section 8.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 6.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.	Section 10.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Front Section
Interrelationships between each Environmental Component.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.

2. SEA SCREENING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview of the SEA Process

The SEA Directive – Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, requires that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is '*to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans….with a view to promoting sustainable development*'[3]

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

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

The SEA process comprises the following steps:

- Screening – the process whereby a decision is made on whether a particular P/P (or Plan Action modifications in this case), other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and would require SEA.

If SEA is required following the Screening Determination, the following steps are necessary:

- Scoping – Scope and level of detail in the environmental assessment is decided upon, in consultation with the identified statutory bodies;
- Environmental Assessment - An assessment of the likely significant impacts on the environment as a result of the relevant P/P;
- Preparation of an Environmental Report;
- Consultation of the P/P and associated Environmental Report;
- Evaluation of the submission and observations made on the P/P and environmental report; and
- Provision of an SEA Statement, identifying how environmental considerations and consultation have been integrated into the Final P/P.

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

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

2.2 Overview of the SEA Screening Process

The first step of the SEA process is to carry out SEA Screening to determine the requirement for SEA of a P/P (or Plan Action modifications in this case).

The first stage in determining whether a P/P requires SEA is the carrying out of a 'Pre-screening Check' (also known as a 'Stage 1 Applicability'). This allows rapid screening-out of P/P that are clearly not going to have any environmental impact and screening-in of those that do require SEA. The second stage in determining whether a P/P requires SEA is known as 'Stage 2 Screening.' The purpose of this stage is to determine whether a P/P is likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out in conjunction with a P/P. The application of environmental significance criteria is important in determining whether an SEA is required. Annex II of Directive 2001/42/EC sets out the 'statutory' criteria that should be addressed when undertaking this stage. This process is typically undertaken following an 8-step approach Figure 2-1.

The first environmental significance criterion relates to the characteristics of the P/P, having regard to: the degree to which the P/P sets out a framework for other projects and activities; the influence of the P/P on other projects, plans or activities; the role of the plan for integrating environmental considerations to promote sustainable development; environmental issues of relevance to the P/P and the relevance of the P/P for the implementation of EU legislation on the environment.

The second environmental significance criterion refers to the characteristics of the effects and area likely to be affected, having regard to; the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects; the cumulative nature of the effects; the transboundary nature of the effects; the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to special natural characteristics or cultural heritage, exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values or intensive use; the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European or international protection status.

Figure 2-1: SEA Screening steps as per the EPAs Good Practice Guidance on SEA Screening

2.3 Legislative Context

The screening stage of SEA is primarily addressed through Article 2 and Article 3 of the SEA Directive and Annex II which sets out the considerations in relation to determining significant environmental effects.

Article 2(a) of the SEA Directive establishes two cumulative conditions which P/P must satisfy in order for the further elements of the SEA Directive to be applicable to them:

- They must have been prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure, by a parliament or government; and
- They must be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

If these conditions are not satisfied, the measure is not regarded as a P/P which comes within the scope of the SEA Directive.

Once a P/P has been determined to be within the scope of the SEA Directive, Article 3 sets out the criteria for determining which P/P require environmental assessment. Again, several conditions must be met. A P/P must (a) belong to the list of sectors and (b) set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive, or (c) require an Appropriate Assessment under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Annex II of the SEA Directive presents the criteria for determining the likely significant effects referred to in Article 3(5) of the Directive. The significance of effects is determined with reference to the type and nature of the P/P, its position in the planning hierarchy and its influence on other P/P. It also has regard to the nature of the effects and the sensitivity of the receiving environment as well as the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects. Cumulative and transboundary issues must also be considered.

The SEA Directive is transposed into Irish legislation by the following:

- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations (S.I. 435/2004)
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations (S.I. 436/2004). Both pieces of legislation were amended in 2011 through the following amendment regulations:
- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 200/2011)
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 01/2011).

The criteria defined in Annex II of the SEA Directive has been transposed into national legislation via Schedule 1 of S.I. 435/2004.

This SEA Screening, which considers the modifications to the FCC Draft LACAP, has been carried out in accordance with above legislation.

2.4 Relevant SEA Guidance

This SEA Screening has been carried out in accordance with and having appropriate regard to the following guidance documents:

- Good Practice Guidance on SEA Screening (EPA, 2021).
- Synthesis Report on Developing A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies For Plans And Programmes In Ireland (EPA, 2013).
- Synthesis Report on Developing A Strategic Environmental Assessment (Sea) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (EPA, 2003).
- Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities
- Implementation of Directive 2001/43 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (European Commission, ND).

2.5 Appropriate Assessment and relationship to SEA Screening

The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) requires an 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA) to be carried out where a plan or project is likely to have a significant impact on a European site. European sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

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

Article 3(c) of the SEA Directive requires that an SEA is carried out on a P/P wherever such a P/P requires an AA under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

An AA Screening Report has also been prepared for the Plan Action modifications in this case in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The Report concludes the following:

> *It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Consequently, a Stage 2 AA is not required for the Plan modifications.*

This AA Screening Report will also accompany the documented Plan Action modifications.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

A summary of Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of consultation submissions is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of Plan Action Modifications

Action	Summary of Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.

3.1 SEA Screening Assessment of Plan Modifications

The following has been considered when carrying out the SEA Screening Assessment of Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP.

- The likely significant effect on the environment of implementing the Draft LACAP.
- The likely significant effect on the environment of implementing the Plan Action modifications.
- The Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) defined in Section 5 of the Draft SEA Environmental Report for the FCC Draft LACAP that the Plan modifications must accord with and support.
- The mitigation measures defined in Section 8 of Draft SEA Environmental Report and Section 5 of the Draft NIR.

Therefore, the Plan Action modifications must be considered in relation to the current Draft LACAP which has already been subject to SEA and AA considerations. All Plan Action modifications are considered therefore in the context of potential additional sources for impacts/effects which were not previously considered.

4. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING

This section of the report documents the SEA Screening undertaken.

Stage 1 Applicability Analysis was undertaken initially. This analysis is detailed in Section 4.1 of this report (Table 4-1 and Table 4-2).

Stage 2 Screening Analysis was then undertaken. This analysis is detailed in Section 4.2 of this report (Table 4-3, Table 4-4 and Table 4-5).

4.1 Stage 1 - SEA Applicability Analysis

Table 4-1: SEA Applicability Analysis

SEA Applicability Analysis	
Status of Plan/Programme Maker	
Is the P/P prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?	The LACAP has been prepared by a local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021
Is the P/P required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions?	The LACAP is required under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021
Nature of the Plan/Programme	
Is the P/P prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use?	The LACAP is a cross-sectoral plan that targets a variety of sectors, including the energy, industry, transport, waste management and water management sectors.
Does the P/P provide a framework for the development consent for projects listed in the EIA Directive?	Neither LACAP nor the Plan Action Modifications to the LACAP provide a framework for development consent.
Is the P/P likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site which leads to a requirement for Article 6 or 7 assessments?	An NIR has been completed for the Draft LACAP. An AA Screening Report has been completed for the Plan Action modifications arising following the Plan/SEA consultation period. These documents have concluded that the neither the Draft LACAP nor Plan Action modifications will not give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, with the adoption of defined mitigation measures.

SEA Applicability Analysis	
Exemptions	
Is the sole purpose of the P/P to serve national defence or civil emergency or is it a financial/budget P/P or is it co-financed by the current SF/RDF programme?	No, for all questions.

Table 4-2: Summary of SEA Applicability Analysis

Summary of SEA Applicability Analysis	
Applicability Analysis Criterion	**Outcome (Yes or No)**
Is the P/P prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?	Yes
Is the P/P required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions?	Yes
Is the P/P prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use?	Yes
Does the P/P provide a framework for the development consent for projects listed in the EIA Directive?	No
Is the P/P likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site which leads to a requirement for Article 6 or 7 assessments?	No
Is the sole purpose of the P/P to serve national defence or civil emergency or is it a financial/budget P/P or is it co-financed by the current SF/RDF programme?	No
Conclusion	
Having regard to the SEA Screening steps identified by the EPA guidance in Figure 1-1, Stage 2 SEA Screening Analysis is required to whether the Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case are likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out on such Plan Action modifications.	

4.2 Stage 2 - SEA Screening Analysis

To inform the Stage 2 SEA Screening Analysis, an evaluation of the potential environmental implications of each Plan Action modification has been carried out. This evaluation is presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.	This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.	This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.

Stage 2 SEA Screening Analysis has been carried out to determine whether a P/P is likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out in conjunction with a P/P. This analysis is presented in Table 4-4 and Table 4-5.

Table 4-4: Criteria for Determining the Likely Significance of Environmental Effects - Characteristics of the Plan

Potential Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the plan or programme having regard, in particular to:	
The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	The Plan Action modifications do not set out a development control related framework for projects or activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources. The Plan Action modifications will not result in the occurrence of any significant environmental effects in this regard.
The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	Section 18, Part 3 of the Climate Acts 2015-2021 and Section 10 (2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) require that local authorities take account of their LACAPs when preparing a County Development Plan (CDP). The Plan Action modifications will not however influence the County Development Plan (CDP) to a degree that results in the occurrence of additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.
The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	The Plan Actions defined in the LACAP are broadly supportive of climate action (mitigation and adaptation) and sustainability. The Plan Actions will support the achievement of GHG emission reduction requirements. The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP. The Plan Action modifications will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.
Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme	The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP. They do not give rise to any environmental problems not previously considered. The Plan Action modifications will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.

Potential Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the plan or programme having regard, in particular to:	
The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g., plans linked to waste-management or water protection)	The LACAP will support the achievement of European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999) at local level. The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP and do not materially alter the LACAP however.

Table 4-5: Criteria for Determining Potential for Significant Effects - Characteristics of the Effects

Potential for Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the Effects and the Area likely to be affected, havng regard in particular to:	
The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	The Plan Action modifications will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes. The Plan Action modification will not create any material cumulative or transboundary environmental impacts. They will not create any risks to human health or the environment. They will not result in any environmental effect that will affect the sensitivity of the receiving environment or result in the exceedance of any prescribed Environmental Quality Standards. They will not result in an intensive land use not previously considered.
The cumulative nature of the effects	
The transboundary nature of the effects	
The risks to human health or the environment (e.g., due to accidents)	
The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:	
• Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;	

Potential for Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the Effects and the Area likely to be affected, havng regard in particular to:	
• Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;	They will not give risk to any significant landscape related impacts not previously considered during the SEA process.
• Intensive land-use	
The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status	

Table 4-6: Summary of SEA Screening Analysis

Summary of SEA Screening Analysis
Having regard to the Stage 2 Screening Analysis undertaken in Table 4-5, it is concluded that the Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case will not result in the occurrence of any additional environmental impacts not previously considered or mitigated against in the Draft LACAP.

5. CONCLUSIONS

SEA Screening was carried out to determine the need for a SEA for the Plan modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case. It has been concluded, based on the pre-screening check, and review against the environmental significance criteria as set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment.

The principal reasons the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment are as follows:

- The modifications are only intended to provide clarification on existing Climate Actions defined in the Draft LACAP and make the LACAP more operative and focussed.
- The modifications are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered in the SEA Environmental Report for the Draft LACAP.

It is concluded that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment. Consequently, a full SEA is not required for the Plan modifications.

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Appendix 5

AA Screening Report for Post Consultation Plan Modifications

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APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

AA Screening Report For Modifications To The Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
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Date: **January 2024**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This is the Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report for modifications to the Fingal County Council (FCC) Local Authority Climate Action Plan (referred to as either the 'LACAP' or the 'Plan') 2024 - 2029.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organization and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period.

1.2 Plan-making Process to Date

A draft version of the LACAP was prepared. This document was accompanied by a Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) which considered, evaluated and presented the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites and presented mitigation measures to avoid or minimise identified effects. This AA process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive[1] and transposing national legislation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was also undertaken on the Draft LACAP in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive[2] and transposing national legislation. A Draft SEA Environmental Report which considered the effects of the Draft LACAP on the environment was therefore prepared also. The Draft NIR suitably informed this report.

A period of consultation has been undertaken in relation to the Draft LACAP, the Draft SEA Environmental Report and the Draft NIR. Statutory environmental authorities, interested stakeholders and members of the public were invited to make submissions in connection with the Draft LACAP and the associated Draft SEA Environmental Report and Draft NIR.

All submissions made on this documentation have been reviewed by FCC. These submissions were taken into consideration prior to finalisation of the LACAP. FCC have prepared a Chief Executive Report on the submissions received. This document details the submissions received, FCC responses to the submissions, and Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of the submissions.

1.3 Purpose of this Assessment

An AA Screening Assessment must be carried out on all modifications made to the Draft LACAP Actions arising following consideration of submissions. The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether the Plan Action modifications will result in additional effects on European sites not previously considered in the AA process to date, and to inform whether or not a full AA is required on the Plan Action modifications. This AA Screening Assessment considers changes the binding 'Actions' defined within the Plan.

[1] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
[2] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

This report documents the AA Screening undertaken to identify the need for full AA in this case. This report accompanies the documented Plan Action modifications.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

1. The Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
2. The Draft NIR for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
3. The Draft SEA Environmental Report for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
4. Fingal County Council LACAP Submissions Chief Executive Report.
5. The SEA Screening Report for modifications to Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.

2. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Legislative Requirements

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The 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 (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Specifically, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

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

Therefore, the AA process is an assessment of the following key concepts:

- Whether a plan or project can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site.
- Whether the project will have a potentially significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts.

The provisions of Article 6(3) do not apply where the proposed plan or project is 'connected with or necessary to the management of the site'. Where a formal consent process applies, the AA process is concluded by the relevant competent authority making a determination in accordance with article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

2.2 Guidance

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance:

- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (European Commission, 2002).

- This document was updated by Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Commission Notice (2021) Brussels, 28.9.2021 C(2021) 6913 final;
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin (2009, updated 2010);
- Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2018). Brussels, (2019/C 33/01). OJ C 33, 25.1.2019;
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission 2013;
- OPR Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator (2021).

The AA screening 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' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives. The EPA Envision Map-viewer (www.epa.ie) and available reports were also reviewed:

- Definitions of conservation status, integrity and significance used in this assessment are defined in accordance with 'Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC' (EC, 2000).
- The conservation status of a natural habitat is defined as the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species;
- The conservation status of a species is defined as the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its population;
- The integrity of a European Site is defined as the coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, or the habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is or will be classified; and
- Significant effect should be determined in relation to the specific features and environmental conditions of the protected site concerned by the plan or project, taking particular account of the site's conservation objectives.

2.3 Assessment Process and Approach

A Draft NIR has been produced for the FCC Draft LACAP. This report contains the information on the receiving environment, European sites, and potential effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites. The report also defines mitigation measures designed to avoid and minimise effects on European sites. The information contained in this Draft NIR has been referred to during the carrying out of the AA Screening Assessment documented in this report.

This assessment commences with a description of the Plan Action modifications being considered. The type of impacts that are likely due to the Plan Action modifications are then identified and evaluated having regard to nature and characteristics of the Plan Action modifications. The overall AA process will be completed in a revised full NIR at the end of the plan development process incorporating all interim steps, modifications and reports/assessments.

An ecological desktop study has been completed for the AA Screening Assessment of the Plan Action modifications, which comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites that may be impacted by Plan Action modifications.
- Identification of European sites pathways.
- Review of the NPWS site synopses and conservation objectives for relevant European sites.
- Examination of available information on protected species.

This desktop assessment mainly involved a review of the Draft NIR produced for the Draft LACAP.

The process of determining the likelihood of significant effects from a plan or a project on European sites is an iterative process centred around a Source-Pathway-Receptor (S-P-R) model. 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 mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

In the context of this report, a receptor is an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by the Qualifying Interests (QI) or Special Conservation Interests (SCI) of a European site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan Action modifications that is known to interact with ecological processes. A pathway is any connection or link between the source and the receptor[3].

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the Conservation Objectives, QIs and/ or 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 Annexes I and II 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 likelihood of significant effects, including in-combination effects, on European Sites is then interrogated having regard to the nature and characteristics of Plan Action modifications, environmental pathways, and the sensitivity of relevant European sites.

Where significant effects are determined to be likely, or where there is uncertainty regarding the likelihood of significant effects, the Plan Action modification must be will be subject to Stage 2 AA and the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (NIR).

[3] Qualifying interest or special conservation interests of the European site in question and the known sensitivities of these key ecological receptors

Having regard to the European Commission Communication on the Precautionary Principle (European Commission, 2000) the:

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

This AA screening is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and 'grey' literature was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife Website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

A summary of Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of consultation submissions is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of Plan Action Modifications

Action	Summary of Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.

4. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant effects to European Sites from the Plan Action modifications, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

The following has been considered when carrying out the AA Screening Assessment of Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP.

- The likely significant effect on the environment and European sites of implementing the Draft LACAP.
- The likely significant effect on the environment and European sites of implementing the Plan Action modifications.
- The mitigation measures defined in Section 5 of the Draft NIR.

Therefore, the Plan Action modifications must be considered in relation to the current Draft LACAP which has already been subject to SEA and AA considerations. All Plan Action modifications are considered therefore in the context of potential additional sources for impacts/effects which were not previously considered.

The first stage of the Screening process in this case involved interrogating Plan Action modifications to ascertain the materiality of the modifications and whether the modifications will result in the occurrence of additional effects on European sites not previously considered in the AA process to date.

4.2 Assessment Criteria

The following parameters are described when characterising impacts (following CIEEM (2016), EPA (2002) and NRA (2009)):

- **Direct and Indirect Impacts -** An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a proposed development.
- **Magnitude** - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.
- **Extent** - The area over which the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.
- **Duration** - The time for which 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; and
    - 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; and
    - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment (2016) define: an ecologically significant impact as 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; and the integrity of a site as 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 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.

SSCOs have been prepared for a number of European Sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes which 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 Objectives for SACs have been provided as follows:

- 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.

One generic Conservation Objective has been provided for SPAs as follows:

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

EC guidance[4] outlines the types of effects that may affect European sites. These include effects from the following activities:

- Land take;
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.);
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air);

[4] 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, 2001.

- Excavation Requirements;
- Transportation Requirements;
- Duration of Construction, Operation, Decommissioning.

In addition, the guidance outlines the following likely changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area.
- Disturbance to Key Species.
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation.
- Reduction in Species Density.
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.).
- Climate Change.

4.3 Elements of the Plan Modifications with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

An evaluation of the potential environmental implications of each Plan Action modification has been carried out. This evaluation is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.	This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.	This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the AA process.

4.1 Summary of the Evaluation

The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP having regard to the consultation process. They will not result in any additional sources for likely, significant environmental effects, including effects on ecological processes or European sites, not already considered by the existing NIR for the Draft LACAP.

The Plan Action modifications will not introduce any of the following types of additional environmental effect that have the potential to affect European sites.

- Land take;
- Resource Requirements (Drinking Water Abstraction Etc.);
- Emissions (Disposal to Land, Water or Air);
- Excavation;
- Transportation;
- Construction, Operation, Decommissioning activities.

The Plan Action modifications will not result in any of the following types of change that may occur at a European site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site:

- Reduction of Habitat Area.
- Disturbance to Key Species.
- Habitat or Species Fragmentation.
- Reduction in Species Density.
- Changes in Key Indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality Etc.).
- Climate Change impact.

Further assessment is therefore not required.

4.2 Other Plans and Programs

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 impact upon European Sites. There are no additional sources for effects identified within the Proposed amendments; therefore, there are no in-combination effects.

5. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 Screening for AA of Plan modifications was carried out to determine the need for a full AA for the Plan modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case. It has been demonstrated that implementation of the Plan modifications are not foreseen to have any significant effects on any European Site.

The principal reasons the Modifications to the Draft LACAP do will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, are as follows:

- The modifications are only intended to provide clarification on existing Climate Actions defined in the Draft LACAP and make the LACAP more operative and focussed.
- The modifications are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects, including effects in ecological processes or European sites, not already considered in the NIR for the Draft LACAP.

It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Consequently, a Stage 2 AA is not required for the Plan modifications.

6. REFERENCES

Environment Heritage and Local Government (2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidance for Planning Authorities. Dublin.

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APPENDIX 1

Author Details

Author Details

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Andrew has been the principal ecologist for a range of projects including the AA of the National Wind Energy Guidelines, a number of AAs for County Councils and a range of large-scale infrastructure projects.

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Fingal County
Council

Fingal County Council

Draft Climate Action Plan

Natura Impact Report

2024
2029

FINGAL LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

Natura Impact Report

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
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Date: **September 2023**

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Natura Impact Report for the Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2028 [the Draft LACAP] 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 ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Draft LACAP. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when Fingal County Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Draft LACAP.

1.2 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.

1.3 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 literature[1] 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).

In addition to being informed by these reports, the NIR was also informed by the Council's current County Development Plan and associated SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report.

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

[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 ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Draft LACAP comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15km of the Draft LACAP boundary with identification of potential pathways links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15km from the Draft LACAP boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European sites with identification of potential pathways from the Draft LACAP area; and
- 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.

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 model[2], 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 Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP.

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; and
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000; and
- Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management; OPR Practice Note PN01; Office of the Public Regulator, 2021.

The scope of the AA was informed by the submissions received on the scope of the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment[3] (SEA) process being undertaken on the Draft LACAP, including a submission from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht that provided various information and suggestions relevant to the AA.

[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 DRAFT LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2.1 Overview

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAP should have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan should be defined by local authorities for their own organisation which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the Draft LACAP will be from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It must be consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans must also be aligned with their LACAP.

FCC's prospective LACAP will be a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) (which was subject to SEA) published in 2019.

2.2 Context

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns or average temperatures. In Ireland this is demonstrated by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and changes in the eco-system. Extensive research and a significant body of evidence has shown a correlation between the increasing global average temperature and the increasing quantity of GHG released into the atmosphere, particularly from anthropogenic sources.

Changes in weather patterns and climate can have significant adverse impacts on the environment and human beings. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the Climate Change 2022: *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in 2022*. Included in this report is an outline of observed impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings. These include impacts from inland flooding, damages to infrastructure, impacts from infectious disease, displacement, animal and livestock health and productivity, mental health and water scarcity derived from climate change.

The seriousness of the potential impacts and risks associated with climate change is reflected in the vast quantity of international, European and national legislation that has been introduced to mitigate those impacts and risks.

The Irish Climate Act provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings.

It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The successful delivery of climate action and the achievement of these targets will require significant, unanimous effort across all sectors of society.

A key element of the Climate Act is the requirement under Section 16 for local authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs will be to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. The Act acknowledges that local authorities are key drivers in advancing and delivering on climate policy.

2.3 Plan Content

The Draft LACAP focusses on several theme areas which are considered to be key for achieving a climate resilient and climate neutral future at organisational and community level. A number of main objectives have been developed for each theme area. Multiple specific actions have been defined to support the achievement of these main objectives. An overview of the theme areas and main objectives under the Draft LACAP is presented in Table 2-1:

Table 2-1: Draft LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives

Theme Area	Main Objective
Energy and Buildings	Energy Management
	Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades
	Social Housing Upgrades
	Accreditation & Compliance
	Energy Planning & Renewables
	Energy Awareness
Flood Resilience	Flood Risk Management
	Flood Defence
	Surface Water Management
	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	Improve resilience of Infrastructure
	Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets
Circular Economy and Resource Management	Green Public Procurement
	Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC
	Waste Reduction / Circular Economy
	Waste Prevention
	Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy
	Recycling/ Circular Economy
	Land Use and Acquisition
Nature Based Solutions	Green Infrastructure Mitigate the effects of climate change to our County's Biodiversity.
	Importance of trees
	Preservation & Conservation
	Food & Agriculture

Theme Area	Main Objective
Community Engagement	Community Awareness & Engagement
	Climate Awareness in Schools
	Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations
	Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors
	Staff Awareness
Transport	Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways, Connectivity, Mobility, Modal Shift, Modal Shift - Safe Routes to School
	Public Transport
	Shared Mobility
	EVCP Provision
	Roads Construction & Maintenance
	Staff Travel

2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

The overall vision of the Draft LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the Draft LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.

3. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any potential significant affects 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 Annexes I and II 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; and
- 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 habitat[4] or species[5] 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 Draft LACAP 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.

[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.

Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of the Draft LACAP boundary are provided in Table 3-1. European sites and EPA Rivers Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3-1 below. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) 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:

- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SAC [IE0000199] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Lambay Island SAC [IE0000204] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SAC [IE0000205] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rogerstown Estuary SAC [IE0000208] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC [IE0001957] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Ireland's Eye SAC [IE0002193] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [IE0002299] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill SPA [IE0004014] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rogerstown Estuary SPA [IE0004015] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SPA [IE0004016] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SPA [IE0004025] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lambay Island SPA [IE0004069] Version 9.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Estuary SPA [IE0004080] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [IE0004113] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ireland's Eye SPA [IE0004117] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Skerries Islands SPA [IE0004122] Version 9.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA [IE0004158] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA [IE0004232] Version 9.

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 Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Draft LACAP is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide for coherent and coordinated approach to climate action within the County. Therefore, the Draft LACAP is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Draft LACAP with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Draft LACAP provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Council boundary 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; and*
  - *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.*

The elements of the Draft LACAP with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Draft LACAP. The operational phase elements of the Draft LACAP are consistent with the existing condition of the area. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the 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 I. Sites are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

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

Figure 3-1: European sites with connectivity pathways to the county boundary considered within the assessment process

Figure 3.1 - OneDrive (sharepoint.com)

Figure 3-2: Hydrological connectivity from the administrative boundary to European sites considered within the assessment process.

Figure 3.2 - OneDrive (sharepoint.com)

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

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000202	Howth Head SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	0	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	0	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	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 LACAP.		
004006	North Bull Island SPA	0	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	0	Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054],	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]			
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	0	Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	0	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	0	Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	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 LACAP.		
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	0	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	0	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	0	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				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 LACAP.		
004069	Lambay Island SPA	0	Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000204	Lambay Island SAC	0	Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Reefs [1170]	There is a separation distance of ca. 260m between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP. The Draft LACAP 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. At this distance, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	0.26	Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP 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. At this distance, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	0.98	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Desmoulin's whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana) [1016]	There is a separation distance of ca. 980m between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
004014	Rockabill SPA	1.63	Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	2.05	Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.65	Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	5.95	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	There is a separation distance of ca. 5.95km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				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 Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	7.48	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	There is a separation distance of ca. 7.48km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP 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. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	9.02	Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	9.48	Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) [A195], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	10.62	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210]	There is a separation distance of ca. 10.62km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP 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. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	10.93	Alkaline fens [7230], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus	There is a separation distance of ca. 10.93km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	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 Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	13.36	Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis) [A229]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	13.40	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160],	There is a separation distance of ca. 13.4km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]			
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	14.76	Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098], Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP. The Draft LACAP 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 Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	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 II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European sites. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

The Draft LACAP 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 Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSES for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the Draft LACAP. As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft LACAP is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSES for the Eastern and Midland Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower level strategic actions, such as the that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Draft LACAP (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 Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Draft LACAP, 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 Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have significant adverse effects on 23 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Draft LACAP (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority accompanies this report and the Draft LACAP.

4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the Draft LACAP alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 23 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 23 European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Appendix I 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 website[6].

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts[7]:

- 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; and
    - 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; and
    - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

[6] Last accessed 17th July 2023; 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 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 SSCOs 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 cSACs:

> *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 Draft LACAP provides for action related to climate action and generally seeks to reduce CO2 emissions through coordination, advocacy, awareness etc. Many of the actions also relate to land use change or the provision of infrastructure developments such as green energy and active travel projects. The exact spatial location of these projects is not fully developed within the plan. The development of all infrastructural have associated construction phase effects which include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution, excessive noise etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects due to construction on the ecological integrity of any European site.

As identified above LACAP boundary has several European sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European sites through urbanisation and direct habitat loss on foot of the implementation of the Draft LACAP; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Draft LACAP to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European site; namely list of actions to avoid habitat loss F8[8], N5[9], N13[10], N14[11] and N15[12] etc.

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 plan.

4.3.1.2 *Habitat or species Fragmentation*

As previously stated, the Draft LACAP provides for infrastructure developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss, removal of stepping stone habitats etc. This is particularly relevant for linear projects such as active travel schemes. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European site.

The Draft LACAP recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Draft LACAP provides actions to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as hedgerows; mitigation measures such as F10[13], N5[9] and N14[11] etc. (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Lighting is a particular issue for biodiversity - particularly with regard to linear projects, therefore the following action was required to ensure there would be no significant impacts in this regard: E14[14] and E16[15].

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[8] Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast
[9] Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head
[10] Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
[11] Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:
1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,
2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
[12] Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces
[13] Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries
[14] Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
[15] Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.

Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Draft LACAP.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

Disturbance effects are cause by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, which could be influenced by the Draft LACAP due to the provision of active travel schemes and other green initiatives within the Draft LACAP; from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European sites.

The Draft LACAP accounts for noise pollution effects through its policies and objectives affording protection to European sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Draft LACAP avoid or minimise noise in compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive and associated National Regulations through the Fingal County Council Noise Action Plan 2019 - 2023. Actions to ensure the protection of habitat quality with respect to disturbance effects from noise and other sources have been built into the Draft LACAP; namely T8[16], T12[17], T13[18] and T17[19] etc. (further details see Section 5).

These measures are robust to ensure that any sensitive habitat features, or species will be identified, and only compliant applications will be granted. All of the policies related to positive effects for Biodiversity are detailed in Section 5.

[16] Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county.

[17] Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

[18] Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc).

[19] Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.

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 Draft LACAP 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, visitor movements/access, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the Draft LACAP contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Council boundary N5[9], N9[20], F8[8], N13[10] and N15[12] etc. Similarly, the Draft LACAP the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as F8[8], N5[9], N9[20], N13[10] and N15[12] etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5).

In addition to this the Draft LACAP identifies actions to protect and improve water quality interactions (see below for further details) 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 etc. These measures are detailed across the Draft LACAP.

4.3.1.5 *Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value*

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The Draft LACAP contains many robust actions to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependant European sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant effect on the groundwater or surface water supply to the European sites. Action that specifically relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European sites include F10[13], F11[21], F17[22], N13[10] and N14[11] etc. Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European sites; however, the Draft LACAP contains actions – such as T8[16], T12[17], T13[18], T17[19] and N5[9] etc. – which account for this.

Additionally, the actions provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as F10[13], N14[11] and F8[8] etc.

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[20] Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands

[21] Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:

1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,

2. Promotes SUDs/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.

3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.

[22] Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.

4.3.1.6 Climate change

The Draft LACAP is specifically focused on climate action and most of the actions within the plan are aimed at reducing carbon emissions and move towards renewable energy sources; E17[23], E23[24], E27[25], T30[26], T33[27], R14[28] and R16[29] etc.

Therefore, there are no sources for significant effects to climate change factors identified within the Draft LACAP having regard for the measures identified above and in Section 5 below. Therefore, there are no changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs, or SCIs of the European sites considered.

[23] Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.

[24] In accordance with the incoming embodied carbon amendments to the Construction Products Regulations, the Building Control Authority will encourage compliance and monitor/enforce the display of carbon footprint on all construction products.

[25] Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

[26] Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy

[27] Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff

[28] Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan

[29] Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.

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

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to transportation, agricultural practices, antagonism with domestic animals, waste management, invasive species, hydrological interactions, invasives, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000202	Howth Head SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to mining, vandalism, burning, agricultural practices, transportation, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000204	Lambay Island SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agricultural practices, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing/hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interactions, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to burning, agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interactions, waste management, antagonism with domestic animals, Intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to transportation, agricultural practice, invasive species, hydrological interactions, natural processes, waste management, coastal protection, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agriculture, burning, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to noise, hydrological interactions, waste management, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, transportation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004006	North Bull Island SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, transportation, waste management, hydrological interactions, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004014	Rockabill SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and transportation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, waste management, invasive species, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interaction, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to transportation, hydrological interaction, waste management, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004025	Broadmeadow/ Swords Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interaction, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, forestry, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to invasive species, hydrological interaction, aquaculture, waste management, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004069	Lambay Island SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, transportation, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to burning and recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and direct interaction with species and populations through fishing. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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.
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, recreation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to hydrological interaction, transportation and other direct land use practices. The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. 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 Draft LACAP in order to mitigate against potential effects to European sites as identified above. The Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European sites are identified in

below[30]. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current Plan through the SEA and AA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

Some of the key text integrated into the Draft LACAP as a direct result of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA recommendations for the Draft LACAP are detailed on Table 5.2.

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 Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. 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 Draft LACAP.

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

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

In addition to this, additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. Again, This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

[30] For a complete assessment of the Plan, against all environmental components (These components comprise biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors), refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.

Environmental mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP to prevent, reduce and fully offset any potential significant negative environmental effects, and to maximize potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Draft LACAP. The reader is asked to refer to the SEA ER Appendix 3.2 - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation, for an understanding of the potential environmental effects associated with each individual action which are being mitigated (in the case of negative environmental effects) or maximized (in the case of positive environmental effects).

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

Table 5-1: Recommendations integrated into the Plan

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically linked to upgrade site locations.	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically linked to site locations.	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, there is the potential for light and air pollution during works. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	This action will support a reduction in the use of GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, there is the potential for light and air pollution during works. Therefore there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	This action has the broad potential to support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation. The action has the potential to support utilizing existing built environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development. Promoting residential occupancy in rural towns and villages has the potential to result in increasing transport related GHG emissions, however, where such settlement is not adequately served by a sustainable/public transport network.	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas; where doing so would not actively encourage a modal shift toward private car use.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	This action will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme; having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. The development of PV panels on Council roofs has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive avian species. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life cycle (e.g., Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund), having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T1	Increase the meterage of high-quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	This action supports the improvement of existing walkways and the development of additional walkways. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional walkways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of an expanded walkway network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Increase the meterage of high-quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off-road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	This action supports increasing the km of protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The ongoing operation of a cycle network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc., having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, cultural heritage etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	This action supports the promotion of active travel by improving connectivity/permeability. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	This action has the potential to promote active travel by delivering new pedestrian/ cycle road crossings. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to walking. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the junction development/upgrade projects have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	This action supports the reallocation of exiting road space to promote active travel and improve public space. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to positively impact traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The deallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	This action supports the promotion of active travel by enhacing/ relocating roads and street space. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. Enhancing/ reallocating roads and street space has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in implementing this action the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.	Implement Safe Routes to School programme, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in implementing this action the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. In the absence of any mitigation, such large-scale infrastructural projects have the potential to generate a wide variety of negative environmental effects - that range from slight in magnitude to profound - on, ecological receptors, the soils and geological environment, and water quality.	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in constructing park and ride facilities have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	This action has the potential to lead to the development of additional electric charging infrastructure at local authority sites. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. This action will support the use of EV in the local authority organization and will underpin the reduction of GHG emissions associated with local authority vehicle fleet operations.	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings. When delivering this action, have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc. when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	The progression of coastal flood resilience and protection related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Coastal flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of coastal flood resilience action has the potential to reduce coastal flood risk and prevent future coastal flood events. Reducing coastal flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events, including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets. The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane; having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge,	The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	The progression of flood resilience related action, including coastal flood resilience action, has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies and the coast In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust),and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise). Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature-based solutions.	The progression of minor flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to minor development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. Such minor works have the potential to have slight to moderate, negative effects on the water environment and biodiversity, including flora and fauna. It is unlikely such minor works will have a significant effect on the local air quality, noise and human environment given the likely scale, extent and duration of such works. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of such minor works has the potential to have slight to moderate, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs/nature-based solutions/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	This action has the potential to positively impact local water quality and biodiversity. in the absence of mitigation, the construction and excavation works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), biodiversity, flora and fauna, and population and human health (due to construction phase noise, dust or traffic).	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes SUDs/nature-based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation. 3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-off, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings that could constitute heritage assets.	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership, having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature-based solutions, however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna. . In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	These actions are likely to support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality. I n the absence of mitigation, the carrying out of inappropriate restoration works or measures could potentially lead to negative environmental effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna or water quality.	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor	The restoration works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), and biodiversity, flora and fauna, in the absence of mitigation.	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting the prevention, reuse, recycling and appropriate recovery of waste generated during construction and demolition related projects. Improving waste circularity can in turn lead to resource efficiency improvements and lifecycle GHG emission reductions more broadly. The inappropriate or improper management of Construction and Demolition waste could potentially lead to negative ecological effects.	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and relevant waste management legislation. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects, having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria. .

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realization of the plan vision in the community. The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by this programme has some potential to have negative localized effects - such as localized impacts on biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities, where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g., watering	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realization of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community. There is the potential for adverse effects to protected habitats if the placement of these trees is inappropriate.	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted native trees in their area, e.g., watering, having due regards to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity

Table 5-2: Mitigation measures incorporated into the Local Area Climate Action Plan which are most relevant to European sites

Mitigation Measure Code	Mitigation Measures Text
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g., in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers' protocol for nesting boxes.
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g., CAVAT, iTree
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place.'

Mitigation Measure Code	Mitigation Measures Text
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently do not have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Byelaws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.

Table 5-3: Environmental Mitigation Measures related Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section

Promote climate action projects that support and maximize environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
Flood and coastal defence projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorized physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorized or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.

6. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has been carried out. Implementation of the Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP 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 Draft LACAP either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects[31]. 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 ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan.

[31] 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.

FEHILY TIMONEY

CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
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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
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	A typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Quality variable owing to pollution from a number of sources especially a large landfill site which was built on the mudflats. The salt marshes which fringe the estuary are of moderate importance and quality and include both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt meadows as well as Salicornia flats. The sand dune element at site is limited in its distribution and quality. Has three Red Data Book plant species. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla horta and nationally important populations of a further 16 species including Pluvialis apricaria. Sterna albifrons has bred.	Site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. Receives the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers both of which flow through an agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. Has a wide salinity range from near full sea water to near full fresh water. Estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in site - some of these have botanical or ornithological interests. .
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The area selected for designation represents a key habitat for the Annex II species - harbour porpoise within the Irish Sea. Population survey data show that porpoise occurrence within the site boundary meets suitable reference values for other designated sites in Ireland. The species occurs year-round within the site and comparatively high group sizes have been recorded. Porpoises with young (i.e. calves) are observed at favourable typical reference values for the species. Casual and effort-related sighting rates from coastal observation stations are significant for the east coast of Ireland and the latter appear to be relatively stable across all seasons. The selected site contains a wide array of habitats believed to be important for harbour porpoise including inshore shallow sand and mud-banks and rocky reefs scoured by strong current flow. The site also contains two Annex II seal species – Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina vitulina) Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) for which terrestrial haul-out sites occur in immediate proximity to the site. Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) has also occasionally been recorded in the area. Along the eastern seaboard the habitat type Reef is uncommon due to prevailing geology and hydrographical conditions.	The selected site forms a strip of dynamic inshore and coastal waters in the western Irish Sea extending approximately 40 km in length and encompassing a range of comparatively shallow marine habitats including diverse seabed structures reefs islets and islands. It borders existing designated sites for Annexed species and habitats and is adjacent to a wide array of coastal features e.g. mudflats lagoons estuaries coastal cliffs sea caves several of which are also designated. Extending east from Dublin Bay towards the offshore Kish Bank the site contains the entire Burford Bank a sedimentary seabed structure (i.e. fine sand) at the mouth of Dublin Bay that on its north side is flanked by gravel and coarse sand deposits. The site also contains the northern segment of the Frazer Bank (i.e. fine sand) off Dalkey Island and Killiney Bay. Reef habitats within the site occur at Dalkey Island Maiden Rock and Muglins in the southern portion off Howth Head Ireland’s Eye and Lambay Island in the central portion and Rockabill in North Dublin.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Expansive surveys of the Irish coast have indicated that the greatest resource of this habitat within the Irish Sea is found fringing offshore islands which are concentrated along the Dublin coast. A detailed survey of selected suitable islands has shown areas with typical biodiversity for this habitat both intertidally and subtidally. These Reefs are subject to strong tidal currents with an abundant supply of suspended matter resulting in good representation of filter feeding fauna such as sponges anemones and echinoderms.	
004006	North Bull Island SPA	The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of Branta bernicila hrota and Limosa lapponica and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance with particular notable numbers of Tadorna tadorna (8.5% of national total) Anas acuta (11.6% of national total) Pluvialis squatarola (6.9% of national total) Calidris canutus (10.5% of national total). North Bull Island SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as Philomachus pugnax Calidris ferruginea and Tringa erythropus. The site supports Asio flammeus in winter. Formerly the site had an important colony of Sterna albifrons but breeding has not occurred in recent years. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species. Habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is very good. The site has a population of the rare Petalophyllum ralfsii which is the only known station away from the western seaboard as well as five Red Data Book vascular plant species and four bryophyte species. It is nationally important for three insect species. Wintering bird populations have been monitored more or less continuously since the late 1960s and the other scientific interests of the site have also been well documented. Future prospects are good owing to various designations assigned to site.	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5km long and 1km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. The sediment which forms the island is predominantly glacial in origin and siliceous in nature. A well-developed dune system runs the length of the island with good examples of embryonic shifting marram and fixed dunes as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Extensive salt marshes also occur. Between the island and the mainland occur two sheltered intertidal areas which are separated by a solid causeway constructed in 1964. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. Part of the interior of the island has been converted to golf courses. The proximity of the North Bull Island to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also very important for educational and research purposes. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004014	Rockabill SPA	Rockabill is an internationally important tern colony and the most important in Ireland. It supports the largest colony of Sterna dougallii in Ireland (c.88% of national total) and in north-west Europe plus the largest colony of Sterna hirundo in the country (c.35% of national total) and a significant colony of Sterna paradisaea. Since 1989 the site has been wardened each breeding season. With management for the benefit of the terns numbers of all three species have steadily increased. Detailed research is carried out including studies on breeding behaviour productivity and feeding. A ringing programme has been in operation since the 1980s and this has produced important information on the movement of the birds in an international context. Rockabill also supports a nationally important population of Cepphus grylle and a small colony of Rissa tridactyla. The site is a known location for the observation of bird migration. Owing to its importance Rockabill is a designated Refuge for Fauna.	The Site consists of two small low-lying granitic islets situated c.7 km off the Dublin coast. The islands are separated by a narrow channel though are connected at low spring tides. A lighthouse manned until 1989 is situated on the main island. The main island known as the Lighthouse Island is vegetated by a scrubby sward of Lavatera arborea with a range of other maritime species such as Matricaria maritima Silene maritima Rumex spp. Cochlearia officinalis Atriplex spp. and Spergularia rupicola. Some exotic plants are present notably Hebe speciosa and Carpobrotus edulis. The smaller island known as the Bill is very exposed and is sparsely vegetated. The site includes all of the rocky shores to the low tide mark.
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Rogerstown Estuary is a typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota that accounts for 5.9% of the national total. It supports nationally important populations of a further 15 species and notably Calidris canutus (8.6% of national total) Tadorna tadorna (5.3% of national total) and Pluvialis squatarola (4.5% of national total). It is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants especially Calidris minuta Calidris ferruginea Philomachus pugnax and Tringa ochropus. Sterna albifrons has bred in the past but not recently. It includes populations of three Red Data Book plant species. Wintering birds are well monitored.	The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives freshwater from the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers both of which flow through an intensive agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. It has a wide salinity range from full sea water to near full fresh water. The estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in the site as these have ornithological or botanical interests. A section of shallow marine water is included in the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Baldoyle Bay is a typical eastern estuarine system with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats which have Zostera spp. It also has good salt marsh fringes where birds roost. The quality of habitats present is variable but generally good. The site supports a good diversity of wintering waterfowl and notably an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota. It has nationally important populations of Tadorna tadorna Anas acuta Charadrius hiaticula Pluvialis apricaria Pluvialis squatarola and Limosa lapponica. At high tide the shallow waters regularly attract species such as Podiceps cristatus and Mergus serrator. Sterna albifrons formerly bred at the site but not since the early 1990s.	The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives the flows of the Mayne and Sluice rivers both of which drain an agricultural / suburban catchment. Much of the estuary is sheltered from the sea by a large sand dune peninsula (now mostly a golf course). Sediments in the inner sheltered areas are mostly muds or muddy sands often with a high organic content. Towards Portmarnock Point the sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. In addition to the intertidal flats and salt marsh habitats a small area of sand hills and sandy beach at Portmarnock Point is included in the site.
004024	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary SPA	The site possesses extensive intertidal flats which support wintering waterfowl which are part of the overall Dublin Bay population. It regularly has an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota which feeds on Zostera noltii in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species: Haematopus ostralegus Charadrius hiaticula Calidris canutus Calidris alba Calidris alpina and Limosa lapponica. It is an important site for wintering gulls especially Larus ridibundus and Larus canus. South Dublin Bay is the premier site in Ireland for Larus melanocephalus with up to 20 birds present at times. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns including Sterna dougallii S. hirundo and S. paradisaea.	This site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. A portion of the shallow bay waters is also included. In the south bay the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km at their widest. The sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. The sands support the largest stand of Zostera noltii on the East Coast. Several permanent channels exist the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. The landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotrophic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The proximity of the site to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also important for educational and research purposes.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	The site supports good examples of both upland and woodland bird communities. It has breeding Falco columbarius and Falco peregrinus as well as Turdus torquatus and Lagopus lagopus both of the latter being Red-listed in Ireland. It is the only site in Ireland where Mergus merganser breeds regularly. It is important for rare breeding passerines of oakwoods notably Phoenicurus phoenicurus and Phylloscopus sibilatrix. It also has Sylvia borin and Sylvia atricapilla.	This is an extensive upland site comprising a substantial part of the Wicklow Mountains. The underlying geology of the site is mainly of Leinster granites flanked by Ordovician schists mudstones and volcanics. The area was subject to glaciation and features fine examples of glacial lakes deep valleys and moraines. Most of site is over 300 m with much ground over 600 m and the highest peak of Lugnaquillia at 925 m. The substrate over much of site is peat with poor mineral soil occurring on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree are features of the site. The dominant habitats present are blanket bog heaths and upland grassland. Fine examples of native Oak woodlands are found in the Glendalough area. The site which is within the Wicklow Mountains National Park is fragmented into about 20 separate parcels of land.
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	The site has a nationally important breeding colony of Phalacrocorax carbo which became established in the early 1990s. When taken together with the breeding populations on nearby Lambay and Ireland's Eye (also SPAs) this concentration is of international importance. The site also has nationally important breeding populations of Phalacrocorax aristotelis Larus argentatus and Larus marinus. In winter the site is visited by a good diversity of waterfowl. It has an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota and nationally important populations of Phalacrocorax carbo Calidris maritima and Arenaria interpres. Pluvialis apricaria occurs regularly but in relatively small numbers. Asio flammeus occurs regularly in winter. Bird populations have been well monitored in recent years.	The Skerries Islands is a group of three small uninhabited islands situated between 0.5 km and 1.5 km off the north Dublin coastline. Shenick's Island and St. Patrick's Island are of similar size with Colt Island being somewhat smaller. Shenick's Island is of most interest geologically being composed of Ordovician volcanics siltstones and shales on the boundary between the Carboniferous and the Silurian. All are low-lying islands with maximum heights from 8 m to 13 m above sea level. St. Patrick's Island and Colt Island have low cliffs while Shenick's Island has more extensive expanses of intertidal rocky shore and sand flats. Shenick's also has a shingle bar and is connected to the mainland at low tides. The vegetation of the islands is dominated by rank grasses and Brambles (Rubus spp.). The seas surrounding the islands to a distance of 200 m are included in the site. Shenick's Island is a Bird Reserve managed by BirdWatch Ireland.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000202	Howth Head SAC	The climate and landforms of Howth combined with proximity to Dublin have resulted in a site of great scientific and education interest. The flora is very diverse with several Red data book species and species of very restricted Irish distribution. The dry heath and sea cliff vegetation is extensive and well developed. A wide variety of seabirds nest on the marine cliffs. Many important scientific studies of the area have been published.	Howth is a peninsula of Cambrian quartzite and slate linked to the mainland by a raised beach. Most of the coast is sheer with many 30m or higher cliffs. Its climate is dry and warm by Irish standards, and this is reflected in it's flora and fauna. The proposed SAC occupies the eastern portion and summit of Howth. Much of the remaining area is urbanized or used for amenity. The greater part of the site consists of heathland and cliff.
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Site possesses an excellent diversity of coastal habitats. The North Bull Island dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast and is one of the few in Ireland that is actively accreting. It possesses extensive and mostly good quality examples of embryonic shifting marram and fixed dunes as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt marshes are well represented, and a particularly good marsh zonation is shown. The salt marshes grade into mudflats and sandflats some of which are dominated by annual Salicornia species. Petalophyllum ralfsii occurs at its only known station away from the western seaboard. The site has five Red Data Book vascular plant species and four Red Data Book bryophyte species. This is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl in Ireland with internationally important populations of Branta bernicla horta Calidris canutus and Limosa lapponica plus nationally important numbers of a further 14 species. 20% of the national total of Pluvialis squatarola occurs here. Formerly it had important colony of Sterna albifrons. North Dublin Bay is nationally important for three insect species. The scientific interests of the site have been well documented and future prospects are good owing to the various designations assigned to site.	The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5km long and 1km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. The sediment which forms the island is predominantly glacial in origin and siliceous in nature. Between the island and the mainland there occurs two sheltered intertidal areas which are separated by a solid causeway constructed in 1964. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. The interior of the island is excluded from the site as it has been converted to golf courses. The proximity of the North Bull Island to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also very important for educational and research purposes. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats. Sediment type is predominantly sand with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas. A typical macro-invertebrate fauna exists. Has the largest stand of Zostera on the east coast. Supports part of the important wintering waterfowl populations of Dublin Bay. Regularly has an internationally population of Branta bernicila horta plus nationally important numbers of at least a further 6 species including Limosa lapponica. Regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of Sterna terns including S. dougallii. The scientific interests of the site have been well documented.	This intertidal site extends from the South Wall at Dublin Port to the West Pier at Dun Laoghaire a distance of c. 5 km. At their widest the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km. The seaward boundary is marked by the low tide mark while the landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. Several permanent channels exist the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. A number of small streams and drains flow into the site. The proximity of the site to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also important for educational and research purposes.
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	The importance of the site lies in the presence of a number of rare plant and animal species and a rare habitat i.e. thermal mineral petrifying spring. The spring gives rise to a calcareous marsh the habitat for Vertigo angustior and Vertigo moulinsiana. This marsh is species-rich and holds a number of plant and insect species which are rare or locally uncommon in Ireland. Four Red Data Book plant species have been recorded from the site two of which Hypericum hirsutum and Viola hirta are legally protected. The woods at the eastern end of the site have some ornithological interest.	A river valley site which includes at its western end a large area of estate woodland and an artificial lake. The eastern section of the site includes a section of railway canal and aquaduct; it continues as far as Leixlip town. The site is underlain by carboniferous limestone over which has been laid a layer of glacial drift.
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	While the site has a good diversity of coastal habitats including fixed dunes most have been modified in some way. The containment of the main tidal channel has altered the tidal pattern which affects the functioning of the various estuarine habitats. Both dune systems were formerly far more extensive but much of the stable areas have now been converted to golf courses. Site is important for wintering waterfowl supporting nine species in nationally important numbers including Pluvialis apricaria an Annex I EU Birds Directive species. Sterna albifrons breeds or attempts to breed in most years.	This moderately sized coastal site which is situated below the town of Drogheda comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River a substantial river which drains a large catchment. On the seaward side the site extends north and south for several kilometres to include the remaining intact areas of dune systems at Baltray and Mornington as well as the adjacent beaches and intertidal sand flats. The main channel of the Boyne is contained by training walls for navigable purposes. As well as intertidal sand and mud flats the inner part of the site has salt marshes and Spartina swards.

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002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	The site comprises the largest complex of upland habitats in eastern Ireland with important examples of blanket bog wet heath and dry heath extensive in area and mostly of good quality. Alpine heath occurs at high levels along with calcareous and siliceous rocky habitats harbouring an arctic-alpine flora. A fine series of oligotrophic lakes occur, and some have Salvelinus alpinus. Several oakwoods of moderate quality typical of the dry acidic woods of eastern Ireland are found. Seven Red Data Book plant species occur including the rare Alchemilla alpina and Nitella gracilis at its only Irish station. The site supports significant populations of breeding Falco columbarius and Falco peregrinus. The site is important for rare breeding passerines of oakwoods notably Phoenicurus phoenicurus and Phylloscopus sibilatrix. The site also has breeding Turdus torquatus and Lagopus lagopus. Lutra lutra occurs on several of the riverine systems.	An extensive upland site comprising much of the Wicklow Mountains and extending into Co. Dublin. The solid geology is mainly Leinster granites flanked by Ordovician schists mudstones and volcanics. The area has been glaciated and features fine examples of high corrie lakes deep valleys and moraines. Most of the site is over 300m with much ground over 600m and the highest peak of Lugnaquillia at 925m. The site includes the headwaters of several major rivers including the Liffey the Dargle and the Slaney. The substrate over much of the site is peat with poor mineral soil on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree is a feature. The dominant habitats on the site are blanket bog heaths and upland grassland.
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Howth Head has important colonies of breeding seabirds with nationally important populations of Rissa tridactyla Alca torda and Cepphus grylle and a regionally important population of Uria aalge The colony has been monitored at intervals since the Operation Seafarer project in 1969/70 and most populations have increased since then. The cliffs also support a breeding pair of Falco peregrinus a species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site is easily accessible and has important amenity and educational value due to its proximity to Dublin City.	Howth Head is a rocky headland situated on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The peninsula is composed of Cambrian rock of the Bray Group the most conspicuous component being quartzite. The site comprises approximately 3 km of sea cliff which vary between about 60 m and 90 m in height. A typical maritime cliff flora occurs. Where the gradient allows shallow glacial drift supports a typical maritime flora and there is a fringe of coastal heath on the cliff tops. The marine area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base where seabirds bathe socialises, and feed is included within the site.
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Ireland's Eye is an important seabird colony with 11 species breeding regularly. It has nationally important populations of Phalacrocorax carbo Larus argentatus Larus marinus Rissa tridactyla Uria aalge and Alca torda. In addition the island has a recently established colony of Sula bassana which is one of only five in the country and the only one on the East coast.	Situated c.1.5 km north of Howth Ireland's Eye is a small uninhabited island. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive cliffs along the northern and eastern sides of the island reaching up to 69 m. A tall stack which is completely cut off from the main island at mid and high tide occurs at the eastern side of the cliffs. Elsewhere the island is covered by glacial drift. A sandy beach backed by shingle and low sand hills occurs at

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		It also has regionally important populations of Fulmarus glacialis Phalacrocorax aristotelis Cepphus grylle and a small colony of Fratercula arctica. It is a traditional site for Falco peregrinus though this species only breeds in some years. It supports two Red Data Book plant species Crambe maritima and Hyoscyamus niger. The seabird colony is monitored annually.	Carrigeen Bay on the western shore. A low-lying sparsely vegetated islet known as Thulla occurs a little south of the main island and an extensive area of bedrock shore is exposed at low tide to the south of the island. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. The seas to the north and east of the island (to a distance of 500 m) where seabirds feed bathe and socialise are included in the site. Owing to its proximity to the mainland the island is popular with day-trippers and also has educational value.
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	A typical eastern estuarine system with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Good diversity in sediment types. Has Zostera spp. Quality variable but generally good. Salt marshes are well represented and are at least of moderate quality. Has two Red Data Book plant species. Of importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla horta and nationally important populations of a further 6 species including Pluvialis apricaria and Limosa lapponica. Sterna albifrons formerly bred.	Site comprises a relatively small estuarine and bay system in north County Dublin. Receives the flows of the Mayne and Sluice rivers both of which drain an agricultural / suburban catchment. The inner part of the site is sheltered from the sea by a large sand dune peninsula though most of the dunes are now used as a golf course. Sediments in the inner sheltered areas are mostly muds or muddy sands often with a high organic content. Part of the tidal section of the Mayne River and adjoining brackish marshes are included in the site. The outer part of the site is exposed to the open sea and the sediments here are predominantly well-aerated sands. In addition to the intertidal and salt marsh habitats small areas of sand dunes and sandy beaches are included.
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Lambay is the largest and most isolated island on the east coast. Extensive heath formerly existed but this has been eliminated at the expense of improved pasture. Vegetated cliff is the most notable habitat - these are quite representative of eastern cliffs with diversity in height slope and aspect. The cliffs hold internationally important populations of seabirds especially Uria aalge. Anser anser winter in significant numbers. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905-06 and again in the early 1990's. This site provides year-round haul-out habitat for the Annex II seal species Halichoerus grypus and Phoch Vitulina and includes regionally significant breeding and moulting sites.	Lambay the largest east coast island lies 4 km off the Dublin coast. The underlying geology is dominated by igneous rocks (of andesitic type) and ash. Also present are shales and limestones of Silurian origin as well as some massive beds of Old Red Sandstone. The bedrock is exposed on the fringing cliffs and in rocky outcrops; elsewhere it is overlain by varying depths of glacial drift. The island is surrounded by steep cliffs on the north east and south sides. The west shore is low-lying and the land slopes gently eastwards to the summit in the centre of the island. Most of the western third of the island is intensively farmed while the rest is a mixture of less intensively grazed land rock outcrops scrub and bracken.

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		The foreshore surrounding the island holds examples of Reef habitat with typical biodiversity for the east coast.	There are small areas of woodland around Lambay castle and farm. Indications are that the waters close to Lambay are very important for marine life. The main component of this importance is the prevalence of both intertidal and subtidal reef habitat.
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	The site has an important example of intertidal sand and mud flats with Zostera spp. Their quality is variable but generally good. Salt marshes are well represented particularly Atlantic salt meadows and Salicornia flats. Most of the sand dune system is managed for a golf course but significant areas of fixed dunes and shifting white dunes remain. The site has Viola hirta a Red Data Book plant species. It is of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of Branta bernicla horta and nationally important populations of a further 14 species including Pluvialis apricaria. It also supports a regionally important population of Limosa lapponica. this site has educational value and has been the subject of a number of research projects.	The site is situated in north Co. Dublin between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. A railway viaduct built in the 1800s crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit known as "the island". This spit is now mostly converted to golf-course though some sand dunes and salt marshes remain. A section of bedrock shore extending towards Portmarnock is included as it represents the only continuous section through the fossiliferous Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Dublin Basin and is the type locality for several species of fossil coral.
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	The main channel of the Boyne contains a good example of alluvial woodland of the Salicetum albo-fragilis type which has developed on three alluvium islands. Alkaline fen vegetation is well represented at Lough Shesk where there is a very fine example of habitat succession from open water to raised bog. The Boyne and its tributaries is one of Ireland's premier game fisheries and offers a wide range of angling from fishing for spring salmon and grilse to sea trout fishing and extensive brown trout fishing. The site is one of the most important in eastern Ireland for Salmo salar and has very extensive spawning grounds. The site also has an important population of Lampetra fluviatilis though the distribution or abundance of this species is not well known. Lutra lutra is widespread throughout the site. Some of the grassland areas along the Boyne and Blackwater are used by a nationally important winter flock of Cygnus cygnus. Several Red Data Book plants occur within the	This site comprises most of the freshwater element of the River Boyne from upriver of the Boyne Aqueduct at Drogheda the Blackwater River as far as Lough Ramor and the principal Boyne tributaries notably the Deel Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers. This system drains a considerable area of Cos. Meath and Westmeath and smaller areas of Cavan and Louth. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part with areas of Upper Lower and Middle well represented. In the vicinity of Kells Silurian Quartzite is present while close to Trim are Carboniferous Shales and Sandstones. The rivers flow through a landscape dominated by intensive agriculture mostly of improved grassland but also cereals. Much of the river channels were subject to arterial drainage schemes in the past. Natural floodplains now exist along only limited stretches of river though often there is a fringe of reed swamp freshwater marsh wet grassland or deciduous wet woodland. Along some parts notably between Drogheda and Slane are stands of tall mature mixed woodland.

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		site with Pyrola rotundifolia Poa palustris and Juncus compressus. Also occurring are a number of Red Data Book animals notably Meles meles Martes martes and Rana temporaria. The River Boyne is a designated Salmonid Water under the EU Freshwater Fish Directive.	Substantial areas of improved grassland and arable land are included in site for water quality reasons. There are many medium to large sized towns adjacent to but not within the site.
004025	Broadmeadow /Swords Estuary SPA	The site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl and supports a particularly good diversity of species. It has an internationally important population of Branta bernicla hrota (4.8% of national total) and nationally important populations of a further 12 species. Of particular note are the populations of Tadorna tadorna (3.0% of national total) Anas acuta (2.9% of national total) Mergus serrator (2.8% of national total) Pluvialis squatarola (2.7% of national total) and Calidris canutus (3.7% of national total). The site is one of the few in eastern Ireland where substantial numbers of Bucephala clangula occur. It has a regionally important population of Limosa lapponica. The site is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants especially Calidris ferruginea and Philomachus pugnax. It supports a regular flock of non-breeding Cygnus olor.	The site is situated in north Co. Dublin between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. A railway viaduct built in the 1800s crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well-sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit known as "the island". This spit is now mostly converted to golf-course. The outer part empties almost completely at low tide and there are extensive intertidal flats. Salt marshes occur in parts of the outer estuary and in the extreme inner part of the inner estuary.
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	This is an important east coast site with nationally important populations of Pluvialis apricaria Haematopus ostralegus Charadarius hiaticula Calidris cantus Calidris alba and Larus argentatus. The population of Calidris canutus and Calidris alba are of particular note as they represent 4% and 3.8% of the respective all-Ireland totals. A range of other waterfowl species also occur including Branta bernicla hrota as well as Larus gulls. The site is of most importance as a roost area for the birds but also provides feeding habitat.	The site comprises the estuary of the River Nanny and sections of the shoreline to the north and south of the estuary (c.3 km in length). The estuarine channel which extends inland for almost 2 km is narrow and well sheltered. Sediments are muddy in character and edged by saltmarsh and freshwater marsh/wet grassland. The shoreline which is approximately 500 m in width to the low tide mark comprises beach and intertidal habitats. It is a well-exposed shore with coarse sand sediments. The well-developed beaches which are backed in places by clay cliffs provide high tide roosts for the birds. The village of Laytown occurs in the northern side of the River Nanny estuary.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	The site has important examples of petrifying springs. The physical and chemical properties of the springs have been studied. Good examples of orchid rich calcareous grassland including Pseudorchis albida (legally protected) and Orchis morio (Red Data Book species)are found. The quality of grassland is variable owing to agricultural improvement. Molinia meadows are also represented. Several other Red Data Book plant species occur along with a host of rare or scarce plant species for Co. Dublin. The botany of this site has been well studied since the 19th century. The site has Alcedo atthis and is important for bats with four Red Data Book species present (Pipistrellus pipistrellus Nyctalus leisleri Myotis daubentoni Plecotus auritus).	Glenasmole Valley lies at the northern foothills of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. It is a glaciated valley with drift deposits consisting of fluvioglacial sands and gravels of varying thickness and rich in Carboniferous limestone occurring on the slopes. Spring lines occur along both sides of the northern part of the valley. The River Dodder flows through the valley and within the site the river has been impounded to form two reservoirs. Associated with the reservoirs are areas of swamp and marsh vegetation. The valley is heavily wooded mostly with mixed woodland of both deciduous and coniferous species but also some native woodland. Dry calcareous pasture grassland improved to varying degrees is a main habitat of the valley sides and occurs in association with wet grassland and in places of seepage fen or marsh type vegetation.
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Island has a small though significant example of vegetated stony or shingle habitat of the type which fringes sandy beaches. It also contains an example of vegetated sea cliffs and has two Red Data Book species Crambe maritima and Hyoscyamus niger. Excellent diversity of breeding seabirds (up to 12 species) with four species in numbers of national importance and also a recently established gannet (Sula bassana) colony the only one on the east coast. Traditional site for Falco peregrinus.	Situated c. 1.5 km north of Howth Ireland’s Eye is a small uninhabited island. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywhackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive cliffs along the northern and eastern sides of the island reaching up to 69 m. Elsewhere the island is covered by glacial drift. A sandy beach backed by shingle and low sand hills occurs at Carrigeen Bay on the western shore. An extensive area of bedrock shore is exposed at low tide to the south of the island. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. Owing to its proximity to the mainland the island is popular with day-trippers and also has educational value.
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Lambay is one of the most important seabird colonies in Ireland with 12 species breeding regularly. It supports internationally important populations of Phalacrocorax carbo Phalacrocorax aristotelis Uria aalge and Alca torda and nationally important populations of Fulmarus glacialis Larus argentatus Larus fuscus Larus marinus and Rissa tridactyla. Cliff habitat for nesting seabirds is very extensive and of high quality. Other notable breeding birds are Haematopus ostralegus (largest concentration in the region) Tadorna tadorna and	Lambay Island lies approximately 4 km off the north Dublin coastline and is separated by a channel of 10-13 m in depth. East of Lambay the water deepens rapidly into the Irish Sea basin. The island has an area of 250 ha above high tide mark. The island is the remains of a volcanic island. Most rocks are divisible into two groups - those formed by igneous activity and those of sedimentary origin. Soils are generally shallow and are derived from glacial tills of Irish Sea origin. The shallow soils are peaty on high exposed ground and above the cliffs.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Falco peregrinus. The island supports a nationally important wintering flock of Anser anser and a range of other wintering waterfowl though in relatively low numbers. Lambay is an important breeding site for Halichoerus grypus. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905/06. Breeding and wintering birds are now well-monitored.	The island is well raised above sea-level with about two-thirds above the 50 m contour. On the western side of the island the land rises gently from a bedrock shoreline. Cobble storm beaches are associated with this shore and at low tide sandflats are exposed within the harbour and below a section of the rocky shore. The northern eastern and most of the southern shorelines consist of steep cliffs varying from about 15 m to 50 m in height. These are backed by vegetated slopes along most of their length. Several small streams occur. The predominant land use on the island nowadays is grazing for cattle. Most of the central and eastern part of the island was improved for grazing in the 1950s and is now semi-improved pasture interspersed with outcropping rock Bramble (Rubus sp.) and occasional Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and scrub. The low-lying western third is more fertile and is used for grazing and silage or hay production. The habitations which comprise a castle cottages and farm complex occur in the western sector. A herd of Dama dama roams the island.
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	The Boyne Estuary is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl on the east coast. It has a total of 10 species with populations of national importance - of particular note is that it supports 7.0% of the national total of Calidris canutus and 4.0% of the total for Pluvialis apricaria. Other species which have populations of national importance include Tadorna tadorna Haematopus ostralegus Vanellus vanellus Limosa limosa Tringa totanus and Arenaria interpres. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the birds. Sterna albifrons bred in the past but successful breeding has not occurred since 1996.	This moderately-sized coastal site which is situated below the town of Drogheda comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River a substantial river which drains a large catchment. Apart from one section which is over 1 km wide the width is mostly less than 500 m. The main river channel which is navigable and dredged is defined by training walls the latter being breached in places. Intertidal flats occur on the sides of the channelled river. The sediments vary from fine muds in the innermost areas to sandy muds or sands towards the mouth. The linear stretches of intertidal flats to the north and south of the river mouth are mainly sands. Intertidal areas are fringed by salt marshes in the inner sheltered areas. Spartina is frequent on the flats and salt marshes.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Site is of importance for both breeding and staging Sterna terns. There is a well-established colony of Sterna hirundo and smaller numbers of Sterna paradisaea. Sterna dougallii bred in 2003 and 2004 one of only three known sites in the country - this came about after several years of conservation management aimed at attracting the species. The site along with other parts of south Dublin Bay is used by the three Sterna tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. The origin of the birds is likely to be the Co. Dublin breeding sites though numbers also suggest birds from other sites perhaps outside the state. The site also has breeding Larus marinus Tadorna tadorna and Haematopus ostralegus. The site is known to be frequented in winter by significant numbers of Arenaria interpres and Calidris maritima, but recent count data is unavailable.	Site comprises Dalkey Island Lamb Island Maiden Rock the intervening rocks and reefs between Dalkey Island Lamb Island and Clare Rock and the sea area around Maiden Rock to a distance of 100 m. Dalkey Island which is the largest in the group lies ca.400m off Sorrento Point and is separated by a deep channel. The island is low-lying the highest point at c.15m is marked by a Martello Tower. Soil cover consists mainly of thin peaty layers though in a few places there are boulder clay deposits. Vegetation cover is low consisting mainly of grasses. Lamb Island lies to the north of Dalkey Island attached at low-tided by a rocky reef. It has thin soil cover and a sparse vegetation cover. Further north lies Maidens Rock a bare angular granite rock up to 5m high. There is no vegetation cover. Dalkey Island is grazed by a herd of feral goats.
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA supports nationally important numbers of Alcedo atthis. Other species which occur within the site include Cygnus olor Anas crecca Anas platyrhynchos Phalacrocorax carbo Ardea cinerea Gallinula chloropus Gallinago gallinago and Riparia riparia.	The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA is a long linear site that comprises stretches of the River Boyne and several of its tributaries: most of the site is in Co Meath but it extends also into Counties Cavan Louth and Westmeath. It includes the following river sections: The River Boyne from the M1 motorway bridge west of Drogheda to the junction with the Royal Canal west of Longwood Co Meath; the River Blackwater from its junction with the River Boyne in Navan to the junction with Lough Ramor in Co Cavan; the Tremblestown River (and Athboy River) from the junction with the River Boyne at Kilnagross Bridge to the bridge in Athboy Co Meath; the Stoneyford River from its junction with the River Boyne to Stonestone Bridge in Co. Westmeath; the River Deel from its junction with the River Boyne to Cummer Bridge Co. Westmeath. The site includes the river channel and marginal vegetation.

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
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	E01, K02.03, D01.02, E03, K03.06, J02.01.02, G02.01, F03.01, G01.02, I01, X, G01.01.02, F02.03.01	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Eutrophication (natural), Roads, motorways, Discharges, Antagonism with domestic animals, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Golf course, Hunting, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Non-motorized nautical sports, Bait digging or collection
000202	Howth Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.03, G01.02, I01, J01.01, X, C01.01.01, D01.01, C01, E01, G05.04	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Burning down, No threats or pressures, Sand and gravel quarries, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Mining and quarrying, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Vandalism
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) [1365], Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	E01, F02.03, X, E02, A04, F03.01, G01.01, A03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing, No threats or pressures, Industrial or commercial areas, Grazing, Hunting, Nautical sports, Mowing or cutting of grassland
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	E01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G01.01, G01.03, I01, G01.02, A08, G02.01, X, F03.01, D01.05	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Roads, motorways, Nautical sports, Motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation, Golf course, No threats or pressures, Hunting, Bridge, viaduct

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii) [1395], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	E01, G02.01, A04, J01.01, K03.06, F02.03, I01, G01.01, E02, E03, F02.03.01, H01.03, H01.09, G01.02, G05.05	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Golf course, Grazing, Burning down, Antagonism with domestic animals, Leisure fishing, Invasive non-native species, Nautical sports, Industrial or commercial areas, Discharges, Bait digging or collection, Other point source pollution to surface water, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	D01.02, A07, E01.03, K01.01, I01, X, A04, F02.03.01, G02.01, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, J02.12.01, A08, G01.02	Roads, motorways, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Dispersed habitation, Erosion, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Grazing, Bait digging or collection, Golf course, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Nautical sports, Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Fertilisation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	K02.02, E02, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, D01.02, E01, K02, G01.01.02, D01.01, F02.03.01, H03, M01, G01.02	Accumulation of organic material, Industrial or commercial areas, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Nautical sports, Roads, motorways, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Non-motorized nautical sports, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Bait digging or collection, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	A04, B02.01.02, A04.02.03, A08, F02.03, H02.07, B02.02, A04.02.02, B01.02, B01.01, E01.02, H01.08, D01, J02, A03.03, A04.02.01, C01.03, H01.05, A03, I01, D01.03	Grazing, Forest replanting (non native trees), Non intensive horse grazing, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, Forestry clearance, Non intensive sheep grazing, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Forest planting on open ground (native trees), Discontinuous urbanisation, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Roads, paths and railroads, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Abandonment or lack of mowing , Non intensive cattle grazing, Peat extraction, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Invasive non-native species, Car parcs and parking areas
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014], Desmoulin`s whorl snail (Vertigo moulinsiana) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	E01.03, A08, A04, B, D01.02, E01.01, J02.05.02, A10.01	Dispersed habitation, Fertilisation, Grazing, Sylviculture, forestry, Roads, motorways, Continuous urbanisation, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330], Estuaries [1130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120]	D01.05, E01, G05, H01, J02.02, I01, E05, J02.12.01, K02, D01.01, L07, J02.12, G03, J03.03, J02.01.03, J02, E03.03, G01.02, G01.03.02, G05.04, E03.01	Bridge, viaduct, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Other human intrusions and disturbances , Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Removal of sediments (mud...), Invasive non-native species, Storage of materials, Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Storm, cyclone, Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, Interpretative centres, Reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Disposal of inert materials, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				Off-road motorized driving, Vandalism, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	D01.01, B06, G01, G04.01, B02.05, J01.01, G01.02, K04.05, E03.01, E01, G01.03.02, G05.09, G05.01, G02.09, F04.02, G05.07, A04, K01.01, C01.03, A05.02, F03, G05.06, G01.04, I01, L05, F03.02.02, G05.04	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Grazing in forests or woodland, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Military manoeuvres, Non- intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), Burning down, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Damage by herbivores (including game species), Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Off-road motorized driving, Fences, fencing, Trampling, overuse, Wildlife watching, Collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, Grazing, Erosion, Peat extraction, Stock feeding, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, Invasive non-native species, Collapse of terrain, landslide, Taking from nest (e.g. falcons), Vandalism
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	J01, G01.02, G02.09, G01.01, G05.01, X, A04.03	Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Wildlife watching, Nautical sports, Trampling, overuse, No threats or pressures, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) [1106], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099]	A01, A03, E02, J02.15, A10.01, D01.05, E05, J02.05.02, G01, G02.10, B01.02, A08, C01.01, J02, H01, G05, J02.10, A07, E03.04, J02.11, I01, G05.06,	Cultivation, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Industrial or commercial areas, Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Bridge, viaduct, Storage of materials, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other sport or leisure complexes, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Fertilisation, Sand and gravel extraction , Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
			A05.02, D01.02, E03.02, E01.04	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Other human intrusions and disturbances , Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Other discharges, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Invasive non-native species, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Stock feeding, Roads, motorways, Disposal of industrial waste, Other patterns of habitation
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) [1351], Reefs [1170]	H06.01, D02, F02.02, X, D03.02, E03, J02.02, J02.11	Noise nuisance, noise pollution, Utility and service lines, Professional active fishing , No threats or pressures, Shipping lanes, Discharges, Removal of sediments (mud...), Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]	D03.02, E01.04, D01.02, G01.01, G01.02, D01.05, G03, G02.01, E01.01, E03, F02.03.01, E02	Shipping lanes, Other patterns of habitation, Roads, motorways, Nautical sports, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Bridge, viaduct, Interpretative centres, Golf course, Continuous urbanisation, Discharges, Bait digging or collection, Industrial or commercial areas

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004014	Rockabill SPA	Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192]	G01.01, D06	Nautical sports, Other forms of transportation and communication
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156]	E01.03, A04, I01, G01.01, G02.01, E03.02, E03.01, F02.03.01, J02.01, A08, F03.01	Dispersed habitation, Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Nautical sports, Golf course, Disposal of industrial waste, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Bait digging or collection, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Fertilisation, Hunting
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]	F02.03.01, J02.01.02, G02.01, A08, E01, F03.01, D01.02, K02.03, I01, G01.02	Bait digging or collection, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Golf course, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Hunting, Roads, motorways, Eutrophication (natural), Invasive non-native species, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Light-bellied Brent Goose	E01, F02.03.01, F02.03, K02.03, E03, G01.01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G01.02, E02	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Bait digging or collection, Leisure fishing, Eutrophication (natural), Discharges, Nautical sports, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Roads, motorways, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Industrial or commercial areas

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		(Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]		
004025	Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069]	G01.01, I01, J02.01.02, D01.04, E02, D01.05, D01.01, G01.02, E01, A08	Nautical sports, Invasive non-native species, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Railway lines, TGV, Industrial or commercial areas, Bridge, viaduct, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Fertilisation
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	G03, C01.03, G01.02, A04, D01.01, B	Interpretative centres, Peat extraction, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Sylviculture, forestry
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200]	A03, F03.01, E01.03, G01.01, A04, D03.02	Mowing or cutting of grassland, Hunting, Dispersed habitation, Nautical sports, Grazing, Shipping lanes

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) [A195], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F02.03, F01, J02.11, J02.05, E01, G01.02, J02.01.02, I01, G02.01	Leisure fishing, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Invasive non-native species, Golf course
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184]	F02.03, G01.02	Leisure fishing, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169], Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046]	G01.02	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]	E01.01, G01.02	Continuous urbanisation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea) [A194], Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii) [A192], Common tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193]	G01.02, E01, A04, G01.01	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Nautical sports
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis) [A229]	E01, J02, X, D01.02, E01.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, No threats or pressures, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation

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
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior)	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (Vertigo moulinsiana)	[1016]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
River Lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
Salmon (Salmo salar)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
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.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
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.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (Spartina anglica); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Harbour Porpoise(Phocoena phocoena)	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Otter (Lutra lutra)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); unting; 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.
Grey Seal(Halichoerus grypus)	[1364]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Seal(Phoca vitulina)	[1365]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Petalwort(Petalophyllum ralfsii)	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	[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.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes(Ammophila arenaria)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing: non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
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
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, over burning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa(Violetalia calaminariae)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
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.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
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.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (Epilobium brunnescens).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
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.

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
A009	Northern Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A017	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo carbo	D01	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A018	European Shag	Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water 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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A052	Teal	Anas crecca	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
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
A056	Northern Shoveler	Anas clypeata	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
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
A098	Merlin	Falco columbarius	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Renewable abiotic energy use, Changes in biotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A103	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus peregrinus	C03, F03, J03, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in biotic conditions
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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
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
A144	Sanderling	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
A148	Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima maritima	C03, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, 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
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	Limosa lapponica	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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A160	Eurasian Curlew	Numenius arquata arquata	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	Tringa totanus	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
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	Larus ridibundus	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
A183	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	Larus fuscus graellsii	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A184	European Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A192	Roseate Tern	Sterna dougallii dougallii	C03, D01, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
A193	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	Sterna paradisaea	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A195	Little Tern	Sterna albifrons albifrons	C03, D01, I01, I02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Invasive non-native species, Problematic native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A199	Guillemot	Uria aalge	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A200	Razorbill	Alca torda	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A204	Atlantic Puffin	Fratercula arctica	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A229	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	A11, D01, G01, H01, I01, J02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions

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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 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 Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Appendix 2: Table 1: Other Plans and Programmes

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Level			
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	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.	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.	Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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	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 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.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: • a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

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		• set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk; • set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure.	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: • an integrated approach; • best available techniques; • flexibility; and • public participation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.	The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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	It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.	The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans. Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))	Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target and is expected to be the main contributor. Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.	Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise	This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and

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Directive (2014/94/EU)	dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	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 refuelling points, and user information requirements.	align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures. EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs. The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services. Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy. Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering. National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits. Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it. Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning. In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions. The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans. Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8. When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.	
UK Marine Policy Statement	Achieving a sustainable marine economy Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Living within environmental limits Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: • Promote sustainable economic development; • Enable the UK's to move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of • climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and • Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.	The Marine Act comprises eight key elements: • Marine Management Organisation (MMO); • Strategic Marine Planning System; • Streamlined Marine Licensing System; • Marine Nature Conservation; • Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement; • Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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		• Coastal Access; • Coastal and Estuarine Management.	framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes.	The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland's seas based on a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below: • Marine Planning; • Nature Conservation; • Marine Licensing.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020 and restoring them in so far as feasible.	Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover: • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity; • Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure; • Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry; • Sustainable management of fish stocks; • Reducing invasive alien species; • Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back	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	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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme,

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into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 and contains specific actions and commitments.	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.	etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention	links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and	sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them;	Where new land use developments or activities

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for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	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.	occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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			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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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 Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.	term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).	Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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(EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	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.	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.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	Groundwater Directive Dangerous Substances Directive		
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.	
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		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.	
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	The aim of the European Union's ambitious Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.	The Directive provides various requirements, including: Completion of an initial assessment of Irish marine waters; Establishment of establish environmental targets and indicators;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Establishment of a monitoring programme; Establishment of a programme of measures; and Implementation of the programme of measures and monitoring programme. Implementation of the Directive is contributed towards by a set of detailed criteria and methodological standards that were revised in 2017 leading to a Commission Decision on "laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment, and repealing Decision 2010/477/EU". Annex III "Indicative lists of characteristics, pressures and impacts" of the Directive was amended in 2017.	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's	The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
of Europe (Granada 1995)	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 affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.	align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	(I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural	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	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

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Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	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.	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.	and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.	Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment- related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): • Better implementation of legislation; • Better information by improving the knowledge base; • More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy; • Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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		• Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: ○ To make the Union's cities more sustainable. ○ To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	framework for environmental protection and management.
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 Caucus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: ○ Mitigation; ○ Adaptation; ○ Technology; ○ Financing.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.		– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.	
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

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		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	and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy; • Eutrophication Strategy; • Hazardous Substances Strategy; • Offshore Industry Strategy; • Radioactive Substances Strategy;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme. These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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: • 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; • 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; • the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); • the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; • 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

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			and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment	The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows: • Compact Growth • Enhanced Regional Accessibility • Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	- from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.	• Sustainable Mobility • A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills • High-Quality International Connectivity • Enhanced Amenity and Heritage • Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society • Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources • Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In Preparation]	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.	In preparation.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	The core principle 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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		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.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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).	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.	– 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I 296 of 2009)	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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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(Groundwater) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	These Regulations, which give effect to Irelands 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. 79 of 2008)	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	The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	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.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I 351 of 2011)	This Regulation defines further the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Further defines the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Climate Action Plan 2023	The Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.	The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		Strong reporting mechanisms	
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	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 NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost efficient manner for consumers.	This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable: • energy challenge to 2020: • Increasing on and offshore wind, • Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, • Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal,	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy s activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs sector plays in job creation and economic	• Growing sustainable transport; and • Building out robust and efficient networks.	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues: • 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.	National climate policy in Ireland: Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity; Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future; Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	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.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

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	promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	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.	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid 's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017 - 2022	EirGrid 's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland. "Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."	Grid25, EirGrid 's roadmap to uprate 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

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		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 achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management
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; and 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2030 [Awaiting publication]	"This multi-annual National Strategic Plan Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2022 – 2030) (NSPSA) overlaps with the EU's new 'Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030', as well as the programming period (2021 to 2027) of the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). As such, this plan provides the strategic vision and framework for funding under EMFAF, as well as other EU and national initiatives."	Develop 'Designated Marine Area Plans' (DMAPs) for aquaculture to ensure that the sector is championed in Ireland's Marine Spatial Plan to facilitate investment in different forms of sustainable aquaculture. More vigilant and responsive monitoring if aquatic diseases and food safety risks. Develop a comprehensive human capacity plan for Irish aquaculture to promote the sector as an attractive career option, develop leadership, management and business capacity in the sector and provide the necessary skills required over the strategy time period.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		Provide coordinated messaging on the sustainable, low carbon nature of Irish aquaculture production, supported by independent certification and open dialogue.	
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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			framework for environmental protection and management.
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

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			– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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, child care 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: "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."	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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following: • environmental, social and economic issues: • Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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		• Climate change and related impacts; • Communities and health; • Cultural heritage; • Marine environment and biodiversity; • Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.	framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019 - 2021	Includes a total of 27 actions to be addressed in the period between now and 2018 aimed at securing continued growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment.	23 actions address a range of key issues, including the marketing of Ireland as a visitor destination overseas, visitor access to and within Ireland, the effective presentation of Irish culture, sport, and events to visitors, the role of Local Authorities in supporting tourism, visitor accommodation capacity, and skills development in the tourism sector. The actions are directed at specific tourism stakeholders in the public and private sectors, all of whom are expected to proactively work towards completion of each action within the specified timeframe.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

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			objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism 2020: Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020	Northern Irelands Tourism Strategy until 2020 Vision is to "Create the new Northern Ireland experience and get it on everyone's destination wish list" Details an Action Plan to achieving targets for People, Products and Places, Promotion and Partnership	Sets targets for: • Increasing visitor numbers; • Increasing tourism earnings; • Accelerating visitor spend; • Targeting specific markets and segments; • Supporting indigenous high quality businesses; • Being visitor inspired. Plan provides for development of at least 22 key sites on Causeway Coastal Route	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: To reduce overall travel demand.	Others lower level aims include: • reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

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	To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. To reduce transport emissions. To improve accessibility to transport.	• ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking; • improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies; • strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets.	and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: Security of Supply Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply	The underpinning Strategic Goals are: • Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand; • Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland; • Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation; • Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		• Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production; • Being prepared for energy supply disruptions.	
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland.	The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.	To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

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		• A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)		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.	framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)	Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.	Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Government (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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• 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.	framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Services Act 2007 Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012 Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013	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 waste water 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 in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. • 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.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		• 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.	
Irish Water's (now known as Uisce Eireann) Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term.	Six strategic objectives as follows: • Meet Customer Expectations; • Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply; • Provide Effective Management of Wastewater; • Protect and Enhance the Environment; • Support Social and Economic Growth; • Invest in the Future.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-vision 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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri- environment Scheme (GLAS)		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.	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	Measures include the following: • Afforestation and Creation of Woodland; • NeighbourWood Scheme; • Forest Roads; • Reconstitution Scheme; • Woodland Improvement Scheme; • Native Woodland Conservation Scheme; • Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions; • Producer Groups; • Innovative Forest Technology; • Forest Genetic Reproductive Material; • Forest Management Plans.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
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 responsible. • 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management 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.	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.	environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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 2009/28/EC: 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	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.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed	Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020. Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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			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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework For 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 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2016-2035)	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. The Vision Statement: "The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas." Full SEA and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken on this Strategy	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Transport Strategy for the Cork Metropolitan Area 2040	The Strategy addresses all transport modes, and its objective will be to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Cork Metropolitan Area, over the next two decades	It will be used to inform transport investment levels and investment prioritisation over both the longer and shorter terms and will be able to inform sustainable integrated land use and transport policy formulation at the strategic (Metropolitan Area) level and at the local level.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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	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.	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.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

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			environmental protection and management.
Port Masterplans (such as Dublin Port Masterplan 2012-2040 and 2017 Review)	The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation. The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies.	Not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP)	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities"	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes	Outlines planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives). Strategic framework 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 specific Local Authority area.	Identifies future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protects and enhances amenities and environment. Guides planning authority in assessing proposals. Aims to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aims to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies	Promotes the maintenance and improvement of green infrastructure in an area.	not applicable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.		environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plans	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance. Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity. Aims to increase awareness.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Plans	Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.	Manage and promote heritage as well as increase awareness. Aim to conserve and protect heritage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			– 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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Waste Management Plans	These plans (for the Connacht-Ulster, Southern, and Eastern-Midlands regions) give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Climate Change Action Plans 2019 - 2024	Dublin's four local authorities have joined together to develop Climate Change Action Plans as a collaborative response to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have, on the Dublin Region and its citizens. While	The Climate Change Action Plan features a range of actions across five key areas - Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource Management - that collectively address the four targets of this plan:	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	each plan is unique to its functional area, they are unified in their approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and their commitment to lead by example in tackling this global issue.	• A 33% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2020; • A 40% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030; • To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change - related events; • To actively engage and inform citizens on climate change.	combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.
Noise Action Plans	The Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.

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Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council

Fingal County Council

Draft Climate Action Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

2024
2029

LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

SEA Environmental Report

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Date: **September 2023**

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SEA Environmental Report for the Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 for Fingal County Council

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the Non- Technical Summary of the environmental report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan (herein referred to as the 'Plan' or 'LACAP') 2024-2029 for the Fingal functional area. The purpose of this SEA is to identify and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of implementation of the LACAP.

Background

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 (herein referred to as the 'Climate Act') sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period. Given the scale and nature of the LACAP, environmental effects are likely, and therefore SEA is required to be undertaken on the Plan.

Approach to SEA

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

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

The SEA process runs in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process, which an assessment process focusing on the potential effects of a plan or project on sites designated for nature protection known as ‘European Sites.’

The Plan

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAP should have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan should be defined by local authorities for their own organisation which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the Draft LACAP will be from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It must be consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans must also be aligned with their LACAP.

The overall vision of the Draft LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the Draft LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.

1. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
2. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.

The Environmental Baseline

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

The following Environmental Components were considered during this evaluation:

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

For clarity and succinctness, and to aid the understanding of non-technical readers, only a brief and non-technical summary of the key issues associated with the environmental baseline relevant to the Draft LACAP has been provided here.

Section 4 of the main body of the SEA Environmental Report contains further detail on baseline environmental characteristics, including a variety of details environmental mapping, for those who wish to develop a more in-depth understanding of the environmental baseline.

Population and Human Health – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the energy requirement within the county.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the decarbonising zone.
- Potential visual effect of green infrastructure development.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Route selection and classification criteria are a key consideration in the development of blueways and greenways within the Draft LACAP due to the largely linear nature of these developments.
- The potential for effects on non-designated biodiversity features e.g. important habitats and species outside designated sites - particularly with regard to fragmentation, barriers to movement and displacement.
- The potential for effects on protected areas: National and European sites (e.g. SAC, SPAs, RAMSAR), National sites (e.g. NHAs) and other Natural Heritage Sites and Conservation Interest Sites e.g. refuge for fauna or flora, wildfowl reserves.
- The potential to spread invasive species.
- The potential for biodiversity enhancement.

Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Effects of green infrastructure (i.e. blueways, greenways) and renewable energy farm developments on areas of designated landscape quality and scenic views etc.
- Sensitivity of the landscape to change from green infrastructure development.

Cultural Heritage – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- The potential impact of the development of green infrastructure on archaeological and architectural heritage.
- No existing conflicts with legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage have been identified.

Soils – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Potential for impacts on soil resources and offshore sediment transport.
- Potential impacts to soils (land) vulnerable to erosion.
- Potential for unearthing contaminated material.

Land Use – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Potential constraints on sea fisheries, both during construction and operation of infrastructure projects (i.e. onshore and offshore wind farms) associated with the Draft LACAP.
- Potential constraints on other sectors such as agricultural, forestry and fisheries, primarily related to construction and operation of infrastructure projects (i.e. solar farms, blueways) associated with the Draft LACAP.

Air Quality and Noise – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Blueway developments, particularly during the construction phase, may have a temporary negative impact on air quality and create noise pollution.
- Wind farm developments may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.

Water – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Potential pressures and impacts on water body status, water usage and flood risk from the construction of renewable energy and blueway projects i.e. increased sedimentation, groundwater recharge and accidental spillages.

Material Assets – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Disruptions to existing transport infrastructure through the development of alternative options such as active travel routes could occur.
- Demands for increased renewable infrastructure and associated connection networks.
- Visual impact of wind developments on the coastline.
- Effects on sensitive receptors with increased demands for active travel/green/renewable infrastructure, in particular during the construction phase.
- The potential for effects on existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development.

Tourism and Recreation – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- Green infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.

- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering.

Climate Change – Key Issues relating to the Draft LACAP

- The Draft LACAP will contribute to the targets, set out in the Climate Action Plan 2023.
- The potential impact of changes in climate including flooding and temperature increases should be factored into the Draft LACAP.

Strategic Environmental Objectives

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

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

All SEOs applicable to the Draft LACAP are presented in the table below.

Strategic Environmental Objectives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.1
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.

[1] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.
	B5	Go beyond biodiversity protection to deliver biodiversity enhancement, wherever possible, in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface waters.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects on effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) by 2050 within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change

Description and Evaluation of Plan Alternatives

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

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

The following reasonable alternatives to the Draft LACAP were identified:

- Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach: Prioritise reducing GHG emissions from largest GHG emitting sectors to mitigate against climate change impacts.
- Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach: Adopt a multi-pronged approach and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.
- Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current Draft LACAP): Adopt a multi-pronged approach - that has a strong community engagement emphasis - and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.

An evaluation of the potential effects of the reasonable alternatives on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A summary of this evaluation is presented below:

- Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach - will lead to some positive environmental effects and will result in the reduction of GHG emissions in the sectors that contribute most in terms of GHG emission in the County - the Residential and Transport sectors. It is less likely that this alternative will deliver the wide-ranging climate mitigation and offsetting related action required to fully realise GHG emission reduction potential in the County. It is also less likely this alternative would define a wide range of climate adaptation measures that would fully protect biodiversity, heritage resources, environmental receptors and people from climate change risks. This alternative approach may generate several negative environmental effects, which would not be counterbalanced by the positive environmental effects associated with Alternatives 2 and 3.
- Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach - and Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - will both broadly deliver suitably wide ranging and effective climate action. These alternatives have the potential to generate multiple positive environmental effects, including a reduction in GHG emissions at organisational, community and sectoral levels, in addition to a variety of other environmental benefits. These alternatives will place a balanced emphasis on both climate mitigation and adaptation action, ensuring climate change related environmental risks are adequately understood and managed at community level.

- Alternative 3 has the best potential to deliver effective climate action given its holistic, wide encompassing nature; and given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level. Alternative 3 has better potential there to fully realise potential environmental effects than Alternative 2.

Reasonable Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - therefore constitutes the preferred alternative or preferred plan.

Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Preferred LACAP on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A concise and non-technical summary of the key environmental effects associated with plan implementation is presented below:

- The variety of climate actions defined in the plan, including organisational and community-based actions are likely to positive effect the climate environment
- The plan is broadly supportive of different forms of community and local area based renewable energy development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.
- In the absence of appropriate mitigation, community and local area renewable energy development that might be supported by plan actions, including any associated ancillary and linear infrastructure, has the potential to have a variety of unintended negative environmental effects, including effects on local human receptors, biodiversity, landscape character and visual amenity, and the receiving noise environment.
- The plan supports the increased use of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting potentially across a wide geographic area. In absence of appropriate mitigation, the wide use of such lighting may lead to adverse effects on sensitive nocturnal species.
- Several plan actions are supportive of the upgrading/retrofitting of buildings to improve energy performance. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, such actions may negatively affect the status of protected structures.
- The plan supports the carrying out of a range of flood alleviation and resilience action that will have a positive environmental effect on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of this action has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events.
- The carrying out of the range flood alleviation and resilience action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on water and biodiversity environments.
- The plan supports the carrying out of a variety of coastal protection related action, including action intended on mitigating coastal flood or erosion risk. These range of actions have the potential to have positive effects on biodiversity, water quality and the soils environment.
- The carrying out of coastal protection related action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on the water or biodiversity environment.
- Plan actions support better resource management and the circular economy at organisational, community and local area level, which can potentially lead to improvement resource efficiency and reduced lifecycle GHG emissions associated with material production.
- The inappropriate or improper implementation of waste management related action could have unintended, negative environmental and nuisance related effects

- The plan supports the development of community and local area level nature based solutions - in response to climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement.
- The plan supports green infrastructure development broadly. In absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of green infrastructure that is of a significant scale or extent could potentially result in negative environmental effects, including negative construction related effects, negative effects on biodiversity or negative effects on cultural heritage assets.
- The plan defines a variety of climate adaptation related actions designed to protect human receptors, biodiversity and heritage assets from the impacts of climate change influenced events such as flooding or wildfires. The implementation of this action has the potential to generated positive effects for these environmental receptors - by reducing the risk of such events impinging on or damaging these receptors.
- Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions.
- Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. In the absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of active travel networks can negatively impact on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage or existing traffic and transport environments.
- Plan actions support the expansion of the Electric Vehicle (EV) charging network and active travel parking in the local authority functional area. The successful delivery of this action has the potential to underpin the use of EV vehicles and active travel modes at community and local area level and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions.
- Plan actions support the expansion of EV charging network and active travel parking across the breadth of the local authority functional area. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the construction of additional charging point infrastructure can negatively impact on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage or existing traffic and transport environments.

Mitigation Measures

Overview of Mitigation Measures

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Draft LACAP (without considering any mitigation) have been identified.

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

Following the evaluation of environmental effects of plan implementation, the following forms of mitigation have been adopted to ameliorate the negative environments of the Draft LACAP:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the LACAP.
- Mitigation through consideration of development management standards/environmental protection objectives contained in the CDP.

Environmental considerations were appropriately taken into account during the plan making process and when considering plan alternatives. The preferred plan has been chosen on the basis that it will generate the maximum level of positive climate and environmental co-benefit related effects, and the minimum level of negative environmental effects.

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 Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. 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 maximising identified positive environmental effects of the Draft LACAP.

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

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. Again, This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

A set of integrated environmental protection and enhancement considerations have been defined that Decarbonising zone opportunities must accord with.

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

In addition to the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Draft LACAP, the development management standards and environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will serve to mitigate the environmental effects of any development proposals supported by the Draft LACAP. These development management standards/environmental protection measures have been defined for the express purpose of ensuring proper planning and sustainable development in the County. The CDP has been subject to its own SEA and AA. The Draft LACAP has been prepared having appropriate regard to the policies and objectives contained in the County Development Plan.

Conclusions

The reasonable alternative evaluation has resulted in the development of a Draft LACAP that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternative considered.

The adoption of the mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP, in combination with the continued adoption of the development planning and control related environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP. No further mitigation measures are required for the Draft LACAP.

Monitoring Measures

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

A series of indicators and targets have been established for identified SEOs to enable ongoing monitoring and measurement of LACAP implementation performance, the environmental effects of the implementation of the LACAP and the efficacy of environmental mitigation measures. Such monitoring will be carried out regularly to support plan implementation.

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the Draft LACAP and the progress of SEO objectives and targets. SEO targets set focussed, measurable aims and thresholds that the Draft LACAP can support the achievement of.

A robust monitoring programme has been established for the implementation of the LACAP.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fingal County Council (FCC) has prepared the Draft Local Authority Climate Action Plan (herein referred to as the 'Plan' or 'LACAP') 2024-2029 for the Fingal functional area.

FCC's prospective LACAP will be a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) (which was subjected to SEA) published in 2019.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 (herein referred to as the 'Climate Act') sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period. The Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications has instructed each Local Authority to make a LACAP within 18 months of enactment and local authorities have 12 months to finalise these plans.

Given the scale and nature of the LACAP, environmental effects are likely, and therefore Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)[2] is required to be undertaken on the Plan. Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) have been commissioned by FCC to complete an SEA for the LACAP.

1.2 SEA Environmental Report

This document has been produced by FT and is the SEA Environmental Report for the Draft LACAP. It forms the main written output of the SEA process and as such presents information on the environmental assessment and likely environmental issues related to the implementation of the Draft LACAP.

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

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

[2] 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.

1.3 Background to SEA and Legislative Context

SEA is required under the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (the SEA Directive)[3]. The SEA Directive requires that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is '*to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans….with a view to promoting sustainable development*'[4]

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

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

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

[3] Transposing Irish Regulations: S.I. No. 435 of 2004 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011). S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).

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

1.4 Purpose of this SEA

The purpose of SEA in this particular case is to enable local authorities incorporate environmental considerations into decision-making at an early stage and in an integrated way throughout the Draft LACAP-making process and to:

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

1.5 Appropriate Assessment

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

The Habitats Directive[5] requires, inter alia, that plans (such as the LACAPs) undergo Screening for AA (Stage 1) and if necessary the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (Stage 2), to establish the likely or potential effects on European Sites arising from plan implementation.

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

AA Screening has concluded that there are likely significant effects to European sites - if unmitigated - from the implementation of the LACAP. Therefore, the Draft LACAP has been subject to stage 2 of the AA process, and a Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared alongside the SEA - the details of which have been integrated into the SEA process.

[5] Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

2. THE DRAFT PLAN

2.1 Overview

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAP should have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan should be defined by local authorities for their own organisation which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the Draft LACAP will be from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It must be consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans must also be aligned with their LACAP.

FCC's prospective LACAP will be a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) (which was subject to SEA) published in 2019.

2.2 Context

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns or average temperatures. In Ireland this is demonstrated by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and changes in the eco-system. Extensive research and a significant body of evidence has shown a correlation between the increasing global average temperature and the increasing quantity of GHG released into the atmosphere, particularly from anthropogenic sources.

Changes in weather patterns and climate can have significant adverse impacts on the environment and human beings. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the Climate Change 2022: *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in 2022*. Included in this report is an outline of observed impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings. These include impacts from inland flooding, damages to infrastructure, impacts from infectious disease, displacement, animal and livestock health and productivity, mental health and water scarcity derived from climate change.

The seriousness of the potential impacts and risks associated with climate change is reflected in the vast quantity of international, European and national legislation that has been introduced to mitigate those impacts and risks.

The Irish Climate Act provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings.

It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The successful delivery of climate action and the achievement of these targets will require significant, unanimous effort across all sectors of society.

A key element of the Climate Act is the requirement under Section 16 for local authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs will be to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. The Act acknowledges that local authorities are key drivers in advancing and delivering on climate policy.

2.3 Plan Content

The Draft LACAP focusses on several theme areas which are considered to be key for achieving a climate resilient and climate neutral future at organisational and community level. A number of main objectives have been developed for each theme area. Multiple specific actions have been defined to support the achievement of these main objectives. An overview of the theme areas and main objectives under the Draft LACAP is presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Draft LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives

Theme Area	Main Objective
Energy and Buildings	Energy Management
	Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades
	Social Housing Upgrades
	Accreditation & Compliance
	Energy Planning & Renewables
	Energy Awareness
Flood Resilience	Flood Risk Management
	Flood Defence
	Surface Water Management
	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	Improve resilience of Infrastructure
	Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets
Circular Economy and Resource Management	Green Public Procurement
	Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC
	Waste Reduction / Circular Economy
	Waste Prevention
	Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy
	Recycling/ Circular Economy
	Land Use and Acquisition
Nature Based Solutions	Green Infrastructure Mitigate the effects of climate change to our County's Biodiversity.
	Importance of trees
	Preservation & Conservation
	Food & Agriculture

Theme Area	Main Objective
Community Engagement	Community Awareness & Engagement
	Climate Awareness in Schools
	Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations
	Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors
	Staff Awareness
Transport	Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways, Connectivity, Mobility, Modal Shift, Modal Shift - Safe Routes To School
	Public Transport
	Shared Mobility
	EVCP Provision
	Roads Construction & Maintenance
	Staff Travel

2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

The overall vision of the Draft LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the Draft LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.

2.5 Relationship of the Plan with other Relevant Plans and Programmes

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

3. SEA METHODOLOGY

3.1 The SEA Process

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

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

The SEA process runs in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process, which is briefly discussed in Section 1.4.

This SEA Environmental Report documents the outcomes of Stage 3.

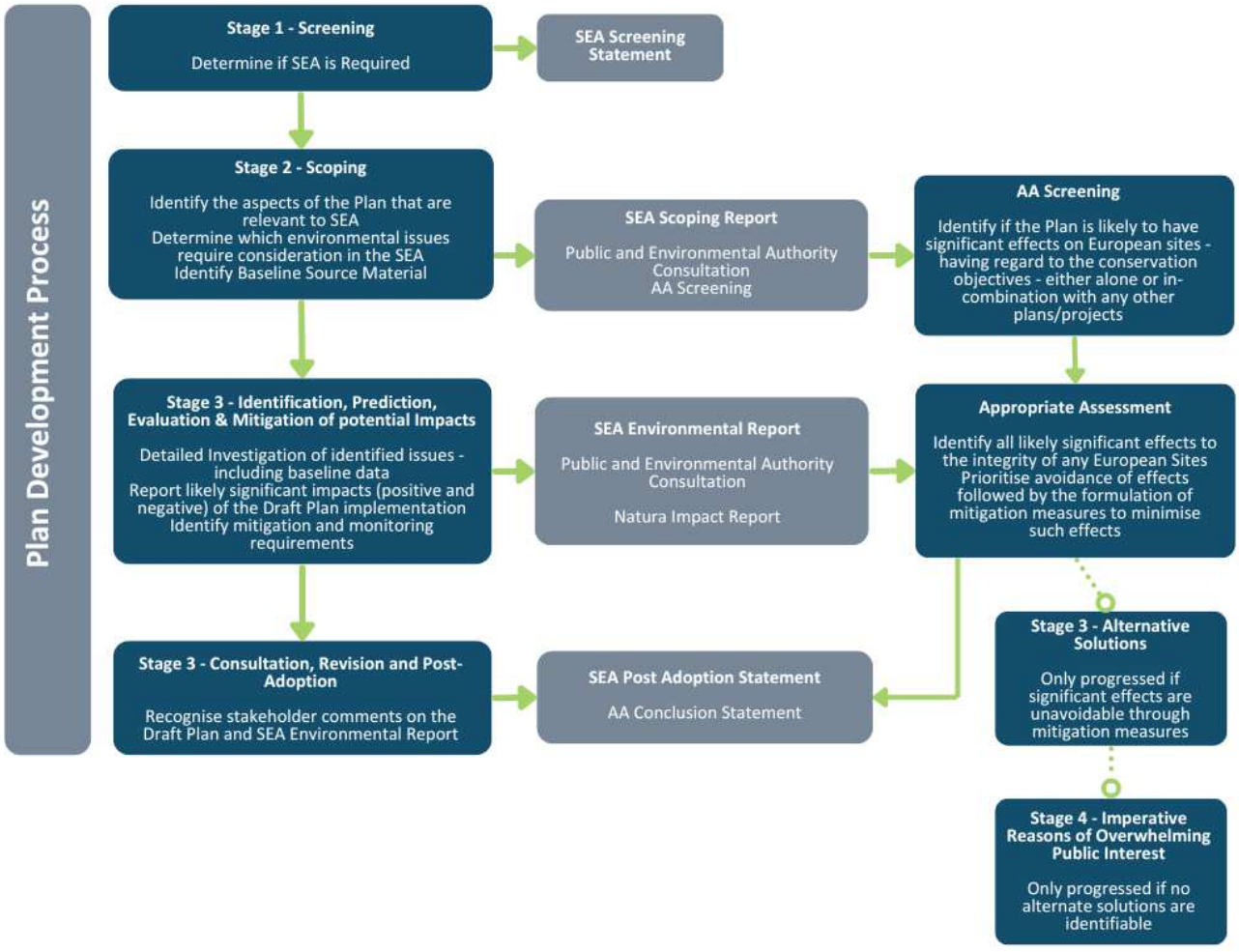

Figure 3-1: SEA and AA Stages and Key Deliverables

3.2 Overview of the LACAP SEA and AA Processes

Given the scale and nature of the LACAP, environmental effects are likely, and therefore SEA has been 'screened in' in this instance.

An SEA Scoping Report was produced for the Draft LACAP. This SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, has helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues which are to be dealt with by the SEA together with the level of detail to which it is intended to address these issues, as per the SEA Guidelines[6].

Figure 3-2 provides an overview of the integrated LACAP-preparation and SEA, Appropriate Assessment (AA)[7] processes. The preparation of the Draft LACAP, SEA and AA are taking place concurrently and the findings of the SEA and AA will inform the Draft LACAP.

Taking into account the scope detailed in the SEA Scoping Report which was produced for the Draft LACAP, the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Draft LACAP have been identified, evaluated and described in this SEA Environmental Report. This report has also defined mitigation measures to prevent adverse environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP. This report will accompany the Draft LACAP on public display as part of the required statutory public consultation. The findings of the AA have also been integrated into the SEA Environmental Report. AA documents will also accompany the Draft LACAP and SEA Environmental Report on public display. The SEA will follow elements of Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment[8].

Submissions will be responded to in the Chief Executive's report on public consultation, with updates made to the SEA and AA documentation where relevant.

Any proposed modifications to the LACAP would be examined to ensure that they would not be likely to affect the Natura 2000 network of designated ecological sites and to ensure that they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

When the LACAP is adopted, the SEA and AA documents will be finalised and an SEA Statement, which will include information on how environmental considerations were integrated into the LACAP, will be prepared. The LACAP will then be implemented and environmental monitoring will be undertaken to measure the environmental effects of the plan.

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

[7] AA is a focused and detailed impact assessment of the implications of a strategic action or project, alone and in combination with other strategic actions and projects, on the integrity of a European site in view of its conservation objectives.

[8] As detailed in the EPA's 2013 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual.

Figure 3-2: Overview of the SEA Process in the Review and Preparation of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan (including AA processes)

3.3 SEA Processes Undertaken To Date

3.3.1 SEA Screening

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

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

Given the scale and nature of the LACAP, environmental effects are likely, and therefore SEA has been 'screened in' in this instance. An SEA Screening Statement to this effect was produced by the FCC LACAP.

The main reasons for 'screening in' in the LACAP are listed below:

1. The LACAP will define a framework sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.
2. The LACAP has the potential to give rise to environmental problems.
3. The LACAP will support the achievement of the principles and policies of European climate change related legislation (e.g., 'European Climate Law'[9]).
4. The LACAP has the potential to likely significant environmental effects based its impact on likely impact on land use and development, its county-wide geographic scope and the breadth of receiving environmental sensitivities within the county.

3.3.2 SEA Scoping

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

FT produced a final SEA Scoping Report for the Draft LACAP which was informed by consultation response from the environmental authorities. The SEA Scoping Report outlined information on the Draft LACAP, including the need for the Draft LACAP, its temporal and geographical area and overall objectives. It facilitated scoping the Environmental Components and understanding the environmental issues to be considered under the SEA process. The Scoping Report was also required to facilitate statutory consultation to ensure that the approach proposed for the SEA is appropriate. A copy of this report was made available to the statutory Environmental Authorities.

The SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, has helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues which are to be dealt with by the SEA, the methods which will be used to address these issues, and the level of detail required to address these issues, as per the SEA Guidelines[10].

[9] Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999

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

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

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

3.3.3 SEA Consultation

Consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities was undertaken to inform the SEA Scoping process. A Draft SEA Scoping Report and appropriate SEA Scoping Questions were issued to statutory Environmental Authorities. The consultation period lasted for 4 weeks.

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

- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM)
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC)
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Consultation feedback is presented in Appendix 2.

In addition to the above statutory Environmental Authorities, the following interested stakeholders will be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SEA Environmental Report:

- An Taisce
- Birdwatch Ireland
- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Coastwatch
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)
- Department of Transport (DoT)
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Fáilte Ireland
- Gas Networks Ireland

- Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
- Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
- Inland Waterways Association of Ireland (IWAI)
- Landscape Alliance Ireland
- Neighbouring Local Authorities
- Marine Institute
- Office of Public Works (OPW)
- Regional Authorities[11]
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)
- Teagasc
- Tourism Ireland.

3.4 SEA Environmental Report

3.4.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

- A non-technical summary of the environmental assessment carried out to inform the SEA Environmental Report.
- A description of the P/P under consideration, including detail on the main objectives of the P/P, the contents of the P/P, anticipated P/P outcomes, and how the P/P relates to other P/Ps.
- A description and characterisation of the baseline environment that has the potential to be affected by the implementation of the P/P, including the evolution of the baseline environment without the implementation of the P/P (I.e., under a 'do-nothing' or 'do-minimum' scenario).
- A description of any existing environmental problems relevant to the P/P.

[11] Eastern and Midland Region.

- Environmental protection objectives (including indicators and targets) relevant to the P/P and the way these objectives and environmental considerations have been taken into during the plan-making process.
- A description of reasonable alternatives identified, the reasons for considering these alternatives within the scope of the environmental assessment, and an evaluation of their likely significant effect on the environment.
- An evaluation of the likely significant effects of the implementation of the P/P (including reasonable alternatives) on the environment, and in particular on the following environmental components: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.
- A description of environmental mitigation measures proposed to prevent, reduce and offset likely significant environmental effects that may occur dur the implementation of the P/P.
- A description of the monitoring measures to be implemented to monitor the likely, significant effects of implementing a P/P.

This SEA Environmental Report has been produced for FCC's Draft LACAP and must be issued to the statutory Environmental Authorities and identified interested stakeholders to allow them to make submissions on the Draft LACAP, the environmental assessment undertaken, and the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures proposed. It must also be published for public display with the Draft LACAP, to allow for members of the public to make submissions on the environmental assessment.

The Draft LACAP and the SEA Environmental Report are due to be published in early Q4 2023 for a four-week consultation period.

3.4.2 SEA Environmental Report Authors

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

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

Table 3-1: SEA Environmental Report Authors

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
Bernie Guinan MSc, BSc. (Envi. Sci & Tech), Dip. Pollution Assessment Control Dip. Business Development	Project Director	Bernie is Director with FT responsible for Waste & Resource Management and Environmental Science. She has 20 years' experience in delivering and managing projects in the environmental sector. Bernie has extensive experience coordinating EIA, SEA and AA projects, including large-scale and complex projects. She has in-depth knowledge of all environmental and planning policy, legislation and guidance.

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
Andrew Torsney PhD, Ecotourism and visitor Behaviour Analysis, Trinity College Dublin, 2018 – Present (Part time) MRes Biodiversity and Conservation (Hons.), University of Leeds, UK, 2011 - 2012 BSc Zoology, University College Dublin, 2007 - 2011	Project Manager	Andrew has over 10 years' experience as a professional ecologist. He is responsible for all ecological work from project design and implementation to the preparation of reports. Interaction with key stake holder and statutory bodies such as the NPWS and the EPA is a vital part of this role. His role is diverse and complex working at both plan and project level. He has been the principal ecologist responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of SEA and AA for many statutory land use plans; as well as EcIAs, EIARs and AAs of Projects. Andrew has comprehensive technical knowledge in ecological assessments and legalities of the planning processes to facilitate streamlined delivery of assessments. Andrew is an experienced ecologist who holds four national species derogation licenses for bats (photography & roost disturbance), otters and badgers. Andrew has authored the NBDC Identification Guide to Irelands Bats and the Identification Guide to Regulated Invasive Plants. Andrew is an experienced botanical specialist with a focus on Annex I grassland habitats, having worked on the translocation of lowland hay meadow [6510] containing the floral protection order species meadow barley (Hordeum secalinum).
Richard Deeney Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, Kings Inns, Ireland 2017 B.Sc. First Class Honours Degree, Environmental Management, Dublin Institute of Technology, 2012 Chartered Environmentalist, The Society for the Environment	SEA Team Lead	Richard is Senior Environmental Scientist at Fehily Timoney. Richard holds a B.Sc. First-Class Honours degree in Environmental Management from Dublin Institute of Technology. Richard works in the Waste and Environment team at Fehily Timoney and is experienced in project managing and coordination of Planning Applications, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessment Reports and Environmental Assessment, EIAR Screening and Scoping Reports, the development of Environmental Management Plans and Systems, Environmental Auditing, and Air Emission Assessment. Richard has excellent experience in planning and environmental assessment for various types of development including waste facilities, quarries, renewable energy development and tourism development. He has experience completing baseline air emissions assessments for a range of organizations.
Eunice Wong B.Sc. First Class Honours, Environmental Science and Sustainable Technology, Munster Technological University, 2022	Project Support	Eunice is an Environmental Scientist on the Waste and Environmental Team at Fehily Timoney and Company. Eunice holds a First-Class Honours BSc in Environmental Science and Sustainable Technology from Munster Technological University. Eunice has been involved in a variety of diverse and challenging projects since joining FT covering key aspects of remediation, baseline emission inventories, amenity development, environmental assessment, and monitoring. She has been responsible for the research, data collation, validation, and analysis for a multitude of projects, including desk-based studies, research, as well as the development of associated reports.
Bruna Felipe BE (Hons) Environmental Engineering UNESP, Sao Paulo State University, Brazil	Project Support	Bruna is a Project Environmental Engineer of Fehily Timoney and Company. Bruna holds a BE of Environmental Engineering from UNESP, Sao Paulo State University, Brazil. Bruna has been involved in a range of contaminated land projects and Tier II Environmental Risk Assessments (ERA). Bruna has been responsible for the data collation, validation and analysis for the preparation of ERA reports for a range of landfill related projects, including works related to meeting environmental monitoring and license compliance for a variety of landfills. She has been involved in the preparation of Appropriate Assessment reports and a European Sites library for the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine. She also has experience developing baseline emission

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
		inventories and conducting baseline environmental assessments for multiple projects.
Eibhlin Vaughan First Class Honors BA in Environmental Science, Trinity College Dublin ,2020	Project Support	Eibhlín is an Environmental Scientist on the Waste and Environmental Team at Fehily Timoney and Company. Eibhlín holds a BA in Environmental Science from Trinity College Dublin where she achieved First Class Honours. As a Graduate Environmental Scientist, she has undertaken a dynamic role, spanning EIAR handling, environmental monitoring, proficient report writing, research, data analysis, and the formulation of effective waste management strategies. Alongside her role within the company, Eibhlín is also completing a Research MEngSc in University College Dublin, for which data collection, analysis, and report writing and presentation play a key role.

3.4.3 Difficulties Encountered

No significant difficulties have been encountered during the undertaking of the assessment.

3.4.4 SEA Environmental Report Checklist

A checklist of information that must be included in this SEA Environmental Report under the SEA Directive and transposing national legislation[12] is provided in Table 3-2. This checklist cross-references the sections in the report where information can be found.

Table 3-2: SEA Environmental Report Checklist

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds Directive or Habitats Directive.	Section 4.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Union or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 5.

[12] The Environmental Report is required to contain the information specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2 and 2B of S.I. 435 and 436 of 2004.

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan.	Section 8.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 6.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.	Section 9.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Front section.
Interrelationships between each Environmental Component.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.

3.5 SEA Statement

The final LACAP will be published by February 2024 at the latest. FCC will publish a post adoption SEA Statement alongside the final Plan. The post adoption SEA Statement is another integral component of the SEA process.

The SEA Statement will provide detail on how the environmental assessment and considerations detailed in the SEA Environmental Report and SEA related consultation responses throughout the process have influenced the plan-making process. It will summarise the reasoning for choosing the adopted, final LACAP in light of other reasonable alternative. The SEA will contain detail of environmental mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented over the lifetime of the LACAP.

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

3.6 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

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

The methodology employed facilities the integration of SEA and AA processes relating to biodiversity impact assessment to ensure the effective and streamlined assessment of biodiversity impacts. The plan-making, SEA and AA processes - including scoping, baseline evaluation, impact assessment and mitigation/monitoring measure development processes - have been carried out concurrently to facilitate holistic and complete assessment of biodiversity impacts. The effective communication and integration of scientific knowledge and analysis between assessments has taken place. The SEA is suitably informed by the analysis and conclusions in AA.

3.7 Outcomes of the LACAP SEA and AA Processes

The SEA and AA processes will facilitate the integration of environmental considerations into the Draft LACAP, including policies and objectives contributing towards environmental protection and management and sustainable development; and the integration of environmental considerations into the policies and objectives included as part of the LACAP.

4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

The SEA Environmental Report has also considered the zone of influence for the Draft LACAP and includes baseline information beyond the Draft LACAP boundary for certain environmental components (E.g., European Sites and the status of shared water bodies).

Information provided in this section is based on readily available baseline data from web-based searches and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) information. A key resource which was used throughout the SEA process is the EPA's SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory[13]. The data presented in this section of the SEA Environmental Report is as up-to-date and as accurate as possible and is presented in a readily accessible format, where possible.

The interrelationships between Environmental Components are addressed throughout this section, as appropriate, under each Environmental Component heading. A summary of Environmental Component interrelationships is also provided.

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

[13] Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. SEA Spatial Information Sources: Available at Strategic Environmental Assessment | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie)

SEA_ER_Fig_4_1_Local_Authority_Boundary_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-1: Study Area Boundary

4.2 Population and Human Health

4.2.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

In the 2022 Census, the total population of Fingal was 330,506 persons, showing the trend of an increase in total population in the County by ca. 11.6% (34,486 persons)[14] since the previous Census.

Fingal is identified by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) 2019-2031 as being part of the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The transitional population projection for the Dublin Metropolitan Area until 2031 is 1.59 million persons[15].

There are no population projections in the Draft LACAP as the provisions relate only to climate action – however, there are features within the Draft LACAP which could influence population projections for the county and interact with various environmental components. Potential interactions include:

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Renewable energy development could influence population dynamics within the county.
- Increased constraints on land use zoning objectives in the decarbonising zone.
- Potential effects on water quality.

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

4.2.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the energy requirement within the county.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the decarbonising zone.
- Potential visual effect of green infrastructure development.

[14] Central Statistics Office. 2022. FY003B - Population and Actual and Percentage Change 2006 to 2022 (cso.ie) https://data.cso.ie/table/FY003B

[15] *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern & Midland Region 2019-2031*

SEA_ER_Fig_4_2_Major_Settlement_Patterns_within_Ireland_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-2: Major Settlement Patterns within Ireland (Source: OSI)

4.3 Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

4.3.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

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

There are several considerations for nature conservation designations in Fingal including:

Table 4-1: Designated Ecological Sites and Protected Species

Environmental Features	Description
UNESCO[16] (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage and Biosphere sites	The Dublin Bay United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Biosphere Reserve in North Bull Island was designated as a Biosphere Reserve in 1981 because of its rare and internationally important habitats and wildlife and the designation was extended to the wider Dublin Bay in 2015, reflecting the Bay's significant environmental, economic, cultural and tourism importance, and extends to over 300 km^2.
Special Areas of Conservation[17] (SACs)[18]	Designated under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora). **There are 9 designated SACs within, partially within or adjacent to the County, including: Rogerstown Estuary SAC (000208), Malahide Estuary SAC (000205), Lambay Island SAC (000204), Ireland's Eye SAC (002193), Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199), Howth Head SAC (000202) and North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), also including 2 offshore SACs, namely Rockabill to Dalkey SAC (003000) and Codling Fault Zone SAC (003015).** These and other sites beyond the County border that could be affected by the Draft LACAP are considered by the assessments.
Special Protection Areas[19] (SPAs)[20]	Designated under the Birds Directive (EC Directive 200/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds). **There are 9 designated SPAs within, partially within or adjacent to the County, including: Skerries Islands SPA (004122), Rockabill SPA (004014), Rogerstown Estuary SPA (004015), Lambay Island SPA (004069), Malahide Estuary SPA (004025), Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016), Ireland's Eye SPA (004117), Howth Head Coast SPA (004113) and North Bull Island SPA (004006). This and other sites beyond the County border that could be affected by the Draft LACAP are considered by the assessments.**
RAMSAR sites[21]	The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, was established at Ramsar in 1971 and ratified by Ireland in 1984. The main aim of the Convention is to secure the designation by each contracting state of wetlands in its territory for inclusion in a list of wetlands of international importance for waterfowl. This entails the commitment of each contracting state to a policy of

[16] UNESCO Sites in Ireland - HeritageMaps.ie - data.gov.ie

[17] Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[18] Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC) - habitats and species listed in Annex I and II

[19] Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[20] Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC)

[21] Ramsar Sites - Datasets - data.gov.ie

Environmental Features	Description
	protection and management of the designated wetlands, and of formulating and implementing planning so as to promote the conservation of designated wetlands and, as far as possible, the wise use of wetlands in its territory. Ireland presently has 45 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance, with surface areas of 66,994 hectares. **There are 4 designated Ramsar sites within, partially within or adjacent to the County, including North Bull Island, Rogerstown Estuary, Broadmeadow Estuary and Baldoyle Bay.**
Natural Heritage Areas[22] (NHAs)	NHAs are designated due to their national conservation value for ecological and/or geological/geomorphological heritage. They cover nationally important semi-natural and natural habitats, landforms or geomorphological features, wildlife plant and animal species or a diversity of these natural attributes. NHAs are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. **There is 1 designated NHA within, partially within or adjacent to the County; Skerries Island NHA (001218).**
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs)[23]	pNHAs were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995 but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. These sites are of significance for wildlife and habitats. **There are 16 pNHAs within or partially within the County, including: Rockabill Island (000207), Knock Lake (001203), Bog Of The Ring (001204), Rogerstown Estuary (000208), Portraine Shore (001215), Malahide Estuary (000205), Lambay Island (000204), Feltrim Hill (001208), Sluice River Marsh (001763), Santry Demesne (000178), Baldoyle Bay (000199), Ireland's Eye (000203), Howth Head (000202), North Dublin Bay (000206), Royal Canal (002103), Loughshinny Coast (2060), and Liffey Valley (000128).**
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	Tree Preservation Orders may be made under Section 45 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1963 and subsequent acts. Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 sets out the provisions for TPOs. TPOs can be made in the interest of amenity or the environment and allow for the protection of individual or groups of trees. **There are 3 existing TPOs within the County, including The Vicarage, Church Road, Swords; Santry Demesne, Swords; and Brackenstown / Brazil, Swords.**
Flora Protection Order Sites[24]	The Flora (Protection) Order, 2015 (S.I. No. 356 of 2015) gives legal protection to 65 species of bryophytes in the Republic of Ireland (25 liverworts and 40 mosses). The current list of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Acts is set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999. **There are 3 designated Flora Protection Order Sites in the County; Howth, Portmarnock and Malahide.**
Wildfowl Sanctuaries[25] (See S.I. 192 of 1979)	Wildfowl Sanctuaries are areas that have been excluded from the 'Open Season Order' so that game birds can rest and feed undisturbed. There are 68 sanctuaries in the State. Shooting of game birds is not allowed in these sanctuaries. **There are 2 designated Wildfowl Sanctuaries within or adjacent to the County (Rogerstown Estuary (WFS-20) and North Bull Island (WFS-19)).**
Salmonid Waters[26]	Salmonid waters are designated and protected as under the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations 1988 (SI No. 293 of 1988). Designated

[22] Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[23] EPA Maps

[24] Flora Protection Order Map Viewer (npws.ie)

[25] Wildfowl Sanctuaries | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

[26] Register of Protected Areas - Salmonid Water Regs Table - Datasets - data.gov.ie

Environmental Features	Description
	Salmonid Waters are capable of supporting salmon (Salmo salar), trout (Salmo trutta), char (Salvelinus) and whitefish (Coregonus). **There are no designated salmonid rivers in the Plan area.**
OSPAR Marine Protected Areas[27] (MPA)	Under the OSPAR Convention to Protect the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic, Ireland committed to establishing marine protected areas to protect biodiversity (i.e., OSPAR MPAs). There are currently 19 OSPAR sites proposed in the State. **2 proposed MPAs within, partially within or adjacent to the County (North Dublin Bay MPA and Malahide Estuary MPA) are among the list of sites.**
CORINE Landcover[28]	Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface. **The most dominant land cover type is arable land and improved grassland making up most of the countryside. Artificial surfaces/urban fabric can be found mainly in the south-west of the County and the eastern coast with some level of green urban vegetated areas. The Southern part includes the highest concentration of industrial, commercial and transport units. Coastal wetlands dominate the eastern coast, and forest and semi natural areas are found mostly in Howth.**
National Parks	National Parks are specially designated protected areas of unspoilt beauty and there are six located in Ireland. The primary purpose of the National Parks is the conservation of biodiversity and landscape; however, they also provide recreational space for locals and visitors. **There are no National Parks located within or partially within the County, however, Wicklow Mountains National Park is the closest towards the south of the County.**
Nature Reserves[29]	A Nature Reserve is an area of importance to wildlife, which is protected under Ministerial order. There are currently 78 Statutory Nature Reserves. Most are owned by the State, but some are owned by organisations or private landowners. **There are 2 Nature Reserves located within or partially within the County, including Baldoyle Estuary and Rogerstown Estuary.**

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

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

[27] OSPAR Convention to Protect the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic, Ireland committed to establishing marine protected areas to protect biodiversity.

[28] EPA Maps

[29] Nature Reserves in Ireland | National Parks & Wildlife Service (npws.ie)

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

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

As well as considerations related to European sites - a focus was placed on protected species outside of these designations such as bats[30], breeding birds[31], badgers[32] etc. as well as all related species listed within the Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 (S.I. No. 235 of 2022)[33].

4.3.2 Key Issues Related to the Draft LACAP

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

- Route selection and classification criteria are a key consideration in the development of blueways and greenways within the Draft LACAP due to the largely linear nature of these developments.
- The potential for effects on non-designated biodiversity features e.g. important habitats and species outside designated sites - particularly with regard to fragmentation, barriers to movement and displacement.
- The potential for effects on protected areas: National and European sites (e.g. SAC, SPAs, RAMSAR), National sites (e.g. NHAs) and other Natural Heritage Sites and Conservation Interest Sites e.g. refuge for fauna or flora, wildfowl reserves.
- The potential to spread invasive species.
- The potential for biodiversity enhancement.

[30] The Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitat and Birds Directives are to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directives set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Further to the requirements of considerations related to European sites protected Annex IV of the Habitats Directive identifies priority species which are afforded protection in their own right - these include all Irish species of bats. Bats are also protected under the Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 and 2000.

[31] Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 (as amended)

[32] Irish Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended) and Bern Convention Appendix III

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

SEA_ER_Fig_4_3_Special_Areas_of_Conservation_and_Special_Protected_Areas_FINGAL_COUNTY_COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-3: Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas in Ireland (Source: NPWS)

SEA_ER_Fig_4_4 Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas in Ireland_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-4: Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas in Ireland (Source: NWPS)

SEA_ER_Fig_4_5_Potential_Habitat_Sensitivities - Areas likely to contain Annex I habitats_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-5: Potential Habitat Sensitivities - Areas likely to contain Annex I habitats (Source: EPA-CORINE)

4.4 Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity

4.4.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The landscape of Fingal is rich and varied, ranging from tranquil villages in rolling country landscape, picturesque seaside villages and rugged coastline to vibrant urban developments and historic towns. Significant features of the Plan area include the Royal Canal Corridor to the south of the County and a few islands in proximity to the eastern coastline.

The current Landscape Character Assessment[34] for Fingal divides the County into 6 Landscape Character Types. In addition to this, a number of high amenity landscapes and protected views and prospects have been identified. These comprise of:

Table 4-2: Landscape Character Types, High Amenity Landscapes, and Protected Views and Prospects

Environmental Features	Description
Landscape Character Types	• Coastal • Estuary • River Valleys / Canal • High Lying Agricultural • Low Lying Agricultural • Rolling Hills with Tree Belts
High Amenity Landscapes	• Coastal zone • River valley areas (Liffey, Delvin, Ward and Tolka) • Naul Hills area • Islands (Lambay, Ireland's Eye, Shenick's, Colt, St Patrick's and Rockabill)
Protected Views and Prospects	• Howth Hill from Golf Road, Portmarnock, Strand Road, Baldoyle, and Greenfield Road and Carrickbrack Road, Sutton. • Howth Peninsula from Clontarf Road, James Larkin Road and Dublin Road. • Ireland's Eye from Howth Harbour area. • Cush Point from Strand Road, Baldoyle. • Portmarnock Peninsula from Baldoyle and Strand Roads. • Island Golf Course from Malahide. • High amenity zoned land north of the Broadmeadow Estuary from the Malahide-Swords coast road. • Rogerstown Estuary to the north from Beaverstown. • Drumanagh from Harbour Road, Rush and from Loughshinney village. • Skerries Islands from the South Strand and Red Island, Skerries. • Skerries Harbour at Red Island from the North Beach and Balbriggan Road, Skerries. • Hampton Demesne and Ardgillan Demesne from Hampton View Estate. • High amenity zoned coastal land at Bremore from the Martello Tower in Balbriggan.

[34] Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029, *Chapter 9 Green Infrastructure and Natural Heritage.*

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

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

- Fingal environmental sensitivity mapping
- The National Landscape Strategy for Ireland
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Forest cover/Indicative Forest Strategies[35]
- County Development Plan
- County Landscape Character Assessment

4.4.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

The key issues in relation to Landscape, Seascape and Visual Amenity are as follows:

- Effects of green infrastructure (i.e. blueways, greenways) and renewable energy farm developments on areas of designated landscape quality and scenic views etc.
- Sensitivity of the landscape to change from green infrastructure development.

[35] Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

4.5 Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural

4.5.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

There are 1,311 known archaeological sites in the county. Archaeological sites are legally protected[36]. This section includes information on the archaeological heritage of Fingal. One of the primary sources of information for known archaeological features is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)[37]. The RMP is an inventory of sites and areas of archaeological significance.

There are 1,311 known archaeological sites in the county. The wealth of archaeological sites ranges from cairns and passage graves to medieval churches and castles. The towns of Swords, Balrothery and Lusk are of archaeological significance with very important medieval structures surviving intact above ground and the potential of archaeological finds below ground. Other areas of archaeological potential include prehistoric monuments and sites, church sites, burial ground, holy wells and medieval structures. There are 6 recorded monuments on the RMP in State Care in the County. The locations of the known archaeological sites are detailed in Figure 4-6.

This section also includes information on the architectural heritage of Fingal including that relating to designations such as the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Local authorities compile and maintain the RPSs[38]; these RPSs are listed in the County Development Plan and are available in digital format in Appendix 5. There are 790 entries to the Record of Protected Structures within the County[39], which include many notable buildings in the County such as the large estates of Luttrellstown, Newbridge, Ardgillan and Malahide as well as the Martello Towers.

It is acknowledged that the register of protected structures documented in CDPs may not represent all Ministerial recommended sites/structures which are included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)[40]. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 heritage of Ireland and there are over 50,000 listings on the NIAH in Ireland (DAHRRG, 2022). These provisions include historic gardens, designed landscapes and underwater archaeological heritage[41].

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage has developed the Heritage Ireland 2030[42] plan, published in February 2022, serving the purpose of informing the decision-making process. An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is a place, area, group of structures or townscape designated for its special characteristics and distinctive features. An ACA may or may not include Protected Structures. In an ACA, protection is placed on the external appearance of such areas or structures. There are various ACAs designated within the County.

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[36] National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended), the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

[37] Data available at National Monuments Service - Archaeological Survey of Ireland - Datasets - data.gov.ie

[38] Under Section 51 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended).

[39] *Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029.*

[40] Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (as amended). Data available at National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie

[41] Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. 2015. Advice to the Public on Ireland's Underwater Archaeological Heritage.

[42] Available at Heritage Ireland 2030 | gov.ie/housing (www.gov.ie)

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

- The Department of Arts, Heritage Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs[43] (including underwater archaeology such as wreck data[44])
- National Monuments Service (including the Underwater Unit)
- Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section (the NIAH)[45]
- County Development Plan
- Heritage Council
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

4.5.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

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

- The potential impact of the development of green infrastructure on archaeological and architectural heritage.
- No existing conflicts with legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage have been identified.

[43] Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
[44] Available at Wreck Viewer | National Monuments Service (archaeology.ie)
[45] Data available at National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie

SEA_ER_Fig_4_6_Archaeological Heritage_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-6: Archaeological Heritage (Source: EPA)

4.6 Soils

4.6.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The types of soils found covering the County[46] include the following:

Table 4-3: Soil Types Covering the County

Soil Type	Description
Dominant Soils	
Grey-Brown Podzolics	Grey-Brown podzolic soils are characterised by a comparatively thin organic covering and an organic-mineral layer above a greyish brown leached layer. **These can be found in the central to south-eastern areas.**
Gleys	Gleys are soils showing the effects of poor drainage and have developed as a result of permanent or intermittent water logging. This may be due to a high-water table, to a 'perched' water table caused by the impervious nature of the soil itself, or to seepage of runoff from slopes. Most gleys have poor physical conditions, resulting in restricted growth in spring and autumn. **These soils are mainly in the central to north-western areas.**
Other Soils	
Acid Brown Earths	Brown earths are well-drained mineral soils with a rather uniform profile, associated with high levels of natural fertility. Most Brown Earths occur on lime-deficient parent materials, and are, therefore, acid in nature; these are called Acid Brown Earths. **These are found mainly in the northern and north-western parts of the County.**
Urban soils	Urban soils are soils which have been disturbed, transported or manipulated by human activity in the urban environment and are often overlain by a non-agricultural, man-made surface layer that has been produced by mixing, filling or by contamination of land surfaces in urban and suburban areas. **These soils are found mainly in the southern areas in close proximity to built-up parts of Dublin City and scattered across the eastern coast in some areas.**

Peatlands are unique systems comprising of peat soil providing as significant carbon stores and supporting a range of unique species. Active blanket bogs and active raised bogs are considered to be priority habitats, listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Peat soils are often indicative of areas that are the most sensitive to development due to ecological sensitivities and impeded drainage issues. An area of basin peat has been identified in the northern part of the County.

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

The audit of County Geological Sites in Fingal was completed in 2007 and identified 22 County Geological Sites[47]. Previous Landslide Events and Landslide Susceptibility Mapping sources were considered by the SEA.

[46] Teagasc.ie. General Soil Map.

[47] Geological Survey of Ireland (2007) *The Geological Heritage of Fingal.*

The SEA of Soils utilises information from the following sources:

- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)
- Teagasc
- Infomar[48]
- EPA

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

4.6.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

The key issues in relation to Soils are as follows:

- Potential for impacts on soil resources and offshore sediment transport.
- Potential impacts to soils (land) vulnerable to erosion.
- Potential for unearthing contaminated material.

[48] Seabed and Sediment Data | Infomar

SEA_ER_Fig_4-7 Geology of Ireland_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-7: Geology of Ireland (Source: GSI)

SEA_ER_Fig_4-8 Geology Heritage Sites of Ireland_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-8: Geological Heritage Sites of Ireland (Source: GSI)

4.7 Land Use

4.7.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Information on land use in Fingal can be obtained from the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory and Ireland's Marine Atlas[49]. These data sources have archives which document land use change as well as existing land use.

The CORINE database is the dominant land use database; however, some sectors have additional spatial data resources such as forestry. The Forestry Service have produced a GIS based Forest Inventory Planning System (FIPS) to act as an aid in the long-term spatial planning of national forest, and to provide guidance to forestry grants. Additional sources of further land use data include the NPWS[50].

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

- CORINE Land Cover Database
- Teagasc
- EPA
- NPWS
- Forest Service
- Marine Institute
- Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA)
- GSI data

4.7.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

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

- Potential constraints on sea fisheries, both during construction and operation of infrastructure projects (i.e. onshore and offshore wind farms) associated with the Draft LACAP.
- Potential constraints on other sectors such as agricultural, forestry and fisheries, primarily related to construction and operation of infrastructure projects (i.e. solar farms, blueways) associated with the Draft LACAP.

[49] Available at Ireland's Marine Atlas

[50] Sources such as the Lesser Horseshoe Bat Species Action Plan 2022-2026, Draft National Peatland Strategy, Draft Raised Bog SAC Management Plan, and Draft Raised Bog NHAs Review.

SEA_ER_Fig_4-9 Land Use of Ireland_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-9: Land Use of Ireland (Source: EPA-CORINE)

4.8 Air Quality & Noise

4.8.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The Air Quality in Ireland 2021 report prepared by the EPA identifies that:

- Air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are negatively impacting the air we breathe.
- Air quality monitoring results in 2021 show that fine particulate matter (PM2.5) mainly from burning solid fuels in our homes, and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) mainly from road transport, remain the main threats to good air quality.
- EPA monitoring shows that fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) levels are within the current EU legal limits, however these pollutants exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) (2021) guidelines[51].

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

Under the Clean Air for Europe Directive [Directive 2008/50/EC], EU member states must designate "Zones" for the purpose of managing air quality. For Ireland, four zones were defined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2011). The Dublin conurbation is defined as 'Zone A' out of the four zones in Ireland. The current air quality in Fingal is identified by the EPA as being of Good[52] status.

The EEA[53] states that "environmental noise can be defined as unwanted or harmful outdoor sound". The EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise[54]. This Directive called for the development of strategic noise maps and action plans for major roads, railways, airports and cities. Existing noise related impacts can be seen in Figure 4-10; these are considered throughout the SEA and AA processes in the development of the Draft LACAP.

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

- EPA
- WHO

[51] World Health Organisation. 2021.WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. World Health Organisation. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345329. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

[52] EPA AirQuality.ie - 21/06/2023

[53] EEA. 2022. Noise Data Briefing. Available at: Noise — European Environment Agency (europa.eu).

[54] This was transposed into Irish national legislation via the Environmental Noise Regulations (S. I. No. 140 of 2006).

4.8.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

Overall, the LACAP is likely to have positive effects on air quality due to the nature of the plan; however, there are potential issues which may arise due to the implementation. The key issues in relation to Air Quality and Noise are as follows:

- Blueway developments, particularly during the construction phase, may have a temporary negative impact on air quality and create noise pollution.
- Wind farm developments may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.

SEA_ER_Fig_4-10 Noise Mapping Lden_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-10: Noise Mapping Lden (Day, Evening, Night; a measurement over 24 hours)

4.9 Water

4.9.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) establishes a framework for the protection of both surface and groundwater. Transposing legislation outlines the water protection and water management measures required in Ireland to maintain high status of waters where it exists and to prevent any deterioration in existing water status. The second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) ran from 2018-2021, where separate plans were devised for all eight River Basin Districts (RBDs) with the objective of achieving at least 'good' status for all waters by 2027. The next RBMP 2022-2027 is currently in draft and is likely to be published before the completion of the SEA process for the Draft LACAP.

Water quality data is collected by the EPA[55]. The Plan area is located within the Nanny-Delvin and Liffey and Dublin Bay catchments. The Northwestern Irish Sea, Malahide Bay, Irish Sea Dublin and Dublin Bay lie along the eastern coastlines of the County. The WFD status of coastal water bodies (2016-2021) adjacent to the east coastline of the County for the Northwestern Irish Sea, Irish Sea Dublin and Dublin Bay are currently identified as being of Good status, while Malahide Bay is of Moderate status.

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

The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying Fingal is generally identified as being of Good status, with a small area in proximity to Dublin airport identified as being of Poor status.

The WFD status of rivers and streams (2016-2021) draining Fingal ranges from good (sections of rivers and streams, including the Royal Canal Main Line), to moderate (sections of rivers and streams including: Ward, Broadmeadow, Ballough Stream, Hurley, Howth and parts of Delvin) and to poor (sections of rivers and streams including: Liffey, Tolka, Santry, Mayne, Sluice, Gaybrook, Turvey, Ballyboghil, Palmerstown, Balcunnin, Mill Stream (Skerries), Matt and parts of Delvin).

In addition to Naul Reservoir, there are several unassigned lakes across the County.

Pressures on waterbodies that are failing to meet the WFD's overall objective of 'good' status were identified by the SEA and policy responses were recommended as necessary. The SEA also provides information on aquifer vulnerability, aquifer productivity and entries to the WFD's Registers of Protected Areas.

Certain areas across the County are at risk of flooding from various sources including groundwater, pluvial, fluvial, estuarial and coastal. Fingal is located on the east coast of Ireland, and much of the Plan boundary is subject to flood risk from the Irish Sea. There are various historic and predictive indicators of flood risk in the County, including along the Rivers Ballyboghil, Broadmeadow, Ward, Palmerstown, Matt, Delvin, Ballough Stream and their tributaries, Rathmooney River, Balrothery River and at various locations along the coastline. Flood risk for waterbodies along and in proximity to the southeastern coastline are currently under review.

[55] EPA Maps. Water.

The OPW is the lead agency tasked with the management of flood risk in the Republic of Ireland. In 2022, the OPW reviewed their 2016 Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP). The purpose of each FRMP is to outline the long-term strategy to manage flood risk in Ireland. A number of settlements were identified by the OPW in 2012 as requiring detailed assessment of flood risk (Areas for Further Assessment)[56]. These settlements are - Balbriggan, Balgriffin, Donabate, Kinsaley, Lusk, Malahide, Oldtown, Portraine, Raheny, Rush, Santry, Santry Demesne and Staffordstown Turvey Sutton and Baldoyle, Sutton and Howth North, Skerries, Swords and Swords (South).

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), as required by 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Office of Public Works, 2009) and Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government), is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the SEA and the preparation of the Draft LACAP. The SFRA focuses on land use zoning provided for by the County Development Plan as well as County-wide flood risk management policy. The SFRA considers available and emerging information on flood risk indicators, including the OPW's Flood Hazard and Risk Mapping and any flood defences and inter-County interactions.

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

The Water assessment utilises information from the following sources:

- EPA and Marine Institute - WFD Data,
- GSI data on groundwaters, aquifers and bedrock information,
- Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study and associated FRMPs (OPW, as reviewed 2022), and
- Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) Mapping[57] (OPW).

4.9.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

- Potential pressures and impacts on water body status, water usage and flood risk from the construction of renewable energy and blueway projects i.e. increased sedimentation, groundwater recharge and accidental spillages.

[56] Available online at Microsoft Word - PFRA Main Report - Rev D.doc.

[57] OPW (2022) Flood risk maps and data platform - Available at https://www.floodinfo.ie/map/floodmaps/

SEA_ER_Fig_4-11 Hydrology_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-11: Hydrology

SEA_ER_Fig_4-12 WFD Surface Water Status_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-12: WFD Surface Water Status

SEA_ER_Fig_4-13 Aquifer Classification_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-13: Aquifer Classification

SEA_ER_Fig_4-14 Wells and Springs_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-14: Wells and Springs

SEA_ER_Fig_4-15 Groundwater Vulnerability_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-15: Groundwater Vulnerability

SEA_ER_Fig_4-16 Groundwater Productivity_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-16: Groundwater Productivity

SEA_ER_Fig4-17 Drinking-water Source Protection Areas_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

Figure 4-17: Drinking-water Source Protection Areas

Figure 4-18: WFD Register of Protected Areas

SEA_ER_Fig_4-18a WFD Register of Protected Areas_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

SEA_ER_Fig_4-18b WFD Register of Protected Areas_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

SEA_ER_Fig_4-18c WFD Register of Protected Areas_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

SEA_ER_Fig_4-18d WFD Register of Protected Areas_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

SEA_ER_Fig_4-18e WFD Register of Protected Areas_FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL.pdf

4.10 Material Assets

4.10.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Other level material assets include transport infrastructure, power generation plants and supply networks, water supply, wastewater treatment infrastructure and waste disposal sites among others. Potential opportunities and conflicts associated with these assets are considered in the SEA. Other material assets covered by the SEA include archaeological and architectural heritage (see Section 4.5) and natural resources of economic value, such as soil[58], air and water (see Sections 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9).

4.10.1.1 Water Services

4.10.1.1.1 Wastewater

Wastewater demand and capacity information at settlements that are considered by the SEA, where available, includes[59]:

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

The EPA produces annual reports on the treatment of urban wastewater from cities, towns and urban communities. The latest EPA 2022 report[60] 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2021' identifies the priority areas where resources must be targeted, in order to protect the environment from the harmful effects of waste water and deliver environmental improvements where they are most needed. Based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Uisce Éireann and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA, this report identifies urban areas with the most important environmental issues that must be addressed. Balbriggan and Malahide are listed as priority areas in Fingal.

4.10.1.1.2 Surface Water Drainage

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

[58] Soil and geological resources are considered under this topic including with respect to mineral locations and aggregate potential.

[59] Detailed water services information has informed the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report.

[60] Available at Monitoring & Assessment: Wastewater | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie)

4.10.1.2 Waste Management

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

4.10.1.3 Transport

Fingal is traversed by four major roads networks – the M1, the M50, the N2/M2 and the N3. The County is served by the DART Train and the Northern Commuter Train service. Further to this, Dublin Bus, TFI and a number of other private operators provide bus services to the County as well as to Dublin Airport that is located within the County. Upcoming transport and active travel projects that will serve the County and the Greater Dublin area has been considered by the SEA, where available.

4.10.1.4 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure (GI) is a crucial component in building resilient communities capable of adapting to the consequences of climate change with trees, woodlands and wetlands providing carbon capture and slowing water flows while improving air quality. The Green Infrastructure strategy for Fingal provides a vision for protecting existing Green Infrastructure resources and plans for future Green Infrastructure provision which addresses the five main themes identified in this Plan, namely: Biodiversity, Parks, Open Space and Recreation, Sustainable Water Management, Archaeological and Heritage landscapes, Landscape.

The existing Green Infrastructure in County boasts many key features and activities along the coast and across the urban, rural and upland areas. Many of these are iconic in nature, including the varied and dramatic coastline itself, Ward River Valley Regional Park and the numerous rivers, streams, parks and open spaces of County and regional significance.

4.10.1.5 Public Assets and Infrastructure

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

4.10.1.6 Land

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

4.10.1.7 Coastline

Significant portions of Fingal's coastline are visually sensitive as evidenced by the many protected views and prospects, high amenity zonings and areas of exceptional landscape value which are highly sensitive to development. There still remain stretches of the coastline which are undeveloped, remote and peaceful.

4.10.1.8 Renewable Energy Potential

Under EU Directive 2001/77/EC Renewable Energy, renewable energy sources are defined as renewable non-fossil energy sources such as, but not limited to wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, biogases and biochar (i.e., the thermal treatment of natural organic materials in an oxygen-limited environment). Available information on renewable energy potential within and adjacent to the County – and any associated Plan provisions – has been considered by the SEA.

4.10.1.8.1 Energy Related Material Assets and Infrastructure

SEAI (2020[61]) published the kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) data which showed that 86% of Ireland's energy came from fossil fuels at that time. Transportation and residential represented the highest resource demand. The generation of renewable energy has been increasing over the past ten years, with a growth in the number of wind farms (from 5.8% of gross final energy consumption in 2010 to 13.5 of GFC in 2020[62]). This is an important feature of Fingal's function for onshore.

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

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

- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Department of Defence
- Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage (DHLGH)[63]
- EPA - marine disposal sites
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Iarnród Éireann
- Irish Bioenergy Association (IrBEA)
- Irish Solar Energy Association (ISEA)
- Irish Wind Energy Association (IWEA)
- Marine Atlas (for shipping port and route data)
- Ports Authority
- SEAI
- SFPA
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann
- Waterways Ireland

[61] SEAI. 2020. SEI01 - Energy Balance data resource; Available at SEI01 - Energy Balance (ktoe) - Datasets - data.gov.ie

[62] SEAI. 2020. Overall renewable energy share - available at Renewables | Energy Statistics In Ireland | SEAI

[63] Energy Offshore Renewable - Datasets - data.gov.ie

4.10.2 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

It is not likely that the LACAP will result in significant effects to wastewater treatment or water services in general, given the nature of the plan. The key issues in relation to Material Assets are as follows:

- Disruptions to existing transport infrastructure through the development of alternative options such as active travel routes could occur.
- Demands for increased renewable infrastructure and associated connection networks.
- Visual impact of wind developments on the coastline.
- Effects on sensitive receptors with increased demands for active travel/green/renewable infrastructure, in particular during the construction phase.
- The potential for effects on existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development.

4.11 Tourism & Recreation

Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years; the 'Dublin – A breath of Fresh Air' brand was launched, and the global brand success resulted in infrastructure demands to previously less trafficked areas. Failte Ireland has recently published their four regional brand strategies[64] which defines the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland. At a county level, FCC has developed the Fingal Tourism Statement 2017-2022. Cultural Heritage sites also support heritage-related tourism and recreation. Landscape is also an important aspect in terms of Tourism.

The assessment of Tourism and Recreation utilises the follow information sources:

- Climate Change Advisory Council's Annual Review 2023
- Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
- Central Statistics Office (CSO)
- Recreational sailing groups and ferry operators
- Fáilte Ireland
- National Trails Office

4.11.1 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

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

- Green infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.
- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering.

[64] Wild Atlantic Way, Dublin's a Breath of Fresh Air, Ireland's Ancient East and Ireland's Hidden Heartlands

4.12 Climate Change

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

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

- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
- EPA
- CFRAM Studies[65]

4.12.1 Key Issues Relating to the Draft LACAP

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

- The Draft LACAP will contribute to the targets, set out in the Climate Action Plan 2023.
- The potential impact of changes in climate including flooding and temperature increases should be factored into the Draft LACAP.

[65] Office of Public Works (2021) Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme gov.ie - CFRAM Programme (www.gov.ie)

4.13 Constraints and Opportunities

The environmental baseline data was overlaid in raster form and ranked accordingly to produce an overall constraints and opportunities map for the Council's administrative boundary (https://uss.ftco.ie/DMS/view_document.aspx?ID=962498&Latest=true

Figure 4-19). The map was prepared using Geographical Information System (GIS) software that allowed for a weighting system to be applied with differentiation in certain layers as follows:

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

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

https://uss.ftco.ie/DMS/view_document.aspx?ID=962498&Latest=true

Figure 4-19: Constraints and opportunities map

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

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the Draft LACAP is not progressed and implemented. In the event the Draft LACAP was not implemented; the baseline environment would primarily evolve in line with the development management standards and environmental protection criteria defined in Fingal Development Plan (CDP) 2023-2029 which is the primary development control framework relevant to the study area. The baseline environment would also be strongly influenced by the Fingal County Biodiversity Action Plan 2022 -2030 and Local Area Plans (LAPs) for the County.

Whilst some level of climate related policy has been defined in the CDP, not progressing the specific set of climate mitigation and adaptation related actions defined in the Draft LACAP would present several significant lost opportunities. A variety of likely positive environmental effects associated with Draft LACAP implementation would not come to fruition. A number of potential adverse effects associated with the existing baseline scenario are more likely to occur.

It is less likely that the local authority as an organisation would adequately reduce its organisational GHG emissions in line with national GHG emission reduction targets. The variety of actions for reducing operational GHG emissions and promoting energy efficiency would not be implemented. There will be less, direct policy support for the local authority transitioning its vehicle fleet to being electric or being powered by renewable fuels, which will decrease the likelihood of this being done successfully.

None of the specific climate related adaptation or flood resilience actions defined in the Draft LACAP would be implemented. Climate change related risks relating to severe weather events (including storms and heatwaves) are less likely to be fully understood and controlled at local level as a consequence. For example, the risk of unforeseen and unmanaged climate change influenced flooding would be higher without the adoption of the defined adaptation actions. Such climate change related events have the potential to have significant adverse environmental effects on a variety of environmental receptors including local communities and ecological receptors.

The variety of nature based solutions proposed in the Draft LACAP would not be implemented. The GHG emission sequestration potential associated with actions promoting the enhancement of ecological sites and greenspace would not be realised.

The biodiversity related protection measures defined in the Draft LACAP would not be implemented, making it less likely that the risk to biodiversity and protected sites, habitats and species due to climate change factors will be adequately managed and controlled at local level.

The variety of community engagement measures defined in the plan will not be implemented. The result of this would be that GHG emission reduction opportunities relating to the local residential and commercial sectors associated with plan actions are less likely to be fully realised. The local residential and commercial sectors would be less supported in reducing their GHG emissions generally.

The active travel/sustainable transport related actions in the Draft LACAP would not be implemented. The expansion of the EV network in the County will have less express policy support. Promoting a modal shift from private car use to the use of sustainable modes of transport will have less express, community level policy support. The potential for achieving this modal shift will be reduced. There will also be less potential to prevent and reduce local air quality impacts associated with the use of internal combustion engine vehicles in the County. The likelihood of exceedances of ambient air quality standards in the County due to vehicle emissions in congested areas would be greater as a result.

Overall, in the event the Draft LACAP was not implemented, the net result would be that the likelihood of the local authority and local community realising GHG emission reductions commensurate to national GHG emission reductions targets would be reduced. At the same, the risk of negative environmental effects occurring as a result of climate change related risks would be greater.

5. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

The development of SEOs has been appropriately informed by the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, including consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities, interested stakeholders and the general public.

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

Table 5-1: Strategic Environmental Objectives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.[66]
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.
	B5	Go beyond biodiversity protection to deliver biodiversity enhancement, wherever possible, in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.

[66] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface waters.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects on effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) by 2050 within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change

6. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF PLAN ALTERNATIVES

6.1 Introduction

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

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

This section of the SEA Environmental Report examines reasonable alternatives to FCC's Draft LACAP and systematically evaluates the likely significant effects of these alternatives.

Reasonable alternatives to the Draft LACAP were initially explored and examined during the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, having regard to the scope, function and strategic aims and main objectives of the Draft LACAP, as defined in the Local Authority Climate Action Plan. This process facilitated the accurate identification of reasonable alternatives to the Draft LACAP and also suitably informed the plan-making process, ensuring optimal environmental outcomes.

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

Reasonable alternatives will be assessed against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) established for the aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the Draft LACAP. The purpose of this is to determine if the reasonable alternative result in positive, negative, neutral or uncertain environmental outcomes. This assessment process can result in mixed-effects outcomes.

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

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

6.2 Goal of the Reasonable Alternative Evaluation Process in SEA

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

- The LA's role in influencing sectors and communities with respect to climate action,
- The LA's role in co-ordinating and facilitating climate action – particularly with reference to the DZ, and
- The LA's role in creating the local vision for climate action and building capacity to achieve this through advocacy.

6.3 Approach to Developing Reasonable Alternatives

A range of alternatives to the Draft LACAP were considered during the plan-making process. The approach for identifying reasonable alternative to the Draft LACAP is defined below:

1. Iterative communication was held between the plan-making and environmental assessment teams to identify the various alternative approaches and options being considered to achieve the vision of the plan - the reduction of GHG emissions at Local Authority organisational level and within the Community in support of Climate Action policy. This communication commenced early on during the plan-making process.
2. Reasonable alternatives considered were identified. For an alternative to be considered reasonable, it must be practical/functional, realistic and implementable. An evaluation of whether each alternative was practical/functional, reasonable and implementable took place. This evaluation considered the following factors:
    2.1. The vision of high-level objectives of the Draft LACAP.
    2.2. The geographic scope of the Draft LACAP.
    2.3. The actual powers and functions of the Local Authority.
    2.4. The climate action merits of the alternative.
    2.5. The genuine ability of the alternative to achieve the plan vision and high-level objectives.
    2.6. The technical feasibility of the alternative.
    2.7. The availability of resources, including financial resources to deliver the plan within the required timeframe.
    2.8. The policy hierarchy and the parameters placed around the Draft LACAP by higher-level policy.
    2.9. The legislative context and the parameters placed around the Draft LACAP by climate action and environmental related legislation.

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

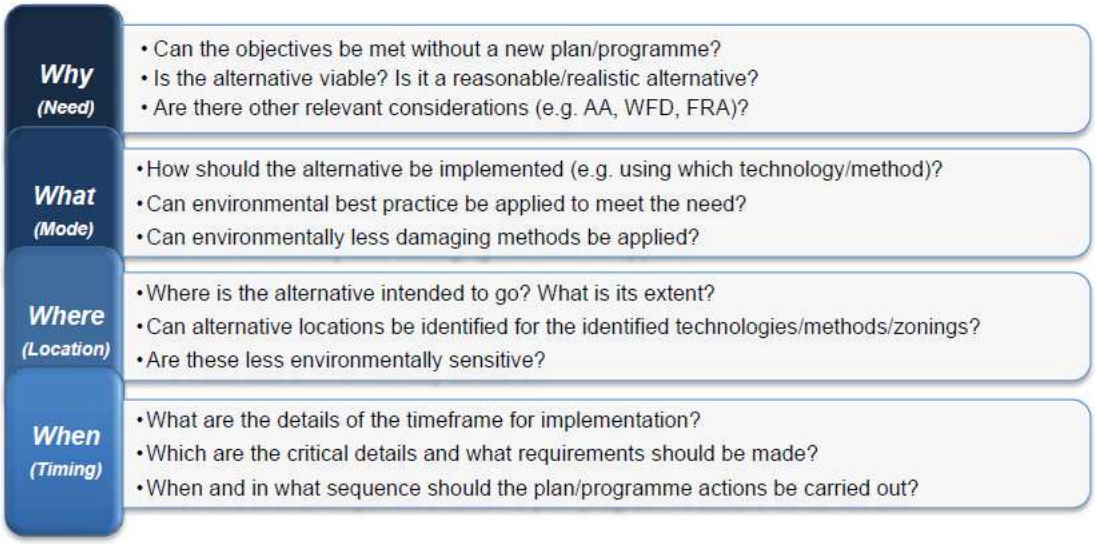

Figure 6-1: 'Why? What? Where? When?' Model for framing alternatives - Adapted from Figure 4.3 Developing and Assessing Alternatives in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process (EPA, 2015).

6.4 Identification and Description of Reasonable Alternatives

Reasonable alternatives to the Draft LACAP have been identified. A description of these reasonable alternatives and the reasons for selecting these reasonable alternatives are presented in Table 6-1.

A 'Do Nothing' or 'Do Minimum' alternative is not a reasonable alternative in this instance as the preparation of an effective LACAP is a statutory requirement under Section 16 of the Climate Act.

Table 6-1: Reasonable Alternatives to the Draft LACAP

Reasonable Alternative	Description of Reasonable Altenative	Reasoning for selecting this Reasonable Alternative (having regard to the 'Why? What? Where? When' Model defined in Figure 6-1).
Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach: Prioritise reducing GHG emissions from largest GHG emitting sectors to mitigate against climate change impacts.	This alternative involves developing a LACAP that primarily focusses on climate mitigation and reducing GHG emissions associated with the largest GHG emitting sectors in the County that a local authority can reasonable influence having regard to the functions of a local authority - the Residential and Transport sectors.	This is a viable alternative that could achieve a significant reduction in GHG emissions by prioritising and supporting climate mitigation related action for the Residential and Transport sectors. This alternative would be relevant to the county of Fingal County. The alternative would cover the period from 2024 to 2029 (the duration of the prospective LACAP).
Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach: Adopt a multi-pronged approach and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.	This alternative involves developing a LACAP that has a balanced focus on both climate mitigation and adaptation across several theme areas and all socio-economic sectors.	This is a viable alternative that would have enhanced potential to reduce GHG emissions across multiple sectors, potential to offset GHG emissions, and greater potential to protect the local community and the environment from climate change related risks. Climate mitigation and adaptation actions across a wide breath of theme areas would be supported by the LACAP. This alternative would be relevant to the county of Fingal County. The alternative would cover the period from 2024 to 2029 (the duration of the prospective LACAP).
Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current Draft LACAP): Adopt a multi-pronged approach - that has a strong community engagement emphasis - and focus on a range of priority areas to mitigate against and adapt to climate change impacts.	This alternative involves developing a LACAP that has a balanced focus on both climate mitigation and adaptation across several theme areas and all socio-economic sectors, and which has a strong community engagement emphasis, which underpins, supports and drives the climate action contained in the plan.	This is a viable alternative that would have enhanced potential to reduce GHG emissions across multiple sectors, potential to offset GHG emissions, and greater potential to protect the local community and the environment from climate change related risks. Climate mitigation and adaptation actions across a wide breath of theme areas would be supported by the LACAP. The range of climate mitigation and adaptation actions defined in the LACAP is likely to have better community level and organisational support given its strong community engagement emphasis. This alternative would be relevant to the county of Fingal County. The alternative would cover the period from 2024 to 2029 (the duration of the prospective LACAP).

6.5 Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Reasonable Alternatives

An evaluation of the potential effects of the reasonable alternatives on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. An evaluation matrix has been developed to facilitate the evaluation of the environmental effects of reasonable alternatives on SEOs relating to each Environmental Component. This evaluation matrix is presented in Table 6-2.

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

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').[67]
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').[68]
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact ((indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').

[67] Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.
[68] Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.

Table 6-2: Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Reasonable Alternatives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current Draft LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
Population & Human Health	PHH1	+/-	+/-	+/-	All alternatives considered will support the achievement of this SEO to some degree by promoting sustainable transportation and a modal shift that will have the benefit of reducing vehicle emissions. A3 will deliver these benefits more effectively however given the community engagement emphasis associated with this alternative. All alternatives will likely support active travel related development that may have some degree of adverse effect on population and/or human health through the generation of construction phase dust, noise or congestion in the absence of appropriate mitigation.
	PHH2	0	+	+	A2 and A3 are more holistic in nature and are likely to define specific nuanced and carefully balanced action that aligns with economic development objectives defined in the CDP and supports the achievement of this SEO.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	0	+	+	A2 and A3 will define specific action supporting the enhancement of biodiversity and the protection of biodiversity from climate change risks, including nature based solutions. A1 will strongly emphasize reducing GHG emissions associated with the Residential and Transport sectors. It is less likely this alternative would define a wide range of climate adaptation measures that would fully protect biodiversity from climate change risks.
	B2	0	+	+	
	B3	0	+	+	
	B4	0	+	+	
	B5	0	+	+	
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	-	+/-	+/-	All alternatives have the potential to support development that may have a negative impact on landscape character or visual amenity in absence of any mitigation. A2 and A3 are more balanced in nature and are likely to support nature based solutions, greenspace development and sustainable urban drainage systems which may contribute positively to landscape character or visual amenity.
	L2	-	+/-	+/-	
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	0	+	+	A1 is less likely to define wide ranging climate adaptation related action that would protect cultural heritage, archaeology and architectural features from climate change risks.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current Draft LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
					A2 and A3 are more balanced in nature and will likely define heritage climate adaptation action which will protect heritage resources from climate change risks.
Soils	S1	-	-	-	Each of the alternatives are likely to support some degree of development that may be impact the receiving soils environment in the absence of mitigation.
Land Use	LU1	-	+/-	+/-	All alternatives have the potential to support development that may have a negative impact on land use characteristics in the absence of mitigation. A2 and A3 are more balanced in nature and are likely to support wide ranging positive actions that could lead to improving land use value and characteristics, including actions underpinned by nature based solutions.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	+	+	+	Each alternative will deliver to a certain degree in relation to this by promoting sustainable transportation and a modal shift. A3 will deliver most effectively in this regard given the strong community engagement component associated with this alternative.
	AQN2	+/-	+/-	+/-	A1, A2 and A3 are all likely to support the development that may give rise to local air quality impacts - as a result of the generation of airborne dust during construction activities - in absence of any mitigation. At the same, each of these alternatives will spur modal shift that may result in positive local air quality impacts by reducing the level of vehicle related emissions.
	AQN3	-	-	-	A1, A2 and A3 are all likely to support the development that may give rise to noise impacts during the construction phase of the development in absence of any mitigation.
Water	W1	-	+/-	+/-	Each alternative is likely to lead to development that could potentially have an adverse impact upon surface water, groundwater or bathing water quality in absence of any mitigation. A2 and A3 are more likely to promote the development of nature based solutions and sustainable urban drainage systems that could result in positive effects on water quality. These options will also support the implementation of climate adaptation measures that would reduce the risk to water quality associated with climate change risks.
	W2	-	+/-	+/-	
	W3	-	+/-	+/-	
	W4	0	+	+	
	W5	-	+/-	+/-	

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current Draft LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
					A2 and A3 are more are more likely to define climate adaptation action, and specifically flood resilience related action, which would better support the achievement of W4 and conformance with Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
Material Assets	MAI1	-	-	-	A1, A2 and A3 are all likely to support development that may have a potential negative impact on infrastructure, including existing road infrastructure, in the absence of appropriate mitigation measures.
	MAI2	-	-	-	
	MAI3	+	+	+	All alternatives are likely to contain a suite of climate actions that are supportive of sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	0	+	+	A1 will place a strong emphasis on reducing GHG emissions associated with the Residential and Transport sectors and is likely to place less emphasis on reducing lifecycle GHG emissions associated with promoting better waste/resource management and circularity in the economy. A2 and 3 are likely to contain a wide range of climate action, including circular economy related actions that will better support efficient waste management and a reduction in resource related lifecycle GHG emissions.
	MAI5	0	+	+	A1 will place a strong emphasis on reducing GHG emissions associated with the Residential and Transport sectors and is likely to place emphasis on reducing lifecycle GHG emissions associated with promoting water use efficiency. A2 and 3 are likely to contain a wide range of climate action, including actions that will better support efficient water use and management that would have the benefit of reducing lifecycle GHG emission associated with water use to some degree.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	-	+/-	+/-	Each alternative is likely to lead to some degree of development involving construction activity that may impact tourism and recreation amenity in the absence of appropriate mitigation. Such construction may need to take place at locations that are sensitive based on their amenity and recreational value, including high amenity parkland and coastal locations. A2 and A3 are both likely to support climate action that positive impacts on tourism and recreation amenity, including climate action that focusses on nature based solutions and biodiversity/protected site protection and enhancement.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach (A1)	Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach (A2)	Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach (Current Draft LACAP) (A3)	Commentary
Climate Change	CF1	+	+	+	A1, A2 and A3 all support the achievement of climate change related SEOs to some extent. A3 has the best potential to deliver effective climate action given its holistic, wide encompassing nature; and given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level.
	CF2	+	+	+	
	CF3	+	+	+	
	CF4	+	+	+	
Inter-relationships	IR1	0	+	+	A3 is likely to support maintaining and enhancing human health and eco-system processes the most given its holistic and well balanced nature and community engagement emphasis.

6.6 Reasons for Choosing the Preferred Plan

Alternative 1 - The Pareto Approach - will lead to some positive environmental effects and will result in the reduction of GHG emissions in the sectors that contribute most in terms of GHG emission in the County - the Residential and Transport sectors. It is less likely that this alternative will deliver the wide-ranging climate mitigation and offsetting related action required to fully realise GHG emission reduction potential in the County. It is also less likely this alternative would define a wide range of climate adaptation measures that would fully protect biodiversity, heritage resources, environmental receptors and people from climate change risks. This alternative approach may generate several negative environmental effects, which would not be counterbalanced by the positive environmental effects associated with Alternatives 2 and 3.

Alternative 2 - The Holistic Approach - and Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - will both broadly deliver suitably wide ranging and effective climate action. These alternatives have the potential to generate multiple positive environmental effects, including a reduction in GHG emissions at organisational, community and sectoral levels, in addition to a variety of other environmental benefits. These alternatives will place a balanced emphasis on both climate mitigation and adaptation action, ensuring climate change related environmental risks are adequately understood and managed at community level.

Alternative 3 has the best potential to deliver effective climate action given its holistic, wide encompassing nature; and given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level. Alternative 3 has better potential there to fully realise potential environmental effects than Alternative 2.

Reasonable Alternative 3 - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - therefore constitutes the preferred alternative or preferred plan.

6.7 Data Gaps and Technical Limitations relating to the Identification and Evaluating Reasonable Alternatives

There were no data gaps or technical limitations that inhibited the ability of the project to identify and evaluated reasonable alternative being considered at high level during the plan making process.

7. EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

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

An overview of the key environmental effects the Draft LACAP may have on Environmental Components has been presented in Table 7-1.

The following should be noted in relation to the evaluation undertaken:

- The evaluation is strategic and high-level in nature given the strategic nature of the Draft LACAP. A precise evaluation of potential environmental effects cannot be carried out due to a lack of exact detail on actions and development that will be supported by the Draft LACAP.
- Environmental effects of the Draft LACAP have been described in accordance with descriptive terminology defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's guidance document entitled 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports' (2022).
- The evaluation considers all potential direct, indirect/secondary, cumulative[69], synergistic[70], short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative environmental effects.
- The evaluation considers inter-relationships and interactions between one Environmental Component and another which can result in an environmental impact.
- The evaluation considers all potential environmental effects arising from unforeseen abnormal events.
- The evaluation considers potential transboundary effects.
- The potential environmental effects described are the potential effects that could occur with the adoption of any environmental mitigation measures.

[69] The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
[70] The addition of effects to create a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impact.

Table 7-1: Overview of the Key Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

Key Environmental Effect	Main Relevant Environmental Component/s
The variety of climate actions defined in the plan, including organisational and community based actions are likely to generate multiple, slight positive effects on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via each individual action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	CC, AQN.
The plan is broadly supportive of different forms of community and local area based renewable energy development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.	CC, AQN.
In the absence of appropriate mitigation, community and local area renewable energy development that might be supported by plan actions, including any associated ancillary and linear infrastructure, has the potential to have a variety of unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects however, including effects on local human receptors, biodiversity, landscape character and visual amenity, and the receiving noise environment.	PHH, BFF, L, AQN.
The plan supports the increased use of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting potentially across a wide geographic area. In absence of appropriate mitigation, the wide use of such lighting may lead to adverse effects on sensitive nocturnal species.	BFF.
Several plan actions are supportive of the upgrading/retrofitting of buildings to improve energy performance. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, such actions may have unintended and potentially significant negative effects on buildings that constitute protected structures, or on the context in which such protected structures of architectural or cultural heritage merit sit.	CH.
The plan supports the carrying out of a range of flood alleviation and resilience actions, including development and maintenance related actions. These range of actions will generate positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of this action has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	W, BFF, PHH, CH.
The carrying out of the range flood alleviation and resilience action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems and the receiving air, noise and human environments (due to construction related impacts).	W, BFF, AQN, PHH.
The plan supports the carrying out of a variety of coastal protection related action, including action intended on mitigating coastal flood or erosion risk. These range of actions have the potential to have positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of this action has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events, generating positive effects on a range of	BFF, W, S.

Key Environmental Effect	Main Relevant Environmental Component/s
environmental receptors. Such action will also reduce the risk of coastal erosion processes, which will positively affect the soils environment present at coastal locations generally.	
The carrying out of coastal protection related action contained in the plan has the potential to create unintended and potentially significant negative environmental effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation, including effects on water quality and the hydrology of marine and estuarine water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems and the receiving air, noise and human environments (due to construction related impacts).	W, BFF, AQN, PHH.
The plan contains a set of actions designed to promote better resource management and the circular economy at organisational, community and local area level. This action, if implemented effectively, is likely to have some degree of environmental effect, as it will support proper waste management, reduce the risk of waste related environmental pollution or nuisance, and promote material circularity and resource efficiency, and consequently a reduction inf material production related lifecycle GHG emissions.	MA, W, S, PHH, CC.
The inappropriate or improper implementation of waste management related action could have unintended, negative environmental and nuisance related effects, including effects on the receiving human, air, noise, water, soils and traffic environment.	PHH, AQN, N, S, MA.
The plan supports the development of community and local area level nature based solutions - in response to climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement. This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna.	BFF.
The plan supports green infrastructure development broadly. In absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of green infrastructure that is of a significant scale or extent could potentially result in negative environmental effects, including negative construction related effects, negative effects on biodiversity or negative effects on cultural heritage assets.	PHH, W, S, AQN, BFF, CH.
The plan defines a variety of climate adaptation related actions designed to protect human receptors, biodiversity and heritage assets from the impacts of climate change influenced events such as flooding or wildfires. The implementation of this action has the potential to generated positive effects for these environmental receptors - by reducing the risk of such events impinging on or damaging these receptors.	PHH, BFF, CH.
Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions - thereby positively impacting population and human health, local air quality and the climate environment.	PHH, AQN, CC, LU, MA.

Key Environmental Effect	Main Relevant Environmental Component/s
Plan actions support the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. In the absence of appropriate design and mitigation, the development of active travel networks, depending on the particular nature, scale and extent of such development, could potentially have slight to significant negative effects on the receiving human, noise, air, water, soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage or existing traffic and transport environments.	PHH, AQN, W, S, BFF, CHH, MA, LU.
Plan actions support the expansion of the Electric Vehicle (EV) charging network and active travel parking in the local authority functional area. The successful delivery of this action has the potential to underpin the use of EV vehicles and active travel modes at community and local area level and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions, thereby positively impacting on local air quality, the climate and population and human health.	AQN, CC, PHH.
Plan actions support the expansion of EV charging network and active travel parking across the breadth of the local authority functional area. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the construction of additional charging point infrastructure could have a range of slight to significant negative environmental effects on the receiving human, noise, air, water and biodiversity and cultural heritage components present in a particular local context.	PHH, AQN, W, BFF.

7.3 Potential Cumulative Effect of the Draft LACAP in combination with other Plans and Projects

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

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

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

7.3.1 Intra-plan Cumulative Effects

The evaluation of Draft LACAP intra-plan cumulative effects has been embedded into the detailed evaluation of environmental effects presented in Appendix 3. Potential intra-plan cumulative effects are presented below:

- The LACAP provides for actions which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects (in the form of flood resilience, coastal protection, active travel, renewables, nature based solutions projects) which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.).
- Increased access to sites - such as nature reserves, beaches, greenspaces - could be facilitated by the combination of actions within the LACAP. Therefore, there could be cumulative effects related to this, particularly along waterways.
- The LACAP supports a variety of actions relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects, which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics.
- The effects of multiple LACAP actions have the potential to combine to robustly support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport. This has the potential to generate a variety of cumulative positive environmental effects, including positive effects on local air quality, human health, biodiversity and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of plan actions have the potential to combine and interact and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.
- The variety of positive climate related effects associated with plan actions have the potential to combine to create a larger and very significant positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.

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

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

Table 7-2: Inter-relationship between Environmental Components

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

Note: Green highlighting indicates a potential interrelationship/interaction

7.3.2 Inter-plan Cumulative Effects

Other plans and programmes that the Draft LACAP has a relationship with are identified in Section 2.5 of this report. It should be noted that all other plans programmes have been or will be subject to environmental, including SEA and AA, for the purpose of preventing and mitigating potential negative environmental effects. Potential inter-plan cumulative effects are presented below:

- Conflicts between climate targets between various organisations - however, all higher order plans such as the CDP, RSES and the National Climate Action plan are aligned with the content of the LACAP. Adaptive language could provide the flexibility to allow localised augmentations to targets to increase or align with stakeholders within the lifetime of the LACAP.
- The LACAP provides for actions which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects (in the form of flood resilience, coastal protection, active travel, renewables, nature based solutions projects) which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.) in combination with development supported by other plans, including higher order plans (E.g., the CDP, LAPs, the Greater Dublin Cycle Network Plan, Framework for Alternative Fuel Infrastructure in Transport).
- Increased access to sites - such as nature reserves, beaches, greenspaces - could be facilitated by the combination of actions within the LACAP. Therefore, there could be cumulative effects related to this, particularly along waterways, in combination with other plans that support increased access to such sites (E.g., the Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy).
- The LACAP supports a variety of actions relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects, which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics in combination with other plans that support such projects (E.g., Flood Risk Management Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan).
- The effects of multiple LACAP actions have the potential to combine to robustly support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport in combination with other plans (E.g., Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan, National Transport Authority's (NTA) Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2022-2042). This has the potential to generate a variety of cumulative positive environmental effects, including positive effects on local air quality, human health, biodiversity and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of plan actions - in parallel with actions defined in other plans and programmes that are likely to generate positive environmental effects - have the potential to combine and interact and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate, biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.
- The variety of positive climate related effects associated with plan actions - in parallel with actions defined in other plans, including higher order plans, that are likely to generate positive effects on climate (E.g., the CAP23) - have the potential to combine to create a larger and profound positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.

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

8. MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Draft LACAP (without considering any mitigation) have been identified in Section 7 of this report. The SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential significant negative environmental effects due to the implementation of a plan are defined. This section of the report describes the mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Draft LACAP.

In this case, the following forms of mitigation have been adopted to ameliorate the negative environments of the Draft LACAP:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the LACAP.
- Mitigation through consideration of development management standards/environmental protection objectives contained in the CDP.

8.1 Mitigation through consideration of alternatives

A number of alternatives were considered at an early stage in the process. The environmental effects of these alternatives were evaluated during the SEA process. The preferred Draft LACAP was chosen over the other alternative options considered for the following reasons:

- **Alternative 1 (considered) - The Pareto Approach -** will lead to some positive environmental effects, however it is less likely that this alternative will deliver the wide ranging and effective climate mitigation and adaptation action likely to result from implementation of the preferred Draft LACAP. This alternative approach may also generate several negative environmental effects, which would not be counterbalanced by the potential positive environmental effects associated with the preferred Draft LACAP.
- **Alternative 2 (considered) - The Holistic Approach -** and the preferred Draft LACAP - The Holistic and Participatory Approach - will both broadly deliver suitably wide ranging and effective climate action. These alternatives both have the potential to generate multiple positive environmental effects. Both alternatives have equal potential to generate some negative environmental effects.
- **Alternative 3 (preferred) - Draft LACAP -** was selected over the other Alternative 2 however as it has the best potential to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation action and positive environmental effects, given its strong community engagement emphasis, which supports better participation in climate action at community level.

8.2 Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the Plan

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 Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. 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 Draft LACAP.

Mitigation measures were suggested that maximize the co-benefits of climate action for other environmental components such local air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e., win-win solutions).

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. Again, This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These text additions are presented in Table 8-1.

A set of integrated environmental protection and enhancement considerations have been defined that Decarbonising zone opportunities must accord with. These considerations are presented in Table 8-2.

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan. These principles are defined in Table 8-3.

For clarity and succinct, only the defined mitigation measures have been presented in this section of the report. The reader is asked to refer to Appendix 3.2 - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation, for an understanding of the potential environmental effects associated with the actions and opportunities which are being mitigated (in the case of negative environmental effects) or maximized (in the case of positive environmental effects).

These environmental mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP will prevent, reduce and fully offset any potential significant negative environmental effects, and will maximize potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Draft LACAP.

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

Table 8-1: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures - Additional text to be included in plan actions clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
E8	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	Attach the following text to the action: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project. having appropriate regard to environmental sensitivities such as amenity value, cultural heritage and archaeology that may be impacted by any built development at the Swords Cultural Quarter which is supported by the BREAMM process. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	Attach the following text to the action: 'while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.'
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	Attach the following text to the action: 'while ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.'
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.'
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	Attach the following text to the action: Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.'
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	Attach the following text to the action: 'where it is confirmed through a glint and glare assessment that such solar development will not have any potential glint and glare impact on sensitive receptors, or otherwise, where it is confirmed that such solar development constitutes exempted development under the Planning and Development Regulations by virtue of its size or location outside a Solar Safeguarding Zone, and having due regard to all other environmental sensitivities that could be impacted by such development.'
E28	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as archaeology, European sites, biodiversity, the noise environment, landscape character, visual amenity etc.'
E32	Conduct research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post- works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings.'
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.'
T1	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	Attach the following text to the action:

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
		'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites and cultural heritage.'
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.'
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.'
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	Reallocate road space to provide for sustainable travel alternatives, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	Attach the following text to the action:

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
		'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.'
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.'
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.'
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage.'
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	Attach the following text to the action: 'When delivering this action, have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality and cultural heritage, when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.'
F3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	Attach the following text to the action: 'provided such strategies are unlikely to cause significant negative environmental effects.'
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	Attach the following text to the action:

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
		'having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites and recreation and amenity value.'
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.'
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.'
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	Attach the following text to the action: '/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.'
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes SuDS/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation. 3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.'

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.	Attach the following text to the action: 'Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.'
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation.	Attach the following text to the action: 'Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.'
F23	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.'
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.'
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, wetland habitat, aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value.
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	Attach the following text to the action: 'Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects.'
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	Attach the following text to the action:

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
		Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that: 1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and, 2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.'
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.'
R13	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to need to ensure all waste collection and management activities are carried out in accordance with waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.'
R14	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to need to ensure all waste collection and management activities are carried out in accordance with waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.'
R17	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	Attach the following text to the action:

Draft LACAP Action Reference	Draft LACAP Action	Mitigation Measure
		'whilst ensuring waste management activities at the facility continue to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of waste management legislation and in a manner that does not cause significant negative environmental effects or nuisance.'
R18	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	Attach the following text to the action: 'whilst ensuring these sites are appropriately located, designed and managed so as not to cause significant adverse environmental effects.'
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria.'
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to all environmental sensititives that may be impact by significant development projects, including renewable energy projects, such landscape character and visual amenity, population and human health, biodiversity, European sites, noise, water and soil related sensitivities.'
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	Attach the following text to the action: 'where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.'
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g. watering	Attach the following text to the action: 'having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.'

Table 8-2: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures - Integrated Environmental Considerations relating to Decarbonising Zone Opportunities suggested for inclusion in the plan

The opportunities progressed, and any associated activities and development, such as energy, heating or active travel related development, shall have due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, including local human receptors; European sites and biodiversity; heritage features, protected structures and the context in which such features sit; and the receiving water, soils and local air quality environment.
Any opportunities progressed that result in the development of renewable energy development, such as wind turbine development or solar panel development, shall specifically have due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the environment from the typical effects of such development, including avifauna effects or landscape and visual related effects, including glint and glare.
Fingal County Council will advocate and exert influence to ensure that opportunities progressed that lead to the development of additional electricity network infrastructure, including linear cable infrastructure development, by electricity network operators, does not contravene relevant planning and environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.
Any opportunities progressed that support the upgrade of public lighting, shall have due regard to the need to ensure the lumen levels and spectral range of such lighting are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects on biodiversity.

Table 8-3: Proposed Environmental Mitigation Measures - Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section

Promote climate action projects that support and maximise environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
Flood and coastal defence projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorised physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorised or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action water quality co-benefits, and align with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.

8.3 Mitigation through consideration of environmental protection objectives contained in the County Development Plan

In addition to the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Draft LACAP, the development management standards and environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will serve to mitigate the environmental effects of any development proposals supported by the Draft LACAP. These development management standards/environmental protection measures have been defined for the express purpose of ensuring proper planning and sustainable development in the County. The CDP has been subject to its own SEA and AA. The Draft LACAP has been prepared having appropriate regard to the policies and objectives contained in the County Development Plan.

8.4 Conclusion

The reasonable alternative evaluation presented in Section 6 and summarised in Section 8.1 has resulted in the development of a Draft LACAP that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternative considered.

The adoption of the mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP, in combination with the continued adoption of the development planning and control related environmental protection measures defined in the CDP will prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP. No further mitigation measures are required for the Draft LACAP.

9. MONITORING MEASURES

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

A series of indicators and targets have been established for identified SEOs to enable ongoing monitoring and measurement of LACAP implementation performance, the environmental effects of the implementation of the LACAP and the efficacy of environmental mitigation measures. Such monitoring will be carried out regularly to support plan implementation.

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the Draft LACAP and the progress of SEO objectives and targets. SEO targets set focussed, measurable aims and thresholds that the Draft LACAP can support the achievement of.

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

It is recommended that LACAP monitoring and review is undertaken in parallel with CDP monitoring and review processes for efficiency and given that similar data sets will be used to measure the progress of each plan.

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

The SEA Monitoring Programme established for the Draft LACAP is contained in Table 9-1. This monitoring programme has been developed in accordance with EPA guidelines entitled 'Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring' (2020). The monitoring programme includes detail on the indicators, targets and data sources used to monitor and measure progress.

Table 9-1: SEA Monitoring Programme

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.	Lower-level plan and project accordance with the plan.	Require all lower-level plans and projects have appropriate regard to and appropriately support all action and development proposals defined in the Plan. Require that all development projects in the County appropriately align and accord with action defined in the Plan.	Review of Local Area Plans. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.	Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	Consultation with the Health Service Executive (HSE) and the EPA.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.	Compliance of action and development supported by the plan with policies and land use objectives protective/supportive of economic development in the county defined in the County Development Plan (CDP) or County Local Area Plans.	No contravention of policies and land use objectives protective/supportive of economic development in the county defined in the CDP or County Local Area Plans. Planning permission for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with policies protective/supportive of economic development.	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.	Compliance of action and development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in Chapter 'Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity' of the CDP. Condition of habitats impacted by climate change (Area km^2 /length metres).	No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in Chapter 'Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity' of the CDP. Ensure no habitats are impacted by the effects of climate change. Ensure no reduction in the number of geographic distribution of species as a result of climate change effects.	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of compliance with the County Biodiversity Action Plan. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			Number and geographical distribution of Species or Species population trends impacted by climate change. Compliance of action and development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan.	No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. Planning permission for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with policy supporting biodiversity protection and enhancement.	
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species[71].	Condition of European Sites and annexed species.	No adverse impacts on the condition of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the NPWS. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12.
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration,	Condition of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. Linear meters of riparian corridors enhanced with native planting.	No adverse impacts on the condition of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.

[71] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
		dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.	Fragmentation or breaks in continuity of habitats and loss of wildlife corridors, stepping stones and connectivity (km^2). Number of developments permitted that have significant greenspace proposals.	Increase linear metres of riparian corridor enhanced with native planting. Reduce habitat fragmentation or breaks. Increase number of developments permitted that have significant greenspace proposals.	
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.	Condition of semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites. Status of listed species in the Wildlife Acts 1976 - 2012.	No adverse impacts on condition of semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites as a result of plan implementation. No adverse impacts on listed species in the Wildlife Acts 1976 - 2012 as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Mapping of LR important habitats and species as part of the County Biodiversity Plan.
	B5	Go beyond biodiversity protection to deliver biodiversity enhancement, wherever possible, in response to the biodiversity emergency.	Compliance of development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in Chapter 'Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity' of the CDP. No. of developments permitted that have significant greenspace proposals. Improved biodiversity areas (Area km^2 /length metres). Compliance of development supported by the plan with policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan.	No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in Chapter 'Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity' of the CDP. Increase number of developments permitted that have significant greenspace proposals. Increase quantum of improved biodiversity areas. No contravention of policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. Planning permission for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of compliance with the County Biodiversity Action Plan. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
				policy supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement.	
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.	Status of Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects. Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse impacts on Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects.	All action and development proposals supported by the plan must comply with policy objectives relating to the protection of Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects defined in the CDP. No development supported by the plan should have an adverse impact on Landscape Character Areas, the Seascape, High Amenity Zones, Historic Landscape Character Areas and Views and Prospects.	Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.	Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.	No development supported by the plan should have a significant adverse visual impact on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors. All development supported by the plan should adhere to relevant Development Management Standards defined in the CDP, in particular standards defined in relation to physical and visual impacts.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).	Percentage of features contained in the RMP (and, where relevant, the associated surrounding context) protected from adverse effects due to action and development occurring as a result of this plan. Percentage of features contained in the RPS and NIAH (and, where relevant, the associated surrounding context) protected from adverse	No features contained in the RMP (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this plan. No features contained in the RPS and NIAH (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			effects due to action and development occurring as a result of this plan.	result of the implementation of this plan.	
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.	Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on mineral resources or soils occurring, including the pollution, loss or degradation of mineral resources or soils, as a result of action and development supported by the plan.	No instances of significant adverse impacts on mineral resources or soils occurring as a result of action and development supported by the plan.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.	Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of plan implementation.	No instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of plan implementation.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.	% change in modal split. Length of new sustainable transport routes developed.	Reduction in private car use. Extension and improvement of the sustainable transport network in the plan area.	Central Statistics Office (CSO) Population data - Commuting in Ireland. Internal monitoring of length of new sustainable transport routes developed.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.	Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse air quality impacts on sensitive receptors. Number of exceedances of ambient air quality standards in the County, as monitored under the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network.	No development supported by the plan should have a significant adverse air quality impact on sensitive receptors. All development supported by the plan should adhere to relevant Development Management Standards defined in the CDP relating to the protection of air quality. Minimise ambient air quality standard exceedances in the County.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the EPA. Review of EPA Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in the County.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.	Number of sensitive receptors exposed to noise nuisance.	No sensitive receptors exposed to nuisance noise in the County.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Monitoring of internal noise complaint investigations undertaken. Consultation with the EPA.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface waters.	Status of surface water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Status of bathing waters as monitored under the Bathing Water Directive.	Number of Pollution Incidents detected due to poor bathing water quality results. Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status.' No deterioration in the status of any bathing waters, having appropriate regard to bathing water mandatory and guidelines values defined in the Bathing Water Directive. Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the national River Basin Management Plan.	EPA surface water monitoring data and reports. EPA bathing water monitoring data and reports.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.	Status of groundwater bodies as reported by the EPA National Groundwater Monitoring Programme for the WFD.	No deterioration in the status of groundwater quality, having appropriate regard to Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values defined under Directive 2006/118/EC.	EPA groundwater monitoring data and reports.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.	Number of instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status.	No instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects. Consultation with the EPA.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.	Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) permitted within flood risk areas.	Minimise developments (supported by the plan) granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk, having appropriate regard to the Flood Risk Management guidelines.	Internal monitoring of development projects granted planning permission.
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality	Number of non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.	No non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.	EPA Drinking Water Quality Reports.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure	Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure.	No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects on effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.	Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned infrastructure, including water supply, wastewater management, energy and transport infrastructure.	No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned material assets infrastructure.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of development projects, including monitoring of effects on other future planned or committed material asset infrastructure projects. Consultation with Irish Water, Gas Networks Ireland, ESB Networks and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.	% change in modal split. Kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network. Kilometres of permanent integrated cycling network. Number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county. Total Area of road reallocated for sustainable alternatives (m^2).	Percentage increase in the number of public transport users in the County Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network. Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network. Increase number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county. Increase Total Area of road reallocated for sustainable alternatives.	CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland. Internal monitoring of length of new sustainable transport routes developed.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.	Tonnes of hazardous waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually. Tonnes of W.E.E.E. waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually. Tonnes of Bulky waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually.	Increase waste recycling in the County. Reduce waste generation in the County.	EPA Waste Statistics. Consultation with the EPA.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			Tonnes of garden waste received at Council Waste Management Facilities annually.		
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.	Level of water use in the County. Compliance with Sustainable Drainage System (SuDs) related development management standards defined in the CDP.	Reduced water use in the county. All development (supported by the plan) must comply with SuDs related development management standards defined in the CDP.	CSO water consumption data. Internal monitoring of flood risk associated with of development projects and development project compliance with relevant flood risk and management related development management standards.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.	Visitor trips to local authority functional area	Stable or increasing number of visitor trips to local authority functional area	Fáilte Ireland Data on Tourism Performance
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.	Level of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the County. Level of renewable energy infrastructure in the County.	Reduce GHG emissions associated with the Energy sector in the County. Increase the level of renewable energy infrastructure in the County.	EPA National Emission Inventory. Baseline Emission Inventory for the County. Megawatt hour (MWh) output from renewable energy infrastructure in the county.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.	Level of GHG emissions in the County	Reduce GHG emissions for all sectors in the County.	EPA National Emission Inventory. Baseline Emission Inventory for the County.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.	Level of GHG emissions in the County. Level of GHG emissions in the Decarbonising Zone.	Reduce GHG emission in the County to Net Zero. Reduce Decarbonising Zone GHG emissions to Net Zero.	EPA National Emission Inventory. Baseline Emission Inventory for the County.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			Net addition of tree cover added.	Increase level of tree cover in the County.	Baseline Emission Inventory for the Decarbonising Zone.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) by 2050 within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.	Level of GHG emissions in the Decarbonising Zone.	Reduce Decarbonising Zone GHG emissions to Net Zero.	Baseline Emission Inventory for the Decarbonising Zone.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change	Number of blue and green infrastructure measures included as part of development projects that have been granted planning permission.	Increase the number of blue and green infrastructure measures included as part of development projects that have been granted planning permission.	Review of granted planning permissions.

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APPENDIX 1

Relationship of the Plan with other relevant Plans and Programmes

https://uss.ftco.ie/DMS/view_document.aspx?ID=960902&Latest=true

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APPENDIX 2

Consultation Feedback

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https://uss.ftco.ie/DMS/view_document.aspx?ID=962488&Latest=true

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APPENDIX 3

Detailed Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

Appendix 3.1 - Approach and Methodology for the Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Preferred LACAP on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with best practice guidelines. An evaluation matrix template has been developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Preferred LACAP on Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) relevant to each Environmental Component.

A dedicated evaluation matrix has been prepared for each Theme Area in the Draft LACAP. Draft LACAP Actions associated with that Theme Area are listed on one axis of this matrix. The corresponding potential environmental effects of the actions are then described. An evaluation of the environmental effects of Draft LACAP Actions on Environmental Components, having regard to the SEOs relevant to each Environment Component, was then carried out for each Theme Area of the Draft LACAP in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. Potential effects of the Draft LACAP on Environmental Components/SEOs have been categorised as follows:

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').[72]
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').[73]
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact ((indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').

The evaluation considers all potential direct, indirect/secondary, cumulative[74], synergistic[75], short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative environmental effects.

Detail on the SEOs associated with Environmental Components which the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP have been measured against is provided in Table 1 overleaf.

Completed Evaluation Matrices for each Draft LACAP Theme Area are presented in Appendix 1.2.

[72] Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.
[73] Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.
[74] The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
[75] The addition of effects to create a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impact.

Table 1 - Strategic Environmental Objectives against which the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP have been measured

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, that lower-level plans and projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the County.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or, minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Ensure the Decarbonising Zone avoids and minimises impacts to the existing economic activities within the area and does not compromise/conflict with existing land use objectives.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure Climate Action does not conflict with biodiversity protection, restoration and rehabilitation.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.[76]
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated national sites and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species.
	B5	Go beyond biodiversity protection to deliver biodiversity enhancement, wherever possible, in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)) and architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.

[76] 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via public transport or by non-mechanical means.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface waters.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W5	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects on effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities.
Climate Change	CF1	Delivery of the necessary action to support the national target of 80% electricity from renewable sources by 2030.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	CF3: Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.
	CF4	Deliver a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) by 2050 within the local authority area to act as a test bed for a range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in a specifically defined area through the identification of projects and outcomes that will assist in the delivery of the National Climate Objective.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change

Appendix 3.2 - Evaluation Matrix - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

Energy and Buildings

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E1	Continuous Improvement by maintaining ISO 50001 energy management system	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E2	Annual Monitoring & Reporting to SEAI	This is a monitoring/tracking related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E3	Publish Fingal County Council's Energy Review Periodically	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E4	Continuous Improvement through the Energy Performance Contract for County Hall (Swords) and Civic Offices, during the service stage	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E5	Procure upgrades through an Energy Performance Contract for Draíocht Arts Centre and public library in Blanchardstown with potential of including Balbriggan Town Hall & Library/ Watery Lane Depot/ Ballycoolin Training Centre	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
E6	IES Building Energy Modelling to be completed in County hall and Grove Road offices. Further modelling of digital assets to be included in other EPC projects.	This is a modelling related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E7	Refurbishment programme for Fingal Corporate buildings to include energy reviews and retrofits as standard in line with Public Sector targets for 2030.	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E8	Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This action will support the local authority in preventing the generation of GHG emissions and negative environmental effects during the construction and operational phases of the Swords Cultural Quarter. The delivery of this action also has the potential to result in several positive environmental effects occurring due to the development of sustainable built environment at the Swords Cultural Quarter (in the areas of population and human health, sustainable waste management, biodiversity, local air quality etc.). Inappropriate development supported by the BREAMM process has the potential to negatively affect environmental sensitivities such as amenity value, cultural heritage and archaeology, associated with the location of the project, if not designed and managed appropriately.	+	+	-	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
E9	Undertake a feasibility study on utilising the existing Bore Hole with heat pump technology in County Hall Offices to provide heating, and to provide cooling to IT Comms room.	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E10	BER Audits to be carried out on corporate buildings and libraries to determine BER ratings	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E11	Roll out of real time check metering and energy monitoring platform across significant energy using buildings to analyse and understand usage.	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E12	Implementation of identified DeliveREE/ Pathfinder projects across FCC premises to include the decarbonisation of significant energy using buildings.	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E13	Feasibility study for retrofit/ fabric upgrades across the 2 Civic Offices	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of organisational sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, the spectrum of light from outdoor LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E15	Targeted M&E upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC. Identifying projects and packages through Planned Preventative Maintenance	This action will promote organisational energy efficiency within the local authority organisation. This action has the potential to support organisational GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, the spectrum of light from outdoor LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated.	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E17	Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+
E18	Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Therefore there is scope for there to be a slight negative effect if unmitigated. The retrofitting of housing stock also has the potential to lead to negatively affect the architectural value associated with protected structures, if not carried out sensitively and managed appropriately.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E19	Build on the pilot roll out of EnergyCloud to c. 60 social homes in Swords in 2024 with further roll out to social homes across the county	This action will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E20	IGBC Home Performance Index Assessments carried out and where feasible certification obtained for all new social housing projects developed by the local authority.	This action will support the local authority in preventing the generation of GHG emissions due to the construction and operation of new local authority social housing. The delivery of this action also has the potential to result in several positive environmental effects occurring due to the development of sustainable built environment.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E21	Pilot study to research and potentially futureproof new build social housing schemes for district heating	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the delivery of Residential sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E22	Green Procurement - Design Team appointments to include a sustainability specialism capable of informing all stages of the design process and documenting the required evidence to achieve accreditation under a recognised Building Assessment Method such as the IGBC Home Performance Index, BREEAM and LEED	This is a resourcing/personnel related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action has the potential to support the delivery of Residential sector GHG emission reductions and energy efficiency generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E23	In accordance with the incoming embodied carbon amendments to the Construction Products Regulations, the Building Control Authority will encourage compliance and monitor/enforce the display of carbon footprint on all construction products.	This is a monitoring action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action will promote the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions in the construction sector generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	This action has the broad potential to promote good spatial planning and support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation. The action has the potential to support utilising existing built environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+/-	0	0
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	This action will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E26	Assess potential for viable renewable energy projects on a temporary/permanent basis, on council controlled lands	This is an assessment related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of the assessment, it has the potential to support the delivery of renewable energy projects on local authority lands.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	This action will support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. The development of PV panels on Council roofs has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors, including Dublin Airport, in the absence of mitigation.	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+
E28	Develop Wind Energy Strategy	This is an action that serves to promote the development of wind energy projects. The implementation of the action when considered alone (i.e. the development of the Strategy itself) will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. However, the supporting of such developments could result in environmental conflicts such as collision risk and vibration effects, particularly with regard to marine life, thus further consideration and mitigation measures are required.	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
E29	Review Energy Statements for planning applications.	This action will support the development of new buildings that are energy efficient. The adoption of this action can potentially result in reduced energy consumption in new buildings and prevent GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
E30	Work with SMEs in partnership with SEAI to promote energy efficient adaptations	This promotional action will broadly support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. It has the potential to support the realisation of GHG emission reduction in the commercial sector.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
E31	Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through the energy efficiency grant from LEO	This promotional action will broadly support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. It has the potential to support the realisation of GHG emission reduction in the commercial sector.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
E32	Conduct research and develop case studies from the Council's historic building stock that undertake pre- and post- works energy performance assessments and devise of appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to guide private owners	This action has the potential to have significant positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets and the amenity value attained by people from these assets. This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings.	0	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
E33	Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).	This action has the potential to have significant positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets and the amenity value attained by people from these assets. This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings.	0	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

Transport

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T1	Increase the meterage of high quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	This action supports the development of additional walkway infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional walkway infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion). The ongoing operation of a walkway network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to have a significant positive effect on population and human health through the promotion of modes of travel that benefit human health. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T2	Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.	This action supports the development of additional cycling infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion). The ongoing operation of a cycle network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to have a significant positive effect on population and human health through the promotion of modes of travel that benefit human health. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	-	0	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T3	Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel	This action has potential to improve the quality of sustainable/active travel networks in the local authority's functional area and promote the use of sustainable and healthy modes of transport - which help realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
T4	Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians & cyclists.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to active travel modes. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to walking. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the junction development/upgrade projects have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), biodiversity impacts, cultural heritage asset impacts and impacts on traffic and transport (through the temporary creation of traffic diversions and congestion).	+	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	0
T6	Increase the quantity of bicycle parking and virtual parking bays in the public domain.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to cycling. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T7	Assist in the provision of bicycle stands in private community space, such as community centres, sport clubs etc.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to cycling. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T8	Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to cycling. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T9	Provision of E scooters across the county	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to active travel. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T10	Implement pilot schemes for mobility/emobility to promote sustainable mobility by encouraging creativity and innovation in the county.	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to active travel. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the updating of road space have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T12	Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the updating of road space have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
T13	Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc)	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. The introduction of traffic calming measures across the local authority also has the potential to improve traffic flow and reduce GHG emissions associated with the congested movement of traffic in urban areas. The minor infrastructural works that are likely to be supported by this action are unlikely to have any significant environmental effect, assuming standard, good construction practice is adopted.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T14	Assess the feasibility of re-allocating existing Pay & Display spaces to bike parking where ample Pay & Display parking.	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T15	Introduction of Pay & Display schemes in accordance with adopted bye-Laws to discourage car use (To decrease car dependency)	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T16	Provide programmes and initiatives that support community-wide adoption of active travel modes e.g. Learn 2 Cycle with a Disability lessons, Adult Cycling lessons, Walking Buses, Cycling Buses; and opportunities for marginalised groups to engage in Active Travel	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T17	Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. A reduction in speed limits across the local authority also has the potential to improve traffic flow and reduce GHG emissions associated with the congested movement of traffic in urban areas.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks. This action supports the development of additional pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional pedestrian and cycling infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts (due to construction plant operation), local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts. This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use. The action has the potential to have a positive impact on population and human health by reducing traffic risk at schools.	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	0
T19	Implement the School Streets initiative	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. The action has the potential to have a positive impact on population and human health by reducing traffic risk at schools.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	In the absence of any mitigation, such large-scale infrastructural projects have the potential to generate a wide variety of negative environmental effects - that range from slight in magnitude to profound - on, inter alia, population and human health receptors, ecological receptors, the soils and geological environment, the water environment, the traffic and transport environment, and landscape character and visual amenity.	+/-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in constructing park and ride facilities have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
T22	Promote and facilitate additional car sharing schemes	This promotional action will support the reduction of private car use and can contribute to a reduction in Transport sector GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T23	Promote and facilitate additional community car sharing schemes	This promotional action will support the reduction of private car use and can contribute to a reduction in Transport sector GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	This action has the potential to lead to the development of additional electric charging infrastructure at local authority sites. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. This action will support the use of EV in the local authority organisation and will underpin the reduction of GHG emissions associated with local authority vehicle fleet operations.	0	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T26	Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.	The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
T27	Continued electrification of the Council's vehicle fleet as market technology develops	Increasing the level of local authority vehicles that use sustainable sources of energy will have a slight positive effect on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
T28	Maintenance and upgrade of public footpath network and regional and local roads to encourage modal shift to walking and cycling	This action will promote the development of safe sustainable and active travel networks. This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel modes and networks. It will help fully realise the potential positive environmental effects associated with sustainable/active travel. Such maintenance works are unlikely to have a significant environmental effect, assuming standard, good construction practice is adopted.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T29	Explore the use of sustainable methods of road surfacing that minimise the use of raw materials.	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Depending on the outcome of this study, it has the potential to support the reduction of embodied GHG emissions associated with raw material use in road projects.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
T30	Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy	This action supports local authority staff working at home and promotes the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting using ICE based vehicles, which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T31	Aim to reduce kilometres travelled by private ICE vehicles within work hours and incentivise modes such as cycling, electric vehicles.	This action broadly supports the ambition to reduce ICE vehicle use and promote sustainable travel modes, which can result in transport emission reductions and positive effects on climate and local air quality, however the action is broad and non-specific nature.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T32	Prepare and finalise the Smarter Travel Workplace Strategy for staff of Fingal County Council, and engage on the implementation of the strategy	This action will likely promote sustainable transport and travel options for local authority staff and the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting and work operations using ICE based vehicles - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T33	Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff	This action will likely promote active travel options for local authority staff and the reduction in transport emissions associated with home to work commuting using ICE based vehicles - which has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
T34	Provide eco driving training to Council drivers	This action has the potential to result in fuel efficiency improvements in the local authority vehicle fleet which will reduce/minimise vehicle fleet related GHG emissions. This has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and local air quality.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
T35	Implement carbon offset programme for official flights and investigate an appropriate offsetting scheme for the Council's other business travel emissions.	This action will broadly support the offset of local authority transport related GHG emissions and can potentially lead to some degree of positive effect on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

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Flood Resilience

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F1	Update Council Emergency Response Plans to include flood event response	This action has the potential to support improving the effectiveness of major emergency response plans implemented in response to flood events. The action will generate a positive effect for environmental receptors that are at risk of being negatively impacted by flood events - by reducing the risk of such flood events.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F2	Ensure annual update of the specific risks to service provision in each FCC Department that may be impacted by Climate Change, building on the Climate Change Risk Assessment developed for the CAP.	This action will support maintaining local authority service provisions during climate change related events such as flooding or wildfires occurring in the local authority's functional area. The action has the potential to generate a positive effect for all environmental receptors, including population and human receptors and heritage assets that are served or maintained by the local authority.	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
F3	To engage with the Fingal Coastal Liaison Group with the integration of adaptation strategies into planning policies, etc.	This is an administrative related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation (i.e., the meetings held). Depending on the outcome of the meetings and the engagement carried out, this action has the potential to improve coastal protection and mitigate climate change risk associated with coastal flooding and erosion. The adaptation strategies and associated planning policies may themselves support coastal protection works and development that could potentially have negative environmental effects on water quality, hydrology, the marine environment, biodiversity etc., in absence of any mitigation.	0	-	+	0	+	0	0	-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	The progression of coastal flood resilience and protection related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. Coastal flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality. The delivery of coastal flood resilience action has the potential to reduce coastal flood risk and prevent future coastal flood events. Reducing coastal flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets. The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental receptors.	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	0	-	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge.	The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	+/-	+/-	+	+	0	0	-	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	The progression of flood resilience related action, including coastal flood resilience action, has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies and the coast. In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	+/-	+/-	+	+	0	0	-	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F7	Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature based solutions.	The progression of minor flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to minor development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies. Such minor works have the potential to have slight to moderate, negative effects on the water environment and biodiversity, including flora and fauna. It is unlikely such minor works will have a significant effect on the local air quality, noise and human environment given the likely scale, extent and duration of such works. Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature based solutions and SuDS as part of such minor works has the potential to have slight to moderate, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of particular water bodies. The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.	+	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
F8	Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F9	Facilitate the development of a National Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries	This is a study related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. Generally, the action will support the delivery of improved flood resilience in the local authority functional area by identifying opportunities for flood resilience improvements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	In the absence of mitigation, the construction and excavation works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), biodiversity, flora and fauna, and population and human health (due to construction phase noise, dust or traffic).	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
F12	Record on a GIS layer the council surface water system and make it available to all relevant staff from Operations & Planning. This must include all SuDS systems and flood embankments	This is a tracking/monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will generally support the delivery of surface water management and flood resilience action across local authority departments.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F13	Prepare a maintenance register for the entire surface water system within the county, including SuDS, pipes and culverts to aid proactive maintenance, alleviate flooding and maintain water quality	This is a tracking/monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will generally support the effective maintenance of surface water management systems.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F14	Develop an improved maintenance plan for SuDS assets that are taken in charge by FCC, ensuring their continued operation.	This action will promote good flood risk management and flood risk reduction. Proper stormwater/surface water network maintenance will generate a positive effect for environmental receptors that are at risk of being negatively impacted by flood events - by reducing the risk of such flood events.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F15	Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments, maintaining community rain gardens, discourage hard paving in gardens and retrofit raingardens / water butt installations	This action will facilitate a broader understanding of SuDS. The action is promotional in nature and will not have a real discernible environmental effect in and of itself. Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature based solutions however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
F16	Develop a Blue/Green Roof Guideline to assist both internal and external stakeholders implement these systems as per the County Development Plan objectives	This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate positive effects on local biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, and landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F18	Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc, and monitor the level of implementation.	Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
F19	Create a case study of SuDS at Local Area Plan level	This action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of local area level SuDS and nature based solutions. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.	The development of greenspace in urban areas has the potential to have slight to significant positive effects on biodiversity. Such proposals may improve the aesthetic quality of urban areas, which could have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving landscape and visual environment.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.	This action has the potential to have a slight positive effect on local biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, and landscape character and visual amenity.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F22	Assess resilience of regional and local roads in line with Climate Adaptation Strategy issued by the Department of Transport	This is an assessment related action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will however promote the protection of road assets from climate change risks - such as a climate change influenced flooding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F23	Assess Resilience of Bridge Infrastructure vulnerable to impact of climate change	This is an inspection related action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will however promote the protection of bridge assets from climate change risks - such as climate change influenced flooding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
F24	Develop maintenance and condition survey programmes for Council owned historic buildings and ancient monuments that are informed by climate change impacts.	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F25	Archaeological and heritage assets to form part of all climate risk assessments including opportunities for integration of cultural heritage in adaptative mitigations e.g. green infrastructure, cycle ways, nature-based solutions etc.	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets. This action has the potential to support adaptive and palliative measures taking place at heritage assets, including protected structures and monuments. Such measure may include works that could adversely impact on the architectural or value of structures or arcaheology. This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings that could constitute heritage assets.	0	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F27	Support and develop citizen science projects such as Fingal X Heritage as a means of monitoring climate change impacts on Fingal's heritage assets and raising public awareness	This action has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on climate and heritage assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
F28	Identify projects and opportunities for collaboration with relevant stakeholders to assess and prioritise cultural heritage sites vulnerable to climate change	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F29	Build climate resilience of archaeological and built heritage in public and private ownership through the Community Monuments Fund	This action will support the protection of architectural/archaeological assets from climate change risks. It has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on cultural heritage and architectural assets.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Nature Based Solutions

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands	This action will promote the protection and further development of green infrastructure. The protection and development of green infrastructure has the potential to have wide ranging and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality and hydrology.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g. in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan	This is a mapping/review related action will have no real environment effect when considered in isolation. It will broadly support developing an understanding of the woodland protection requirement, which could potentially lead to better protection of woodlands and positive effects for biodiversity present in woodland habitats.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers protocol for nesting boxes.	This action has the potential to improve local biodiversity.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature based solutions however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna. In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	0
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head	This action will promote the protection of important habitats and species from climate change risks - such as a climate change influenced wildfire - and has the potential to generate a significant positive effect for important habitats and species, through preventing the destruction of habitat in this area.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development	This is a study/research based action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will broadly support the offset of GHG emissions and can potentially lead to some degree of positive effect on climate and on biodiversity through the enhancement of wetland and woodland development.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits	This a study based action and will not have a real environmental effect when considered in isolation. This action will broadly support and promote the adoption of nature based solutions, such as tree planting, to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as carbon sequestration.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g. CAVAT, iTree	This action will broadly support and promote the adoption of nature based solutions, such as tree planting, to achieve positive environmental outcomes, such as carbon sequestration and biodiversity improvements.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands	This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions. The potential positive effects on biodiversity associated with this measure can be fully realised with the parallel adoption of Action N10.	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place.'	This effective delivery of this action can optimise the potential positive environmental effects associated with increased tree planting.	0	+	0	0	0	+/	+	0	0	0	+
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change	This action will promote the protection of biodiversity from climate change risks - such as climate change influenced flooding or wildfires - and has the potential to have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on local biodiversity.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	This study based action can potentially support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	These actions are likely to support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality. In the absence of mitigation, the carrying out of inappropriate restoration works or measures could potentially lead to negative environmental effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna or water quality.	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	+/-	0	+	0
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor	The restoration works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), and biodiversity, flora and fauna, in the absence of mitigation.	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces	This action has the potential to have wide ranging slight to significant positive effects on local biodiversity.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N16	Continue supporting the use of public allotments as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste	This action has the potential to contribute to a degree to reducing the level of GHG emissions associated with the production and transportation of food.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
N17	Map and protect strategic agricultural land for national food security purposes	This is a mapping related action which will not have a real environmental effect in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N18	Engage with the agri-food sector to gain an understanding of how Fingal might better support more sustainable farming practices	This is a stakeholder engagement-related action which will not have a real environmental effect in isolation. Depending on the success of the engagement carried out, this action may, to some extent, promote sustainable agriculture in the local authority functional area - which could lead to Agriculture sector GHG emission reductions, positive impacts on biodiversity and water quality, and reduced adverse land use related impacts.	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
N19	Develop climate change initiatives in partnership with local farmers and other stakeholders	This action can potentially support the promotion of sustainable agricultural in the local authority functional area - which could lead to Agriculture sector GHG emission reductions, positive impacts on biodiversity and water quality, and reduced adverse land use related impacts.	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0

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Circular Economy and Resource Management

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R1	Develop a Green Public Procurement (GPP) strategy	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R2	Develop a monitoring and reporting tool to ensure GPP is embedded into all Procurements	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R3	Ensure GPP Monitoring & Reporting is undertaken to ensure Green Criteria is included in contracts.	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R4	Implement Environmental Management System for Council buildings including reduction in waste and water usage, and increased recycling	This action will support a reduction in organisational waste generation and water usage and will promote the recycling of waste - in accordance with the waste hierarchy. This action is likely to support proper management of waste and reduce the risk of improper disposal of waste - which may lead to the occurrence of environmental pollution.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R5	31 Community centres to participate in FCC Keen to be Green initiative over 5 stages	This action has the potential to improve the sustainability performance of community centre buildings. This action has the potential to support community level GHG emission reductions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
R6	Support and promote the implementation of the targets of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2023-2029	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R7	Establish a network of public drinking water fountains to help reduce plastic waste in partnership with Uisce Eireann	This action has the potential to lead to slight positive environmental effects, through the reduction of plastic use and the generation of plastic waste requiring management.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting the prevention, reuse, recycling and appropriate recovery of waste generated during construction and demolition related projects. Improving waste circularity can in turn lead to resource efficiency improvements and lifecycle GHG emission reductions more broadly. The inappropriate or improper management of Construction and Demolition waste could potentially lead to negative environmental effects, including impacts on biodiversity or the water and soils environment.	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	-	+	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R9	Assessment of all apartment complexes within Fingal on the management of food waste and use of brown bins. Engagement with apartment management companies to ensure compliance with legislation and to encourage segregation of food waste by residents and subsequent collection by authorised collectors.	This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting food waste segregation and recycling.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R10	Waste Collection Permit and Waste Facility Permit holders desktop annual return (AR) validation and on site verification audits to improve traceability of the various waste streams	This is a monitoring related action and will have no real environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will however broadly support the waste enforcement functions of the local authority, promote and encourage compliance with waste legislation and reduce the likelihood of improper/inappropriate waste disposal leading to environmental pollution or nuisance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently don't have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance	This action will support the waste enforcement functions of the local authority, promote and encourage compliance with waste legislation and reduce the likelihood of improper/inappropriate waste disposal leading to environmental pollution or nuisance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
R12	Assessment of commercial premises within Fingal to ensure compliance with the Waste Presentation Bye-Laws and the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009	This action will support the waste enforcement functions of the local authority, promote and encourage compliance with waste legislation and reduce the likelihood of improper/inappropriate waste management.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	in terms of waste segregation and in particular food waste.												
R13	Prepare Circular Cities Action Plan	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. This action plan has some potential to support the development of waste related infrastructure/systems and the carrying out of waste management operations that could generate environmental nuisance in the form of odour, noise, dust, litter or traffic congestion, or result in the run-off of waste leachate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+
R14	Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan,	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. This action plan has some potential to support the development of waste related infrastructure/systems and the carrying out of waste management operations that could generate environmental nuisance in the form of odour, noise, dust, litter or traffic congestion, or result in the run-off of waste leachate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+
R15	Incorporate circular economy principles in FCC Economic Development Strategy	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.											
R16	Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.	This action will support the local authority reducing community level GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
R17	Extending opening hours in Coolmine in line with Estuary Recycle Centre	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity, and in particular, waste recycling. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. The extension of operating hours at this waste management facility has the potential to increase the duration, frequency and magnitude of environmental effects associated with this facility, including noise, odour, dust and traffic related effects.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+/-	0	+
R18	Expand the bring bank network (bottles, cans & textiles) throughout Fingal by a minimum of 3 sites annually, giving consideration to new areas of populations and development.	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity, and in particular, waste recycling. Any measures that improve resource efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods anew. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally. The development of bring banks has the potential to generate localised, slight to moderate negative environmental effects, including negative noise, nuisance and traffic congestion related impacts, in the absence of appropriate design or mitigation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R19	Provide paints, musical instruments and bicycles from Estuary & Coolmine civic amenity centres to community groups for re-use. Identify other used items that could be collected at the Civic Amenity Centres and re-purposed, re-imagined or repaired for re-use.	Promoting the repair and reuse of such items will promote product circularity and resource efficiency in accordance with cradle to cradle principles, and will also broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods anew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	The assessment process associated with this action will not have any real environmental effect when considered in isolation. The action could potentially support the carrying out of a variety of environmentally beneficial projects, including renewable energy and green infrastructure projects that could generate a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects, including positive effects on climate, water quality, the soils environment and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects, including impacts on landscape character and visual amenity (in the case of renewable energy projects on local authority lands such as the development wind turbines or ground-based or rooftop solar PV panels, for example), impacts on population and human health (due to solar panel glint and glare, or wind turbine related noise impacts, for example), biodiversity impacts, and impacts on the water or soils environment (due to development construction phase run-off of silt or cement based material). Such potential effects can be mitigated by considering planning and environmental related matters and constraints early on during the assessment/design process.	-	+/-	-	0	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.	The action could potentially support the carrying out of a variety of environmentally beneficial projects, including renewable energy and green infrastructure projects that could generate a range of slight to significant positive environmental effects, including positive effects on climate, water quality, the soils environment and biodiversity. In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects, including impacts on landscape character and visual amenity (in the case of renewable energy projects on local authority lands such as the development wind turbines or ground-based or rooftop solar PV panels, for example), impacts on population and human health (due to solar panel glint and glare, or wind turbine related noise impacts, for example), biodiversity impacts, and impacts on the water or soils environment (due to development construction phase run-off of silt or cement based material). Such potential effects can be mitigated by considering planning and environmental related matters and constraints early on during the assessment/design process.	-	+/-	-	0	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	0	+
R22	Identify opportunities for the acquisition of land and buildings by agreement/CPO for renewable energy/ regeneration/active travel/greenway / green infrastructure projects etc	The carrying out of acquisition/CPO processes associated with this action will not have any real environmental effect when considered in isolation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

Community Engagement

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
C1	Promote & Administer Community Climate Action grants for 2023 - 2026. Approve grants to communities to deliver climate action projects across the thematic areas as [er Grant guidelines.	The promotion of community climate action projects has the potential to have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C2	Deliver Climate Action Week program of events in conjunction with DLA	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C3	Develop an annual calendar of climate action & environmental awareness days of significance which will include international and national days, such as the World Earth Day, World Sand Dune day, National Reuse Month, National Bike Week, Dublin Climate Action Week, All Dublin Clean up week. Targeted campaigns to promote activities as per calendar timeline.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C4	Utilise various forms of media including FCC social media, FCC website, newsletters, & cinema campaigns to promote climate action awareness.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
C5	Develop a library of climate material including webinars, books, articles and digital training resources covering Climate Science, Climate Action, Just Transition, the LACAP, National and Local on climate action and make available to the public through the Fingal's social media channels and Fingal Libraries.	This awareness/education related action will not have a real, significant environmental effect when considered in isolation. It will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting and awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C6	Engage with DLA to scope requirement for delivering Climate Action Awareness in Schools, through training providers, in advance of Climate Action Awareness being mainstreamed within school curriculum.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action at schools by promoting and awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C7	Engage with schools and An Taisce and provide resources & funding to deliver green flags and achieve green schools status.	This action will support the promotion of good environmental management at schools and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C8	Provide resources including funding to schools in Fingal as support to engage in resource management projects. Projects may include composting for schools, gardening and vegetable growing projects, resources packs and installation of water butts.	This action will support the promotion of good environmental management at schools and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C9	Provide an annual energy awareness event in partnership	This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	with Codema, SEAI and other stakeholders	adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the plan vision in the community.											
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the plan vision in the community. The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by this programme has some potential to have negative localised effects - such as impacts on protected structures, or localised impacts on visual amenity or biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
C11	Pilot Climate Action workshops with Tidy Town committees to promote awareness of climate action at a local level.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in towns by promoting an awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g. Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g. watering	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C13	Guided by the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the GAA and CCMA, towards working together on sustainability and climate action projects, engage with the Green Club Programme through a nominated lead, working with the CARO and GAA, in the promotion and support of projects by	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the GAA community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community. This action will support the promotion of good environmental management at GAA Clubs and has the	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	participating clubs, to meet the objectives, and during key phases, of the programme to 2029	potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.											
C14	Keen to be Green Communities: supporting community groups to develop climate awareness projects such as Bike repair workshops, clothes swaps, community gardens, green festivals.	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C15	Work with Global Action Plan on the further development of Climate Action Heroes programme across communities	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C16	Promote LEADER Projects on sustainability	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the business community by promoting awareness and understanding of sustainability and climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.	This action has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on the marine environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
C18	Sport Grants - Clubs must provide evidence of 'circular economy' and other	This action is likely to promote effective waste management and waste/material circularity at Sports Clubs. Any measures that improve resource	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	sustainable initiatives as appropriate.	efficiency/circularity will broadly support the reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the production of materials and goods. This is likely to result in a positive environmental effect generally.											
C19	Review Fingal Skills Strategy which includes the development of green skills across all economic sectors	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action across all economic sectors by promoting the development of sustainability and climate action related skills. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C20	Expand participation in Green Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action across all economic sectors by promoting the development of sustainability and climate action related skills. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C21	Establish an Agri-Food Skills Sub-Group under Fingal Skills Strategy to promote diversification within the Agri-Food Sector	This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action across all economic sectors by promoting the development of sustainability and climate action related skills. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C22	Provide Climate Awareness training for all staff and elected members and identify opportunities to embed climate awareness across all departments	This education/awareness related action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the local authority by promoting awareness of relevant sustainability and climate related matters. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the local authority organisation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
C23	Develop climate action induction pack for all new staff.	This education/awareness related action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the local authority by promoting awareness of relevant sustainability and climate related matters. The adoption of this action will support the full realisation of the vision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Action Ref.	Draft LACAP Action	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		and main objectives of the plan in the local authority organisation.											

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Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQ N	W	MA	TR	CC
Upgrade of residential building stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Upgrade of social housing stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated. The development of PV panels on Residential buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Residential rooftop solar PV	This opportunity will support the local community in reducing its GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQ N	W	MA	TR	CC
	this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. The development of PV panels on Residential buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.											
District heating for residential building stock	This opportunity will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Support development of group or neighbourhood approaches for residential retrofit, renewable heating, and solar installation	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated. The development of PV panels on Residential buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	0	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Tackling the split incentive - raise awareness of tax incentives for	This opportunity will support the reduction of Residential sector GHG emissions. The opportunity is	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQ N	W	MA	TR	CC
retrofit of rented properties, and future requirements for minimum BER for rented properties	likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.											
Energy upgrade of priority Fingal County Council buildings in the decarbonising zone	This opportunity will support the local authority in reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Upgrade of commercial and public building stock for energy efficiency & renewable heat systems	This opportunity will support reducing its organizational and commercial sector GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
Commercial rooftop solar PV	This opportunity will support the Commercial sector in reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements. The development of PV panels on buildings has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive environmental receptors.	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Lighting upgrades for commercial buildings	This opportunity broadly supports the reduction of County GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The opportunity is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, the spectrum of light from LED sources has the potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore there is also scope for there to be slight negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
District heating for commercial & public sectors	This opportunity will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Commercial and public sector GHG emissions in the local area. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for waste heat recovery and utilisation	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQ N	W	MA	TR	CC
Support development of group energy performance contracting for the commercial and public sectors to deliver retrofit and renewable heating	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate. There is the potential for light and air pollution during retrofitting works. Retrofitting works may also negatively affect the appropriate conservation of protected structures. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be negative effects if unmitigated.	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for engagement with commercial sector - improving efficiency of building energy management systems	This is an engagement related opportunity and will not have a significant effect in and off itself.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Create special action group including local 'significant energy users' to explore opportunities for collaboration and synergies on decarbonisation projects	This is an engagement related opportunity and will not have a significant effect in and off itself.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explore opportunities for enhanced green procurement for local authority and public sector bodies within the decarbonising zone	The effective promotion and expanded adoption of green public procurement processes has the potential to increase the frequency at which the local authority sources goods and services that have a reduced environmental impact. The successful and effective promotion of green public procurement has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effects generally.	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+
Conversion to electric vehicles – private car, LGV, HGV	Increasing the level of vehicles that use sustainable sources of energy will have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for expansion of electric car-sharing schemes within the decarbonising zone	Increasing the level of vehicles that use sustainable sources of energy will have a slight positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.											
Electrification of buses, and supporting development of charging opportunities	The expansion of the EV charging network could potentially lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the DZ area. In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts. The delivery of a good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this opportunity relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.	0	-	0	-	-	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Supporting increase in use of public transport	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for new public transport and active travel linkages to nearby rail services	This opportunity has the potential to lead to positive effects on climate. The lead on development of active travel infrastructure could potentially lead to negative environmental effects, including effects on existing traffic and transport conditions, and construction	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	related effects, including noise, dust, biodiversity impacts and traffic congestion.											
Explore opportunities for pedestrianising a street or streets within the town centre area	Works involved in repurposing car parks are likely to be minor in nature and are unlikely to lead to any significant negative environmental effects. The opportunity has the potential to support modal shift and positive effects on local air quality and the climate environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Active travel - programmes for schools such as walking bus, school streets, green schools, local air quality monitors	This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift to active/sustainable travel modes. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Active travel - explore opportunities for 'bike libraries' or 'try-a-bike' schemes	This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift to active/sustainable travel modes. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities to repurpose car parks for use as 'last mile' delivery hubs	Works involved in repurposing car parks are likely to be minor in nature and are unlikely to lead to any significant negative environmental effects. The opportunity has the potential to support modal shift and positive effects on the climate environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Review opportunities to reallocate public parking spaces to alternative public amenity uses	Works involved in reallocating parking spaces are likely to be minor in nature and are unlikely to lead to any significant negative environmental effects. The opportunity has the potential to support modal shift and positive effects on the climate environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities to collaborate with the 'Cycle Right' programme within the decarbonising zone, and	This opportunity has the potential to encourage modal shift to active/sustainable travel modes. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQ N	W	MA	TR	CC
opportunities to expand this to forms of e-mobility.												
Facilitating new electricity network infrastructure where required by electricity network operators	This opportunity has the potential to underpin renewable energy development and associated GHG emission reductions. In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which could include cable laying works, could potentially have a variety of slight to significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Engage with demand response companies and key stakeholders within the decarbonising zone, to support the development of demand response and energy storage in residential, commercial and public sectors.	This opportunity has the potential to underpin renewable energy development and associated GHG emission reductions. In the absence of any mitigation, infrastructure supported by this opportunity could potentially have a variety of slight to significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: the aesthetic quality of built environment, the receiving noise environment, or construction related effects.	-	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	-	0	0	+
Engage with SEAI Sustainable Energy Community (SEC) programme and mentors to support development of SECs, engagement and project delivery within the decarbonising zone	This promotional/engagement opportunity will support the effective delivery of climate opportunity in the community. The adoption of this opportunity will support the full realization of the plan vision in the community. The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by this programme has some potential to have negative localized effects - such as impacts on protected structures, or localized impacts on visual amenity or biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQ N	W	MA	TR	CC
Engage with public sector bodies located in the decarbonising zone to understand their decarbonisation plans and find synergies and opportunities	This is a stakeholder engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Create a regular drop-in 'energy clinic' where the public can receive advice on how they can take climate action. Explore possible links with Sustainable Energy Communities mentors.	This is a community and public engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Establish local 'climate champions' who embody and support climate action. Explore possible links with sustainable Energy Communities mentors.	This is a community and public engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Create information supports or a 'toolkit' for local businesses on how they can reduce their emissions, encompassing existing programmes and support in Ireland and guidance on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions	This is a community engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Promote upskilling and educational opportunities for facilities managers in the commercial sector.	This is a stakeholder engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the commercial sector in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore potential to use local authority buildings as community spaces for groups participating in decarbonising zone projects	This is a community engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Engage with local credit unions and banks to explore opportunities for low interest loans for residential sector climate action projects	This is a stakeholder engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
Explore opportunities for collaboration with 'Green Schools' programme, and wider engagement with schools about the decarbonising zone projects	This opportunity will support the promotion of good environmental management at schools and has the potential to generate some degree of positive effects on biodiversity and climate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for enhanced roll-out and engagement programme for 'Home Energy Savings Kits'	This promotional opportunity will not have any real environmental effect in isolation. It will promote energy use awareness and energy efficiency in the Residential sector to some degree.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Develop a DZ data gathering & monitoring project to explore additional and complementary ways to track emissions and communicate progress	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Set up 'Balbriggan decarbonising zone' project webpage	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Engage with data providers to explore access to transport analytics to inform data gathering and monitoring for the project. Engage with data providers to explore activity metrics for retail zones to evaluate the impact of transport measures	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for enhanced modal shift monitoring on key routes	This is a monitoring engagement opportunity which will have no environmental effect in isolation. The opportunity will underpin and support climate opportunity in the DZ generally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Explore opportunities nature-based solutions in the decarbonising zone	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree	+	+/-	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+

Opportunity	Potential Environmental Effects	PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
	of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.											
Explore opportunities for circular economy in the decarbonising zone	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to promote circularity and the reduction in lifecycle GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Enhanced tree planting initiatives in the public realm	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.	+	+/-	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+
Explore opportunities for rain gardens, garden ponds, green and blue roofs on private lands	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to have wide ranging slight to moderate significant effects on local biodiversity and water quality/hydrology, and slight to significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. Promoting vegetative growth may result in an additional degree of carbon sequestration, marginally offsetting the effects of GHG emissions.	+	+/-	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+
Advocate and support reduction in food waste - awareness of existing programmes and apps	Broadly, this opportunity has the potential to promote circularity and the reduction in lifecycle GHG emissions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Explore and develop opportunities for a more just transition in the DZ such as skills training, and a focus on energy poverty.	This opportunity will mainly result in social benefits. It is unlikely the opportunity will result in any significant environmental effects, although it has the potential to lead to GHG emission reductions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Key: PHH - Population & Human Health. BFF - Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna. L - Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity. CH - Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural. S - Soils. LU - Land Use. AQN - Air Quality and Noise. W - Water. MA - Material Assets. TR- Tourism & Recreation. CC - Climate Change.

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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

SEA Screening Report For Modifications To The Fingal County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029

Prepared for:

Fingal County Council

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Date: **January 2024**

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SEA Screening Report For Modifications To The Fingal County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024 -2029

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

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Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this SEA Screening Report for Modifications to the Fingal County Council Local Authority Climate Action 2024 - 2029 to Fingal County Council.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report for Modifications to the Fingal County Council (FCC) Local Authority Climate Action Plan (referred to as either the 'LACAP' or the 'Plan') 2024 - 2029.

Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 sets out the provisions governing the establishment and operation of a LACAP. The broad purpose of a LACAP will be to define adaptation and mitigation measures at local level to support the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions within a local authority as an organization and throughout the local community. LACAPs shall be implemented over a five-year period.

1.2 SEA Process to Date

A draft version of the LACAP was prepared. This document was accompanied by a Draft SEA Environmental Report which considered, evaluated and presented the environmental effects of the Draft LACAP on the environmental baseline and presented mitigation measures to avoid or minimize identified environmental effects. This SEA process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive[1] and transposing national legislation.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) was also undertaken on the Draft LACAP in accordance with the Habitats Directive[2] and transposing national legislation. A Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) which considered the effects of the Draft LACAP on European sites was therefore prepared also. This report suitably informed the SEA process.

A period of consultation has been undertaken in relation to the Draft LACAP, the Draft SEA Environmental Report and the Draft NIR. Statutory environmental authorities, interested stakeholders and members of the public were invited to make submissions in connection with the Draft LACAP and the associated Draft SEA Environmental Report and Draft NIR.

All submissions made on this documentation have been reviewed by FCC. These submissions were taken into consideration prior to finalisation of the LACAP. FCC have prepared a Chief Executive Report on the submissions received. This document details the submissions received, FCC responses to the submissions, and Plan Action Modifications arising following consideration of the submissions.

1.3 Purpose of this Assessment

An SEA Screening Assessment must be carried out on all modifications made to the Draft LACAP Actions arising following consideration of submissions. The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether the Plan Action modifications will result in additional, likely, significant environmental effects not previously considered in the SEA process to date, and to inform whether or not a full SEA is required on the Plan Action modifications. This SEA Screening Assessment considers changes to the binding 'Actions' defined within the Plan.

[1] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
[2] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

This report documents the SEA Screening undertaken to identify the need for full SEA in this case. This report will accompany the documented Plan Action modifications.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

1. The Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
2. The Draft SEA Environmental Report for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
3. The Draft NIR for the Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.
4. Fingal County Council LACAP Chief Executive Report.
5. The AA Screening Report for modifications to Fingal County Council LACAP 2024 - 2029.

1.4 Draft SEA Environmental Report

A Draft SEA Environmental Report has been produced for the Draft LACAP. This report contains the information specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2 and 2B of S.I. 435 and 436 of 2004. A checklist of information included in this SEA Environmental Report under the SEA Directive and transposing national legislation is provided in Table 1-1. This checklist cross-references the sections in the report where information can be found.

The information contained in this Draft SEA Environmental Report has been referred to during the carrying out of the SEA Screening Assessment documented in this report.

Table 1-1: SEA Environmental Report Checklist

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds Directive or Habitats Directive.	Section 4.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Union or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 5.
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan.	Section 8.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 6.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.	Section 10.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Front Section
Interrelationships between each Environmental Component.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.

2. SEA SCREENING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview of the SEA Process

The SEA Directive – Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, requires that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is '*to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans….with a view to promoting sustainable development*'[3]

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

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

The SEA process comprises the following steps:

- Screening – the process whereby a decision is made on whether a particular P/P (or Plan Action modifications in this case), other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and would require SEA.

If SEA is required following the Screening Determination, the following steps are necessary:

- Scoping – Scope and level of detail in the environmental assessment is decided upon, in consultation with the identified statutory bodies;
- Environmental Assessment - An assessment of the likely significant impacts on the environment as a result of the relevant P/P;
- Preparation of an Environmental Report;
- Consultation of the P/P and associated Environmental Report;
- Evaluation of the submission and observations made on the P/P and environmental report; and
- Provision of an SEA Statement, identifying how environmental considerations and consultation have been integrated into the Final P/P.

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

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

2.2 Overview of the SEA Screening Process

The first step of the SEA process is to carry out SEA Screening to determine the requirement for SEA of a P/P (or Plan Action modifications in this case).

The first stage in determining whether a P/P requires SEA is the carrying out of a 'Pre-screening Check' (also known as a 'Stage 1 Applicability'). This allows rapid screening-out of P/P that are clearly not going to have any environmental impact and screening-in of those that do require SEA. The second stage in determining whether a P/P requires SEA is known as 'Stage 2 Screening.' The purpose of this stage is to determine whether a P/P is likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out in conjunction with a P/P. The application of environmental significance criteria is important in determining whether an SEA is required. Annex II of Directive 2001/42/EC sets out the 'statutory' criteria that should be addressed when undertaking this stage. This process is typically undertaken following an 8-step approach Figure 2-1.

The first environmental significance criterion relates to the characteristics of the P/P, having regard to: the degree to which the P/P sets out a framework for other projects and activities; the influence of the P/P on other projects, plans or activities; the role of the plan for integrating environmental considerations to promote sustainable development; environmental issues of relevance to the P/P and the relevance of the P/P for the implementation of EU legislation on the environment.

The second environmental significance criterion refers to the characteristics of the effects and area likely to be affected, having regard to; the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects; the cumulative nature of the effects; the transboundary nature of the effects; the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to special natural characteristics or cultural heritage, exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values or intensive use; the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European or international protection status.

Figure 2-1: SEA Screening steps as per the EPAs Good Practice Guidance on SEA Screening

2.3 Legislative Context

The screening stage of SEA is primarily addressed through Article 2 and Article 3 of the SEA Directive and Annex II which sets out the considerations in relation to determining significant environmental effects.

Article 2(a) of the SEA Directive establishes two cumulative conditions which P/P must satisfy in order for the further elements of the SEA Directive to be applicable to them:

- They must have been prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure, by a parliament or government; and
- They must be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

If these conditions are not satisfied, the measure is not regarded as a P/P which comes within the scope of the SEA Directive.

Once a P/P has been determined to be within the scope of the SEA Directive, Article 3 sets out the criteria for determining which P/P require environmental assessment. Again, several conditions must be met. A P/P must (a) belong to the list of sectors and (b) set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive, or (c) require an Appropriate Assessment under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Annex II of the SEA Directive presents the criteria for determining the likely significant effects referred to in Article 3(5) of the Directive. The significance of effects is determined with reference to the type and nature of the P/P, its position in the planning hierarchy and its influence on other P/P. It also has regard to the nature of the effects and the sensitivity of the receiving environment as well as the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects. Cumulative and transboundary issues must also be considered.

The SEA Directive is transposed into Irish legislation by the following:

- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations (S.I. 435/2004)
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations (S.I. 436/2004). Both pieces of legislation were amended in 2011 through the following amendment regulations:
- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 200/2011)
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 01/2011).

The criteria defined in Annex II of the SEA Directive has been transposed into national legislation via Schedule 1 of S.I. 435/2004.

This SEA Screening, which considers the modifications to the FCC Draft LACAP, has been carried out in accordance with above legislation.

2.4 Relevant SEA Guidance

This SEA Screening has been carried out in accordance with and having appropriate regard to the following guidance documents:

- Good Practice Guidance on SEA Screening (EPA, 2021).
- Synthesis Report on Developing A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies For Plans And Programmes In Ireland (EPA, 2013).
- Synthesis Report on Developing A Strategic Environmental Assessment (Sea) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland (EPA, 2003).
- Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities
- Implementation of Directive 2001/43 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (European Commission, ND).

2.5 Appropriate Assessment and relationship to SEA Screening

The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) requires an 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA) to be carried out where a plan or project is likely to have a significant impact on a European site. European sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

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

Article 3(c) of the SEA Directive requires that an SEA is carried out on a P/P wherever such a P/P requires an AA under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

An AA Screening Report has also been prepared for the Plan Action modifications in this case in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The Report concludes the following:

> *It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to any likely significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Consequently, a Stage 2 AA is not required for the Plan modifications.*

This AA Screening Report will also accompany the documented Plan Action modifications.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

A summary of Plan Action modifications arising following consideration of consultation submissions is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Summary of Plan Action Modifications

Action	Summary of Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.

3.1 SEA Screening Assessment of Plan Modifications

The following has been considered when carrying out the SEA Screening Assessment of Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP.

- The likely significant effect on the environment of implementing the Draft LACAP.
- The likely significant effect on the environment of implementing the Plan Action modifications.
- The Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) defined in Section 5 of the Draft SEA Environmental Report for the FCC Draft LACAP that the Plan modifications must accord with and support.
- The mitigation measures defined in Section 8 of Draft SEA Environmental Report and Section 5 of the Draft NIR.

Therefore, the Plan Action modifications must be considered in relation to the current Draft LACAP which has already been subject to SEA and AA considerations. All Plan Action modifications are considered therefore in the context of potential additional sources for impacts/effects which were not previously considered.

4. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING

This section of the report documents the SEA Screening undertaken.

Stage 1 Applicability Analysis was undertaken initially. This analysis is detailed in Section 4.1 of this report (Table 4-1 and Table 4-2).

Stage 2 Screening Analysis was then undertaken. This analysis is detailed in Section 4.2 of this report (Table 4-3, Table 4-4 and Table 4-5).

4.1 Stage 1 - SEA Applicability Analysis

Table 4-1: SEA Applicability Analysis

SEA Applicability Analysis	
Status of Plan/Programme Maker	
Is the P/P prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?	The LACAP has been prepared by a local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021
Is the P/P required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions?	The LACAP is required under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021
Nature of the Plan/Programme	
Is the P/P prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use?	The LACAP is a cross-sectoral plan that targets a variety of sectors, including the energy, industry, transport, waste management and water management sectors.
Does the P/P provide a framework for the development consent for projects listed in the EIA Directive?	Neither LACAP nor the Plan Action Modifications to the LACAP provide a framework for development consent.
Is the P/P likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site which leads to a requirement for Article 6 or 7 assessments?	An NIR has been completed for the Draft LACAP. An AA Screening Report has been completed for the Plan Action modifications arising following the Plan/SEA consultation period. These documents have concluded that the neither the Draft LACAP nor Plan Action modifications will not give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, with the adoption of defined mitigation measures.

SEA Applicability Analysis	
Exemptions	
Is the sole purpose of the P/P to serve national defence or civil emergency or is it a financial/budget P/P or is it co-financed by the current SF/RDF programme?	No, for all questions.

Table 4-2: Summary of SEA Applicability Analysis

Summary of SEA Applicability Analysis	
Applicability Analysis Criterion	**Outcome (Yes or No)**
Is the P/P prepared and/or adopted by an authority at national, regional or local level or prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?	Yes
Is the P/P required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions?	Yes
Is the P/P prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use?	Yes
Does the P/P provide a framework for the development consent for projects listed in the EIA Directive?	No
Is the P/P likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site which leads to a requirement for Article 6 or 7 assessments?	No
Is the sole purpose of the P/P to serve national defence or civil emergency or is it a financial/budget P/P or is it co-financed by the current SF/RDF programme?	No
Conclusion	
Having regard to the SEA Screening steps identified by the EPA guidance in Figure 1-1, Stage 2 SEA Screening Analysis is required to whether the Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case are likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out on such Plan Action modifications.	

4.2 Stage 2 - SEA Screening Analysis

To inform the Stage 2 SEA Screening Analysis, an evaluation of the potential environmental implications of each Plan Action modification has been carried out. This evaluation is presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E8	This action has been reworded to include the sentence "and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings" as follows: Engage with independent BREEAM assessor and utilise Building Assessment Methodology throughout delivery of Swords Cultural Quarter flagship project; and extend the assessments under the various indicators from BREEAM and the Build Upon Energy Renovation Framework to Public Buildings. BREEAM is a leading validation and certification system for sustainable built environment.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It clarifies the assessment's scope. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
E17	This action has been amended to include "where feasible" and "(subject to programmes and funding support)" as follows: Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating where feasible by 2030 (subject to programmes and funding support).	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It continues to support the local authority reducing its organisational GHG emissions. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
N16	This action has been reworded to include "and community gardens" as follows: Continue supporting the use of public allotments and community gardens as a way communities can grow their own food, and lower food miles and food waste.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It supports the use of community gardens as well as the public allotments previously mentioned. A landuse framework for such open space is provided under the County Development Plan, which has been subject to its own SEA and AA. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.

Action	Summary of Modification	Evaluation of Potential Environmental Implications of each Plan Action Modification
E30/E31	This action has been reworded as follows: Work with SMEs to promote energy efficient adaptations through Local Enterprise Office initiatives including Green for Business and the Energy Efficiency Grant.	This amended action provides clarification to the text and scope previously considered. It supports energy efficiency through different initiatives. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
E32	This action has been reworded as follows: Conduct research into the Council's historic building stock that consider pre and post-works energy performance and devise advice on appropriate and sensitive retrofitting/energy upgrading of traditional buildings to inform works to other Council-owned properties and to Guide private owners.	This amended action provides clarification to the text previously considered. It is still a research action with no discernible environmental effect when considered in isolation. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
R14	This action has been reworded to include the words "and Sustainable Fingal" as follows: Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan and Sustainable Fingal.	This amendment clarifies that the Sustainable Fingal Initiative will be incorporated into the scope of the action. This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This amendment will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.
R14B	The following new action has been added to the Circular Economy and Resource Management Section of the Plan: Broaden the scope of the Sustainable Fingal initiative to include businesses, communities and organisations, explore the concept of the circular economy, and lead on a Just Transition to Net Zero and a climate-resilient economy.	This initiative is engagement based and will not give rise to real environmental effects in and off itself. The guidance provided by the Council under the intiative will serve to inform business sustainability improvement efforts. This additional action will not introduce any significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against in the SEA process.

Stage 2 SEA Screening Analysis has been carried out to determine whether a P/P is likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out in conjunction with a P/P. This analysis is presented in Table 4-4 and Table 4-5.

Table 4-4: Criteria for Determining the Likely Significance of Environmental Effects - Characteristics of the Plan

Potential Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the plan or programme having regard, in particular to:	
The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	The Plan Action modifications do not set out a development control related framework for projects or activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources. The Plan Action modifications will not result in the occurrence of any significant environmental effects in this regard.
The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	Section 18, Part 3 of the Climate Acts 2015-2021 and Section 10 (2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) require that local authorities take account of their LACAPs when preparing a County Development Plan (CDP). The Plan Action modifications will not however influence the County Development Plan (CDP) to a degree that results in the occurrence of additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.
The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	The Plan Actions defined in the LACAP are broadly supportive of climate action (mitigation and adaptation) and sustainability. The Plan Actions will support the achievement of GHG emission reduction requirements. The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP. The Plan Action modifications will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.
Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme	The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP. They do not give rise to any environmental problems not previously considered. The Plan Action modifications will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.

Potential Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the plan or programme having regard, in particular to:	
The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g., plans linked to waste-management or water protection)	The LACAP will support the achievement of European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999) at local level. The Plan Action modifications are broadly intended to provide clarification on existing information and give better effect to the LACAP and do not materially alter the LACAP however.

Table 4-5: Criteria for Determining Potential for Significant Effects - Characteristics of the Effects

Potential for Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the Effects and the Area likely to be affected, havng regard in particular to:	
The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	The Plan Action modifications will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered and mitigated against under the SEA and AA processes.
The cumulative nature of the effects	The Plan Action modification will not create any material cumulative or transboundary environmental impacts.
The transboundary nature of the effects	
The risks to human health or the environment (e.g., due to accidents)	They will not create any risks to human health or the environment.
The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	They will not result in any environmental effect that will affect the sensitivity of the receiving environment or result in the exceedance of any prescribed Environmental Quality Standards.
The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:	They will not result in an intensive land use not previously considered.
• Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;	

Potential for Signficant Effects	
Characteristics of the Effects and the Area likely to be affected, havng regard in particular to:	
• Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;	They will not give risk to any significant landscape related impacts not previously considered during the SEA process.
• Intensive land-use	
The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status	

Table 4-6: Summary of SEA Screening Analysis

Summary of SEA Screening Analysis
Having regard to the Stage 2 Screening Analysis undertaken in Table 4-5, it is concluded that the Plan Action modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case will not result in the occurrence of any additional environmental impacts not previously considered or mitigated against in the Draft LACAP.

5. CONCLUSIONS

SEA Screening was carried out to determine the need for a SEA for the Plan modifications to the Draft LACAP in this case. It has been concluded, based on the pre-screening check, and review against the environmental significance criteria as set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive, that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment.

The principal reasons the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment are as follows:

- The modifications are only intended to provide clarification on existing Climate Actions defined in the Draft LACAP and make the LACAP more operative and focussed.
- The modifications are not material and will not result in any additional, likely significant environmental effects not already considered in the SEA Environmental Report for the Draft LACAP.

It is concluded that the Modifications to the Draft LACAP will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment. Consequently, a full SEA is not required for the Plan modifications.

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COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 26

PRESENTATION ON 2023 ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION GRANTS

Presentation at Council Meeting

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 27

DRAFT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Report:

The Council has prepared a Draft Economic Development Strategy for the County, building on the socio-economic profile and Census data collated as part of the Local Economic & Community Plan 2023 – 2028 process. The Council initially engaged with various stakeholders to inform the economic aspects of the new LECP and have built on this with further consultations with economic stakeholders, feedback from Elected Members and surveys of businesses and residents to inform the Draft Strategy.

Consideration of the feedback from stakeholders has been analysed along with global megatrends and approaches to economic development in other places ie. Bergen, Norway, Barcelona, Spain, Heerlen, Netherlands, Glasgow, Scotland and Limerick, Ireland to identify best practice that has informed Fingal's Draft Strategy. The Draft Strategy has also been reviewed with stakeholders to ensure alignment with supranational, European, national, regional and Council policy such as the County Development Plan and the Fingal Climate Action Plan.

A SWOT analysis of the Fingal local economy has been conducted and key sectors have been identified and prioritised to determine what approach the Council should take to support these sectors to grow and develop in a sustainable way.

The Draft Strategy takes a long-term view over a time horizon of 15 years and sets out 6 no. opportunities, 19 no. objectives and an action plan, which shall be reviewed in parallel with the new LECP Implementation Plan review timeframe i.e. 2 years, to help realise the following vision for the local economy: "*Fingal's*

economy will be dynamic, sustainable and inclusive, enabled by strong infrastructure, collaboration and skills."

The Draft Economic Development Strategy has been considered and recommended for adoption by the Economic, Enterprise & Tourism Development SPC, and the CPG and it is recommended that the following resolution be made to adopt same:

That the “Future Fingal: Economic Development Strategy” be adopted as proposed.

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

STRATEGIC POLICY COMMITTEES

ANNUAL POLICY PROGRAMME 2024

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- **Economic Enterprise and Tourism Development**
- **Housing**
- **Planning Strategic Transport & Infrastructure Development**
- **Transport and Infrastructure Management**
- **Marine and Coastal Management**

Appendix 1 – Corporate Plan 2019-2024 Themes, Strategic Priorities and Strategic Objectives

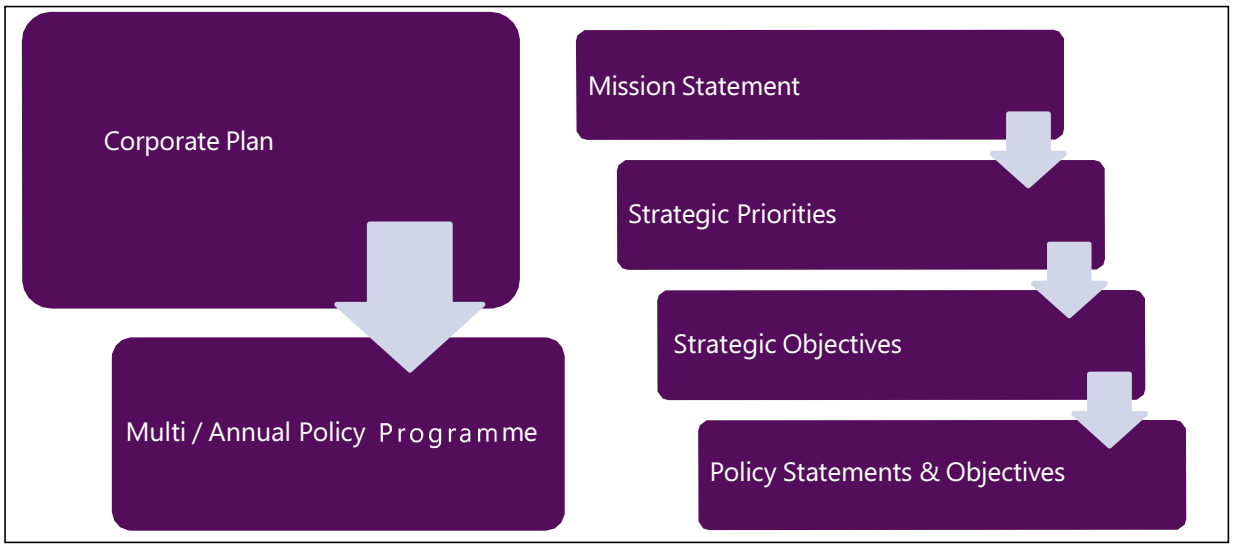
Appendix 2 - Submissions for consideration/inclusion in the SPC Programmes for 2024

Introduction

Fingal County Council's Annual Policy Programme 2024 is formulated and agreed by the Corporate Policy Group of the County Council in the context of the overarching vision of making Fingal "a great place to live, work, visit and do business".

The Council's Corporate Plan sets out the Mission, Themes, Strategic Priorities and Strategic Objectives over the five-year term of office of the Council. The Annual Policy Programme is guided by those priorities and objectives and sets out the policy matters to be considered by the Strategic Policy Committees during the year. Once considered, any resulting recommendations from the SPCs will be considered by the Corporate Policy Group and ultimately the full Council for consideration and adoption as Policy Statements and Objectives.

The table below sets outs of the **Hierarchy of Plans and Objectives** in the policy development structure-



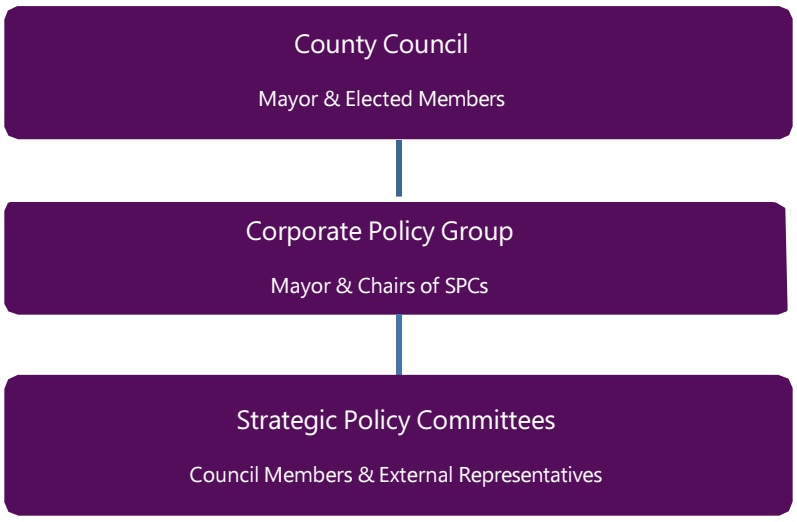
The Themes and Strategic Priorities, as set out in the Corporate Plan, are listed below and provide the framework within which policies will be considered and developed by the Elected Members through the policy development framework of the Council -

Reference	Theme	Strategic Priority
T1	Quality of Life	
T1.SP1		Support the Diverse Needs of the People of Fingal
T1.SP2		Ensure our Existing and New Communities are Safe, Inclusive and Sustainable
T1.SP3		Develop Engagement with our Stakeholders
T2	Quality and Climate Resilient Environment	
T2.SP4		Action on Climate Change
T2.SP5		Protect our Environment and Heritage

T3	Quality Business Environment	
T3.SP6		Promote and Enable Sustainable Economic Growth
T3.SP7		Grow and Enable Sustainable Tourism
T3.SP8		Provide and Maintain Strategic Infrastructure
T4	Quality in Our Work	
T4.SP9		Improve Democracy, Governance, Openness and Transparency
T4.SP10		Deliver Quality Services
T4.SP11		Strengthen Organisational and Staff Development

Appendix 1 sets out the full list of Themes, Strategic Priorities and Strategic Objectives contained in the Corporate Plan 2019 – 2024.

Policy Development & Governance Structure



The policy development framework, consisting of the full County Council, Corporate Policy Group and Strategic Policy Committees, provides a governance structure to develop and monitor the effectiveness of policy development within the Local Authority.

The **Corporate Policy Group**, made up of the Chairs of the SPCs, fulfils a strategic role linking and monitoring the work of the different SPCs and providing a forum where policy positions affecting the whole council can be agreed for submission to the full council. The role for the Corporate Policy Group is as follows:

- The preparation of the Annual Budget
- The preparation of the five-year Corporate Plan and associated oversight
- Preparation, co-ordination and monitoring of SPC Work Programmes
- Consideration/monitoring of matters of general strategic concern to the Council or matters relating to the support of Council Members.

Strategic Policy Committees enable Elected Members to fulfil their role as policy-makers by providing a focus for their input into policy formation, opportunities for partnership with local interests and strengthening their role as leaders of their authority and the local community.

The SPCs consider matters connected with the formulation, development, monitoring and review of policy which relate to the functions of the Local Authority and to advise the authority on those matters. In performing this role, the SPC is provided direction by the Work Programme agreed by the CPG and will, through the Chair, report on same to the CPG and the County Council.

These Work Programmes are prepared in the context of the Corporate Plan and the Annual Service Delivery Plan and take into account the budgetary objectives as set out in the Annual Budget.

SPCs meet at least quarterly, or as frequently as is considered necessary by the SPC Members, in order to deliver the Annual Work Programme.

Policy Programme Operational Framework

Interaction between the full Council, the CPG and the SPC will operate as follows:

1. The Corporate Policy Group, supported by the Chief Executive, will agree Annual Policy Programmes for all relevant SPCs. Submissions will be sought from Council Members, SPC Members and the Council Executive. The CPG will consider submissions, agree matters for inclusion and determine the order of priority in which SPCs are to explore issues.
2. SPC Agenda formulation will be a matter for the SPC Chair and the relevant Director of Service and may include any matter relevant to the business of the SPC. Policy recommendations may only be made on matters included on the agreed Annual Policy Programme.
3. Any matters that arise that are considered to warrant inclusion on the Annual Policy Programme may be submitted for agreement to the CPG. Re-ordering of priority or addition to the Annual Policy Programmes will be a matter for the CPG.
4. Once agreed at SPC level, the Chair of the SPC, supported by the relevant Director of Service, will present policy recommendations to the CPG for initial determination. The CPG may allow a recommendation to go forward to the County Council with or without amendment or may refer it back to the SPC for further investigation.
5. Following approval by the CPG, the Chair of the SPC, supported by the relevant Director of Service, will present SPC Policy recommendations to the County Council which may be adopted, with or without modification or rejected.
6. Where an SPC Policy recommendation, once approved, gives rise to financial implications it can only become operational once an appropriate supporting budget is in place.
7. The Chair of the SPCs, supported by the Director of Service, will provide progress reports to both the CPG and the County Council on Annual Policy Programme.

Strategic Policy Committee Membership

	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, HERITAGE CULTURE & CREATIVITY SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**JOAN HOPKINS**	**Howth/Mala**	**Soc. Dems**
Councillor	JK Onwumereh	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	John Walsh	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Labour
Councillor	Grainne Maguire	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Non-Party
Councillor	Brendan Ryan	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Labour
Councillor	Cathal Boland	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Non-Party
Social Inclusion	Vacant		
PPN	Abbi Wise		
Env	Vacant		

	CLIMATE ACTION, BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**DAVID HEALY**	**Howth/Mala**	**Green Party**
Councillor	Mary McCamley	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Labour
Councillor	Pamela Conroy	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Green Party
Councillor	Joe Newman	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Non-Party
Councillor	Paul Mulville	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Soc. Dems
Councillor	Aoibhinn Tormey	Howth/Mala	Fine Gael
Env	Edward Stevenson		
IFA	Seamus McGrath		
PPN	Vacant		

	ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**DARRAGH BUTLER**	**Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk**	**Fianna Fáil**
Councillor	Tony Murphy	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Non Party
Councillor	Ian Carey	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Green Party
Councillor	Ted Leddy	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fine Gael
Councillor	Siobhan Shovlin	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fine Gael
Councillor	Breda Hanaphy	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Sinn Féin
Councillor	Howard Mahony	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	Anthony Lavin	Howth/Mala	Fine Gael
Chambers	Anthony Cooney		
ICTU	Eric Fleming		
PPN	Yetunde Joyce		
PPN	Helen Keng Mobit		

	HOUSING SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**ROBERT O'DONOGHUE**	**Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk**	**Labour**
Councillor	Brigid Manton	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	Adrian Henchy	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	James Humphreys	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Labour
Councillor	Natalie Treacy	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Sinn Féin
Councillor	Michelle Griffin	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Green Party
Councillor	John Burtchaell	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Solidarity
Councillor	Kieran Dennison	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fine Gael
Chambers	Anthony Cooney		
ICTU	Finbarr Geaney		
PPN	Oghenetano John Uwhumiakpor		
PPN	Dayakar Reddy Komirelly		

	PLANNING STRATEGIC TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**BRIAN MCDONAGH**	**Howth/Mala**	**Labour**
Councillor	Tania Doyle	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Non-Party
Councillor	Dean Mulligan	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Ind 4 Change
Councillor	Punam Rane	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fine Gael
Councillor	Tom Kitt	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	Brian Dennehy	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Fianna Fáil
Env	Vacant		
Chambers	David Branagan		
PPN	Paul Arnold		

	TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**TOM O'LEARY**	**Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk**	**Fine Gael**
Councillor	Ann Graves	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Sinn Féin
Councillor	Karen Power	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Green Party
Councillor	Jimmy Guerin	Howth/Mala	Non-Party
Councillor	Eoghan O'Brien	Howth/Mala	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	Angela Donnelly	Blanch-Mul/C'knock/Ongar	Sinn Féin
Env	Michael Lenehan		
Chambers	Sinead Kavanagh		
PPN	Vacant		

	MARINE & COASTAL MANAGEMENT SPC	Electoral Area	Party
Chairperson	**EOGHAN O'BRIEN**	**Howth/Mal**	**Fianna Fáil**
Councillor	Adrian Henchy	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	Brian Dennehy	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Fianna Fáil
Councillor	Robert O'Donoghue	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Labour
Councillor	Ann Graves	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Sinn Féin
Councillor	Paul Mulville	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Soc. Dems
Councillor	Tom O'Leary	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Fine Gael
Councillor	Karen Power	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Green Party
Councillor	Cathal Boland	Balb/Swords/Rush-Lusk	Non Party
Councillor	David Healy	Howth/Mala	Green Party
IFA	James Magrane		
Chambers	Stephen Kennedy		
PPN	Máire O'Brien		
ICTU	Vacant		

Fingal County Council Policy Programme 2024

The following sets out the Policy Programmes to be considered by the Strategic Policy Committees during 2024.

Climate Action, Biodiversity, Environment

Theme/Policy Issue
RMCEI plan (Environmental Inspection Plan) Focus on Local Authority Environmental Enforcement
Noise governance update in light of the above EPA report
Green procurement
Climate Action Plan Implementation Plan
Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plan implementation in Fingal
Biodiversity Implementation Plan
Litter Management Plan
National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy
District Heating
Bathing Water Updates
Animal Welfare Update

Community Development, Heritage, Culture & Creativity

Theme/Policy Issue
Community Development Strategy 2024
Age Friendly Strategy
Community Integration Plan
Sports Facilities Audit
Review of Sports Grant Schemes
Public Art Policy
Review of 2003 Arts Act funding scheme
Youth & Education Policy
County Arts Plan Review

Fingal Libraries Development Plan Update
Culture and Creativity strategy for Fingal Update

Economic Enterprise and Tourism Development

Theme/Policy Issue
Economic Development Strategy & Marketing Strategy
Local Economic & Community Plan
Dublin Belfast Economic Zone Strategy
Economic & Industrial Zone Development & Improvement Programme
Tourism Strategy & Marketing Strategy
Food Policy
Urban, Rural & Town Centre First Renewal Programme
Local Enterprise Plan
Circular Cities Declaration
Events Strategy Review
Heritage Property/Visitor Attraction Strategy Review
Fingal Skills Strategy Review
Sustainable Fingal Strategy Review

Housing

Theme/Policy Issue
Update on Homeless Services
Review of the Allocations Scheme
Choice Based Lettings update
Retrofit and Planned Maintenance Programme
Update on Disability Strategy
Preparation of Traveller Accommodation Programme 2025-2029
Review of Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy

Vacant Homes Action Plan
New Housing Delivery Programme

Planning Strategic Transport & Infrastructure Development

Theme/Policy issue
Major Studies/LAPs
Residential Land Zoned Tax
Major Capital Project Delivery
Development Contribution Waiver Scheme Update
Taking in charge
Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) Including Dom SuDS
Fingal Greenways/Cycleways
Guildlines for Biodiversity in Development
Building Control
Update on Biodiversity Action Plan
Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy (NTA)
Building Control - Part B Fire Safety
Enforcement Update

Transport and Infrastructure Management

Theme/Policy issue
Finalise Fingal Harbour Bye-Laws
Beach and Foreshore Bye-Laws
Fingal Intoxicating Liquor Bye-Laws
Completion of Recycling Centre Review
Electric Bikes and E-Scooters Bye-Laws

Theme/Policy issue
Biodiversity Plan (Coastal Aspect)
Coastal Erosion
Off Shore Wind Farms
Harbours Report & Work Plan
Climate Action Plan
Coastal Water Sports Facilities
Feasibility of Policy on Tidal Power

Appendix I – Corporate Plan 2019-2024: Themes, Strategic Priorities and Objectives

QUALITY OF LIFE	1	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	SUPPORT THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF FINGAL
	1	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Provide for the sustainable development of the county through the review of the County Development Plan - and the preparation of a new Plan
	2		Facilitate the supply of housing, both public and private, in the county to provide sustainable, quality, affordable, mixed tenure housing options through land use activation and development management
	3		Facilitate good quality private rented accommodation standards to enhance the quality of life for individuals and families living in the private rented accommodation sector
	4		Strive to ensure that all communities in Fingal irrespective of age, nationality, ethnicity, religious or cultural background are encouraged to participate in and avail of the services delivered by the Council
	5		Provide a safe and sustainable public realm to meet the needs of all the citizens of the County
	6		Develop and enhance the arts and cultural identity of Fingal, make space for the arts connecting people and ideas and encouraging participation in all art forms.
	7		Provide dynamic and inclusive library spaces and services for the community
	8		Support culture and recreation and enable literacy, education and economic development through innovative programmes
	9		Create effective pathways for citizens of Fingal to develop and participate in lifelong patterns of involvement in sport, recreation and leisure creating healthy lifestyles and building a sustainable approach to sport development
	2	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	ENSURE OUR EXISTING AND NEW COMMUNITIES ARE SAFE, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
	10	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Develop plans to facilitate the increase of supply of housing in the county
	11		Build a strong sense of place, identity and wellbeing through the development of equal, inclusive and connected communities
	12		Support the growth of strong and resilient neighbourhoods
	13		Provide high quality parks and open spaces to meet the needs of all users and create a healthy environment
	14		Foster collaborative leadership among stakeholders in local community and economic development
	15		Support the development of strong, safe and engaged communities to actively participate in civic life celebrating our identity through arts, culture, heritage and sport
	16		Support local communities and residents to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in our society working with other agencies in Fingal
	3	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	DEVELOP ENGAGEMENT WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS
	17	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Ensure that our citizens, businesses and organisations can easily communicate with the Council
	18		Engage and consult with citizens and stakeholders in a way that allows their views to be taken on board, through the use of both statutory and non-statutory processes

	19		Strengthen and support stakeholders and statutory providers by collaborating in the economic and social development of the county
	20		Strengthen, support and expand the work of the Fingal Public Participation Network (PPN)

QUALITY AND	4	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
	21	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Deliver on the specific actions in the Climate Action Plan to improve climate resilience.
	22		Play a leadership role in transitioning to a decarbonised society
	23		Promote and protect the biodiversity of the county and work to restore ecosystems and ecosystem services
	24		Promote and enforce a culture of compliance within the county to advance Climate Action commitments
	25		Foster a strong local economy through environmentally sustainable businesses
	5	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE
	26	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Promote and protect the built and cultural heritage of the county
	27		Promote the unique urban, rural and coastal landscape character of Fingal
	28		Support the unique cultural heritage of Fingal and the Irish language
	29		Promote the sustainable management of waste & the circular economy
	30		Reduce the environmental impact of Council activities
	31		Ensure our coast, beaches and waterways are managed in a sustainable manner

QUALITY BUSINESS	6	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	PROMOTE AND ENABLE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH
	32	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Foster collaborative leadership in the development of future skills in the county
	33		Support and promote the sustainable economic development of Fingal
	34		Support the performance, innovation, competitiveness, productivity and success of business in Fingal
	35		Support local economic development by promoting Fingal as a location in which to invest and by developing and implementing sectoral policy initiatives
	7	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	GROW AND ENABLE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
	36	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Strengthen the proposition and marketing of tourism in the county
	37		Facilitate the creation of a Fingal Food & Drink Tourism Destination
	38		Promote heritage led tourism initiatives at Fingal Heritage properties
	39		Optimise and expand visitor experiences at all Fingal visitor attractions and events
	8	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE
	40	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Activate lands by delivering infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of housing, economic development and sustainable communities
	41		Deliver a sustainable transport system for all citizens

	42		Deliver work programmes that develop and maintain strategic, physical and green infrastructure of the county

QUALITY IN OUR WORK	9	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	IMPROVE DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE, OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY
	43	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Provide the highest quality of service to our Councillors and all elected representatives
	44		Ensure good governance, openness and transparency within the Council
	45		Ensure that the democratic functions of the Council are performed in an open, informed and effective way
	46		Inform citizens through effective communications programmes
	10	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	DELIVER QUALITY SERVICES
	47	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Deliver services in the most efficient and effective manner
	48		Foster a culture of continuous improvement in all our activities
	49		Use digital technologies to enable and transform our workplace and the delivery of services
	50		Apply the principles of good design, delivery, management and informed decision making to all projects, programmes and delivery of services
	51		Perform statutory obligations in a way that ensures fairness and efficiency for both the community being protected and those being regulated
	52		Deliver on the Public Sector Duty under the Irish Human Rights and Equality Act 2014
	11	STRATEGIC PRIORITY	STRENGTHEN ORGANISATIONAL AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT
	53	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Build a workforce of the future by recruiting, retaining and developing high quality and motivated staff
	54		Protect and promote Health, Safety and Wellbeing amongst our staff
	55		Develop capacity and capability of the organisation
	56		Manage the organisation effectively

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Appendix 2 - Submissions for consideration/inclusion in the SPC Programmes for 2024

Policy Programme Submissions 2024			
Submitted By	**Submission**	**For Inclusion – Yes**	**For Inclusion – No/Reason**
CLIMATE ACTION, BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT SPC			
Councillor D. Healy	RMCEI plan (Environmental Inspection Plan) Focus on Local Authority Environmental Enforcement	YES	
Councillor D. Healy	Noise governance update in light of the above EPA report	YES	
Councillor D. Healy	Green procurement	YES	
Councillor D. Healy	Climate Action Plan Implementation Plan	YES	
Councillor D. Healy	Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plan implementation in Fingal	YES	
Councillor D. Healy	Biodiversity Implementation Plan	YES	

MARINE & COASTAL MANAGEMENT SPC			
Councillor P. Mulville	Possible study visit to Clacton-on-Sea, Essex and look at the fish-tail groynes there, and the older coastal interventions - a comparative look also at the Ebro Delta, Spain	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Extension of Coastal Monitoring Pilot to entire coast-line	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Policy for tidal power	Yes	
Councillor P. Mulville	Effect of razor clam fishing on seabed	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Update from Government on Inter-Departmental Group on Managing Coastal Change	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Giving back reclaimed land to the sea as sacrificial land	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Sea Fisheries Protection Authority briefing to SPC	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Consider appointment of permanent full-time coastal officer	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Community meetings with every coastal community to hear their proposals	No	Not policy related
Councillor P. Mulville	Get Broadmeadow Way built	No	Not policy related

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 29

ST. PATRICK'S DAY EVENTS

Presentation will be given at the Council Meeting

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
Fingal County Council

Chief Executive's Management Report

12th February 2024
Item 30

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Chief Executive's Foreword

This year Fingal was once again the location for TradFest as venues across the county played host to FingalFringe events in what was a true celebration of music, song, drama and the spoken word. Held from January 24th - 28th, a host of well known and accomplished Irish and international artists appeared in venues across Fingal including Malahide Castle, The Draíocht Arts Centre, Skerries Mills and The Séamus Ennis Arts Centre. Renowned artists such as Stockton's Wing, Janis Ian and Ralph McTell as well as local musicians including Tradisfaction and The Brook Group enthralled audiences across Fingal with their rousing and captivating performances. I was delighted to attend many of the FingalFringe events, which not only were hugely entertaining, but also provided an excellent opportunity for visitors to experience our wonderful heritage properties and performance spaces. There were many standout moments from this year's event which were very much enjoyed by audiences but, for me, the opportunity to see prestigious and talented acts who are such great ambassadors for creativity was a particular highlight.

A special Heritage Council publication, 'Opening the Door to Ireland's Heritage,' featuring stories from Heritage Officers in every county was launched earlier this month to mark 25 years since the Heritage Officer Network was founded. It is a relatively brief period of time since the first Heritage Officers were appointed and, in the intervening years, their knowledge and expertise has been instrumental in not only helping to preserve many crucial elements of our heritage but also in making history so accessible and interesting to so many. Here in Fingal several community archaeological projects have taken place under the guidance of our Heritage Officer and Community Archaeologist, Christine Baker, with one of these projects 'Digging Drumanagh' highlighted in the booklet. This project yielded many fascinating finds as evidence of our links with the Roman civilisation between the 1st – 3rd centuries AD were discovered. Beginning in 2018, the excavation of the site presented the almost 100 volunteers invaluable opportunities to witness first-hand the uncovering of artifacts including vessels, glass beads and a weaving comb from the site. Projects such as the Drumanagh Dig not only allowed volunteers to further develop their interest in archaeology and to foster a greater understanding of how the past has shaped our present but it also created opportunities to share the findings with the local community through talks, school visits and exhibitions. You can read up on this and other fascinating journeys into the past here: https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Opening-the-Door-to-Irelands-Heritage.pdf

On Friday February 2nd, the Mayor of Fingal Cllr Adrian Henchy and I were very pleased to welcome An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar TD and the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Darragh O'Brien TD, to locations at Malahide, Swords and Mulhuddart to highlight progress being made on some key projects for Fingal. The first stop on the visit was to Seamount Rise, Malahide to view 11 new homes nearing completion as well as a Safe Routes to Schools path for local school going children. The morning continued with a briefing from the Architects Department on the progress made in advancing the provision of housing and the development of the Swords Cultural Quarter (SCQ) in Fingal. Minister O'Brien visited sites at Seatown Road and North Street where 49 homes will be built before attending the official opening of the Carnegie Library on North Street by the Mayor. This iconic building was constructed in 1908 and has been an integral part of the fabric of Swords ever since. The refurbishment of the library cements its status as an important creative hub with flexibility for a range of community and arts activities including rehearsal and performance uses. Keen to see the progress at one of the biggest housing developments in the country, we travelled to Church Fields, Mulhuddart for a site visit and sod turning at the development by An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar TD. Once completed, the 37 hectare site will be home to 1,000 affordable purchase, cost rental and social housing properties and will be serviced by high quality community and retail facilities as well as the Church Fields Link Road and Cycle Network. The final location on the itinerary was Bowden Court, Rathbeale Road where Minister O'Brien visited the soon to be completed 11 homes which are comprised of one, two and three bed apartments close to the centre of Swords and recreational amenities. The Mayor and I appreciated the opportunity to facilitate the visit of An Taoiseach and assembled Ministers, Senators and Elected Members to Fingal to showcase the great strides being made in developing vibrant and sustainable communities across the county.

Best wishes,

AnnMarie Farrelly CE

PEOPLE, CORPORATE AND DIGITAL SERVICES

Contents

People Services
Health & Safety Unit
Customer Services
CRM
Communications
Current Judicial reviews

People Services

Recruitment

People Services' recruitment of staff will continue in 2024, with a total of 24 recruitment campaigns underway during the month of January.

Recruitment Programme 2024	
Total Recruitment Campaigns	24
Campaigns Completed	2
Current Campaigns	22
Interviews Held to date	33
New Starters	23
Number of Current Job Offers	43

January has been a busy month for the Learning and development team. Planning new courses and booking dates for the coming months.

Learning and Development January 2024	
Number of Courses	29
Number of Attendees	190
Number of Training Days	203
Scheme of Assistance applications	4

Our new dedicated learning and development webpage is performing well with over 924 visits to the registration page in since launching. Our new online registration is working well and delivering efficiencies on internal work processes.

Throughout February the following courses will be delivered:

Personal Development

Grade 5 IPA Management Training
Grade 7 IPA Management Training
IGNITE Programme
Supervisory Skills for Outdoor Based Staff
Grievance and Disciplinary training
Council Meeting, Staff Induction
Personal Effectiveness Grade 3 & 4
Pre-Retirement Training

Health and Safety

Safety Rep Training
Manual Handling (indoor / Outdoor)
Chainsaw from an MEWP
Safepass
Ladder Inspection
Mobile Lane Closure
First Aid
Mini Digger Assessment
Site Dumper Assessment

Business Skills

Getting the most from PMDS
Interview Skills Competency Based
MS Teams Training
Basic IT Skills (outdoor)
Time Management
Court Room Skills

Mandatory

Diversity and Interculturalism
Managing Aggressive Behaviour
Dignity and Equality

Fingal County Council
Wellbeing Programme

Wellbeing Update

Fingal County Council Digital Gym February timetable has been released including Desk Yoga, Family Fit, Active Agers. Providing something for all staff to keep fit and improve their Wellbeing. The Digital Gym is available to staff Lie and on demand with over 150 classes to choose from on the Spectrum Life App.

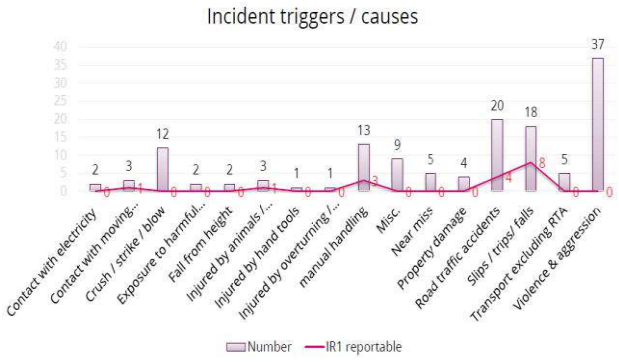
The first of our Organisational Mental Health Training Workshops will be provided for the Senior Management & Directors and middle managers will take place on Feb 22nd and 29th and will continue throughout 2024.

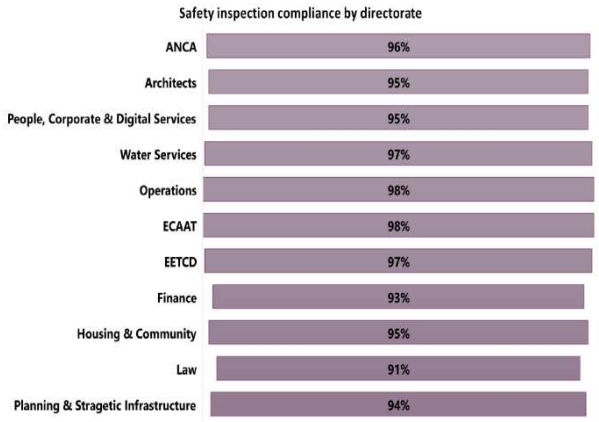
The Wellbeing Champions and Committee will also meet in February to discuss upcoming projects including our new Creativity for Wellbeing Project and upcoming wellbeing training workshops for management.

HSU – Health & Safety Unit

The HSU reviewed occupational health and safety data for 2023 and compiled the annual report for the executive management team [EMT]. The annual report is in addition to the 12 monthly reports submitted to the EMT during 2023. The report indicated that overall site safety inspection compliance for the organisation was running at 98%. The report highlighted workplace incidents triggered by manual handling fell sharply in 2023 with this category moving to the fourth ranking for causes of accidents during that year. There was a rise in incidents triggered by violence and aggression with the report listing the control measures developed to respond to these incidents. The report concluded with data on 6 interactions with HSA inspectors during the year. January 2024 has seen 2 interactions with HSA inspectors along with audit, inspection, VDU assessment and incident investigation continuing during the month of January.

Number of incidents by triggers / causes





Customer Services

Month	Total No. of Calls	Total No. of Emails	Presenting in Person
January	14,193	178	2,433

New Customer Care Agent Uniforms

Some members of the Customer Care Unit in their new uniforms, County Hall, Swords

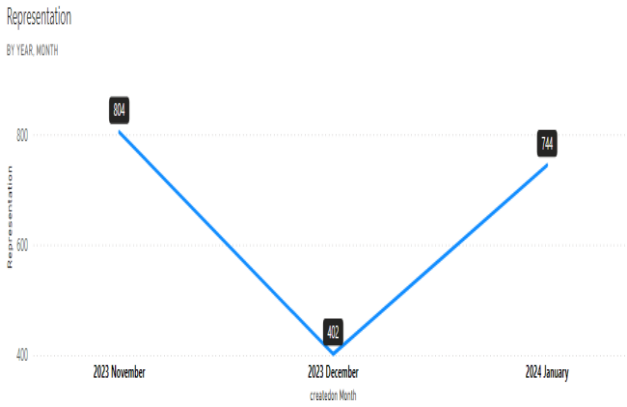
Reader Pen available at Customer Care, Blanchardstown

Blanchardstown Library have kindly provided CCU, Blanchardstown with a reader pen on a trial basis to ascertain the requirement for this service for members of the public with reading difficulties.

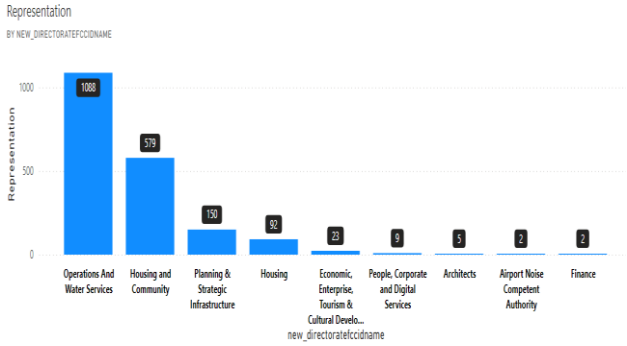
The portable reading device, when scanned over text, reads the scanned text out loud to the user, enabling them to independently go through application forms available at the Customer Care desk.

CRM

Staff continue to work on the Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) and issue responses to representations from Elected Members (Councillors, TDs and Senators) and complaints submitted by the public. The total number of Elected Members' representations were as follows for January – 744.



The table below shows the total number of Elected Members' representations assigned to each Department to date in 2024.



Communications

Website

The website, fingal.ie, attracted 120,994 in January which was almost 17,000 more than in the same month last year, a rise of 16%. The number of Page Views also rose by 4,628 to 297,154. Visitors spent an average of 1 minute 53 seconds on the site. The most popular pages continue to be the likes of Planning Applications, Jobs, Recycling and Libraries but January also saw strong traffic to the school wardens page where there are a number of job opportunities available.

Social Media

The number of followers on Facebook rose by 402 during January to 32,915 as 276 posts had a reach of 214,762. The number of Instagram followers rose by 225 to 8,725 with 78 posts having a reach of 10,732. On both these platforms women make up over 70% of those following.

LinkedIn now has 8,435 followers, a rise of 239 from December with 55.1% of that total based in the Great Dublin area.

Subscriber numbers on the You Tube channel now stand at 1,230, up 20 from last month while the number of followers on X, which was formerly known as Twitter, are now at 23,233 which is 116 more than at the end of December. Posts on X during January created 349,100 impressions with 94,694 coming on January 21 and 22 as Storm Isha swept across the county.

The five corporate social media channels now have a cumulative following of 74,538, having risen by 1,002 from last month,

The Communications Unit is currently trialling new accounts on the TikTok and Threads social media platforms.

Videos

In an effort to increase awareness about job vacancies with Fingal County Council and increase the numbers applying for positions the Communications made a video to promote the two biodiversity officer jobs that were advertised in January. The video featured Senior Executive Parks and Landscape Officer, Hans Visser, talking about the two jobs on offer and the work that Fingal County Council has been doing around biodiversity.

Other videos were also produced about the introduction of the Irish Sign Language Service, the Local Sport and Activity Plan and the completion of work to bring derelict properties in Portrane back into use.

All Videos can be viewed at https://www.youtube.com/@FingalCountyCouncilVideo/videos

Eight press releases were issued during January. These included the launch of the new sports strategy and the decision by councillors to grant permission for public realm improvements on New Street, Malahide. Press releases were also issued to mark the staging of Tradfest Fingal and the visit of the Moldova Ambassador to Ireland to County Hall.

Media Queries

The Communications Unit received 32 media queries during December. Some of these related to Dublin Airport, Tradfest Fingal, Clongriffin and the R132.

Current Judicial Review Cases - October 2023

Jimmy Guerin -v- Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2022/116 JR
Kimpton Vale Limited -v- an Bord Pleanala and Fingal County Council High Court Record No. 2022/390 JR
Fiacre Ó Cairbre -v- An Bord Pleanála, Garlandbrook Limited, Alcove Ireland Four Limited, and Uisce Éireann. High Court No 2023/570 JR
Ciaran O'Kelly and Dorone Paris -v- an Board Pleanala and Jacko Investments Limited and Fingal County Council High Court Record Number 2023/581 JR
Graymount House Action Group, Darragh Richardson, and Aoife Grimes v An Bord Pleanála, Fingal County Council, the Minister for Housing, Ireland, and the AG High Court Record Number 2022/1107 JR
Christian Morris v. An Bord Pleanála, Fingal County Council and Trafalgar Capital Limited High Court Record No. 2022 1074 JR
Joan Reynolds and Edel McDonough -v- Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2023/372 JR
MKN Properties Limited and another -v- Fingal County Council High Court Record No. 2023/373 JR
daa plc -v- Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2023/383 JR
Portmarnock Real Estate Developments Limited and St Marnocks II DAC -v- an Bord Pleanala and Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2023/901 JR
daa plc -v- Fingal County Council and the Irish Aviation Auth. High Court Record No. 2023/916 JR
Friends of the Irish Environment CLG and SMTW Environmental DAC-v- the Minister for Housing Local Government and Heritage, Ireland and the Attorney General and the Office of Planning Regulator and Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2023/1047 JR
Niall O'Connor and Geraldine Kiernan -v- An Bord Pleanala and Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2023/1122 JR
Erigo Limited and Joseph Flood -v- Fingal County Council and others High Court Record No 2023/1233 JR
Timothy Fitzgerald and James Fitzgerald -v- Fingal County Council Record No 2023/1236 JR
Martin Ryan and Mary Ryan -v- Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2021245 JR
Kinwest Limited -v- An Bord Pleanala, Minister for Housing Local Government and Heritage, Ireland and the Attorney General and Fingal County Council High Court Record No. 2023/1206 JR
Kinwest Limited -v- An Bord Pleanala, Minister for Housing Local Government and Heritage, Ireland and the Attorney General and Fingal County Council High Court Record No 2023/1207 JR
KInwest Limited -v- an Bord Pleanala, Minister for Housing Local Government and Heritage, Ireland and the Attorney General and Fingal County Council High Court Record No. 2023.1208 JE

ECONOMIC, ENTERPRISE, TOURISM & CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Economic Development
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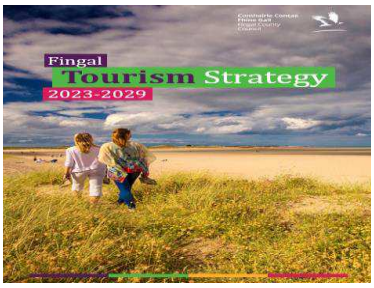
Local & Rural Development
Enterprise Centres
Healthy Fingal
Town Regeneration
Balbriggan Socio-Economic Strategy
T&V Scheme
Local Enterprise Office

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Launch of the Fingal Tourism Strategy



The Fingal Tourism Strategy 2024-2029 will be formally launched at Ardgillan Castle on Thursday 8th February. The event will be attended by representatives from across the tourism stakeholder community and the Strategy will be formally launched by the Mayor. It is expected that 60-70 people will be in attendance.

Fingal Food & Drink Network

The committee met for its first planning meeting of 2024 on 30th January. The main food projects include the Fingal Food Markets – they plan to put together a brainstorming workshop around establishing a food market with interested parties in the region. The Network will also start working on possible presence at the launch of the Fingal Food & Drink strategy.

Familiarisation visits are being organised for network members; the first will be to Belfast in February to learn best practices in creating food tours at the Belfast food market and Belfast food network members.

Tradfest Festival

The Tradfest in Fingal concerts took place in heritage and cultural locations across the county from 24th to 28th January 2024. Most venues were sold out performances and there was extensive media coverage of Tradfest on all mediums including radio, tv and social media. In addition, Ardgillan Castle hosted the filming of the TV show 'Tradfest – The Fingal Sessions' that brought together artists discussing their music and playing together in this beautiful and atmospheric setting. Attended by the Mayor and the CE, the Tradfest festival concluded with the world premiere of 'Ocean Child', a new musical composition that commemorated the sinking of the RMS Tayleur and was narrated by Stephen Rea in St. Patrick's Church, Donabate on Sunday 28th January.

AVEA Members Forum

The Association of Visitor Experiences and Attractions (AVEA) held their first Members Forum of 2024 in Malahide Castle on 30th January 2024. The networking and information event was very well attended and included a Fingal County Council presentation about the operating model for Malahide Demense, lunch in Nugents Hall and a tour of the Castle, focusing on the current conservation works.

EVENTS

Festival & Event Funding Scheme 2024

The 2024 Festival & Event Funding Scheme closed on the 31st of January 2024. It was launched on the 29th of September. We had similar numbers of applications to last year and the approval process will take place in the coming weeks. All applicants will be written to and successful events will be listed on our website and in a new events brochure due to be printed in March.

The current events calendar can be viewed on www.eventsinfingal.ie/events

St. Brigid's Day 2024

The free children's workshops sold out very quickly and the evening concert in Blanchardstown is now filling up nicely. The proceeds from the evening concert are being used to support Blanchardstown Tidy Towns

Fingal Fringe for Tradfest in Fingal 2024

The Fingal Fringe for Tradfest was a great success in pubs across the County. In particular there were very enthusiastic crowds in the Abbey Tavern Howth and the Cock Tavern Swords.

Great awareness of Tradfest was created thanks to these gigs, illuminated buildings, social media ads and road signs.

St Patricks Day 2024

Applications for this years parades are now open. For Swords, Balbriggan & Blanchardstown you can apply via: www.fingalparades.com and Malahide via: https://form.jotform.com/240232506796053

Particular attention is being given this year to try and animate the parades by more creative and artistic ways.

HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Malahide Castle – Conservation works of Drawing Rooms

The Conservation and Redecoration works of the interconnected Drawing Rooms and adjacent Turrets in Malahide Castle commenced on the 8th January. The first phase of the works involved careful clearing of the rooms to allow for deep cleaning, and removal of old paint to enable wood preservation works.

Visitors to Malahide Castle will have the unique opportunity to witness the ongoing conservation works first hand as specialist Curator's tours are being scheduled on selected dates.
Book here –
https://bookings.malahidecastleandgardens.ie/home

Guinness Bridge – Conservation Works

Conservation works on the Guinness Bridge is now in the final stages and is due to be completed in February.

The process of lifting the bridge back into position and stabilising is underway. This phase commenced at the end of January and traffic management restrictions are in place to help manage the risks, and safety measures associated with this process.

Reinstatement of boundary protection and roadway alongside the construction area will close out this project. This project does not include the reinstatement of a bridge deck; however, a structural appraisal allows for possible future installation of a 2m wide deck for pedestrian use within the steel structure.

Page 8

The feasibility of re-establishing a pedestrian link at this location will be progressed further upon completion.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
ARTS

Fingal Artists' Support Scheme 2024

Fingal Arts Office is delighted to announce the 2024 Artists' Support Scheme. This strand of funding allows professional artists to avail of up to €5,000 of an award towards travel and professional development opportunities, a residency, or towards the development of work.

The objective of the Artists' Support Scheme is to support individual professional artists from Fingal to develop their artistic practise. The award is open to practising artists at all stages in their professional careers working in music, visual art, drama, literature, film and dance. To be eligible to apply, applicants must have been born, have studied, or currently reside in the Fingal administrative area.

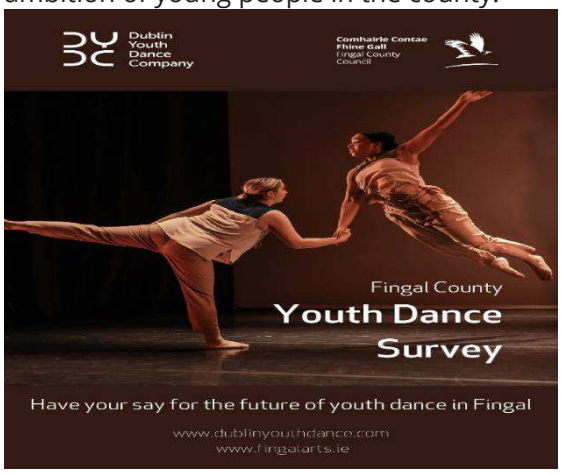
The funding is for projects or initiatives which will take place between 1st May and 31st December 2024.

The closing date for receipt of applications is **Friday, 1st March 2024**

Youth and Education

Youth Dance Research

Fingal Arts Office is working in partnership with Dublin Youth Dance Company to map youth dance activity in Fingal and to explore the development of a new contemporary youth dance programme for young people. Following an analysis of a range of perspectives, insights and ideas gathered via a countywide public survey, the team are now planning an action research phase which will involve the active participation of young people from Blanchardstown, Swords and Balbriggan to inform a programme that will suit the needs and ambition of young people in the county.



Music Generation Fingal

The pilot of Swords Music Hub was launched with significant interest in available classes and associated instrument bank from local young people. In collaboration with Foroige, the new Rhapsody Programme is reaching young people in two locations - Phibblestown and Tyrrelstown community centres. Music Educator Eoghan McGale has begun a ten-week project with the senior classes of Danu Community Special School, which caters for children aged 5 – 18 years with profound special needs, and Oberstown Detention Centre is delighted to welcome Musician Educator Shane Latimer back to work with young people interested in developing their skills in music. Music Generation Fingal is a partnership formed between Fingal Arts Office, Dublin & Dun Laoghaire Education & Training Board and Music Generation Ireland. www.musicgenerationfingal.ie

Public Art

Two new Public Art commissions have been completed in partnership with Francis Breslin at Bayside Shopping Centre – Michelle Malone – Nana Loved her Roses & with Park Developments at Northwest Logistics Park – Alex Pentek - Hive Mind. These works fulfill the requirements of planning compliance for the private sector and this curatorial programme ensures that only the highest standards of contemporary art are developed for Fingal County Council.

Draíocht

Our January 2024 performance programme started with Coolmine Panto's production of 'Freezin'. Their 17 sell shows (including a sensory friendly performance) sold out.

We were delighted to work with TradFest for the first time. The performance (Phelim Drew/Remembering Ronnie) sold out and was very well received. The Mayor joined us to welcome the audience and mark the occasion.

The NEST project saw our 4 visual artists (Una Sealy, Dorothy Smith, Sahoko Blake and Zsolt Basti) paint our 'hosts' portraits. All of our hosts live in Dublin 15 and are between the ages of 30 days and 22 years old. These works will be exhibited in our Ground Floor Gallery from February 17th, which is the day all involved in this project, gathers for the first time together. The works are being donated to Fingal County Council's Art Collection.

On January 28th, we gathered our 3 Community Choirs from Huntstown, Parslicktown and Castleknock for the 'Big Sing' on Draíocht's Main Stage. It was a joyful occasion with over 60 people attending for the final session of this part of the project.

The Séamus Ennis Arts Centre

Tradfest 24th-28th January

TSEAC's collaboration with Tradfest was a great success, across 14 events we had approximately 767 people attend. In an exciting initiative Dublin Bus kindly sponsored buses to transport guests travelling from the city centre. As part of the publicity for this we arranged Traditional Musicians for the first bus on the Wednesday.

- Singing Session – Ruth Clinton from Landless, Andrew Hendy from the Mary Wallopers and Denise Chaila were among the guest singers at our hybrid singing session (Zoom and in person) which was also live streamed across Youtube and Facebook.
- We welcomed guests from The Innisowen Singing Circle for the premiere of their film "It's a Fine Thing to Sing". Bob Gallagher, who made the film took part in a Q&A after the film.
- Music legends Janis Ian and Ralph McTell participated in live fascinating conversations with BBC presenter Lynette Faye
- Timothy O'Grady recited pieces from his book I Could Read the Sky, accompanied by music from performers such as Louise Mulcahy.
- Brenda Castles performed a live trad soundtrack to the film "Plight of the Bumble Bee", which used music to highlight environmental issues.
- The weekend also saw the use of TSEAC's outdoor space with a 153 strong family Céilí on Saturday and a record and music fair "Bia agus Beats" on Sunday.

Music

In addition to the Tradfest events, Sam Baker sold out the theatre on January 23rd, our first gig of 2024.

Classes

A new term of music classes began on 30th January with 33 students enrolled.
Art classes with Noel Manning begin on 31st January – both classes are sold out with 28 students enrolled.

LIBRARIES

Spring 2024 Programme of Events at Fingal Libraries

The Spring in Fingal Libraries brochure is now available in library branches and on the website. It features a wide range of events, workshops, talks, and programmes supporting literacy, culture, creativity, STEAM, healthy living, skills for life, digital skills, and environmental awareness. The brochure is available at: https://www.fingal.ie/fingal-libraries-spring-brochure-2024

St. Brigid's Day

Fingal Libraries marked St. Brigid's Day with events for all ages celebrating women's creativity. Best-selling authors Emer McLysaght and Sarah Breen of the Aisling series joined author Sarah Maria Griffin in Blanchardstown Library to discuss their work, followed by a Q&A session from the audience. Author Sarah Webb spoke to school children in Malahide Library and Donabate Library about her book Blazing a Trail, which celebrates Irish women who changed history. The story of St. Brigid's Cloak inspired collage workshops for children in several libraries and a quilt-making project for 12 – 16-year-olds in Blanchardstown Library's Makerspace.

Emer McLysaght (L) and Sarah Breen

Launch of Sensory Resource Back Packs in Fingal Libraries

Backpacks full of sensory-friendly resources are being made available in Baldoyle, Swords and Balbriggan Libraries under the Community Recognition Fund. The Community Recognition Fund is a major initiative from the Department of Rural and Community Development, designed to support communities across the country hosting people from Ukraine and other countries. The roll out of the sensory resource backpacks will be launched with a photo call in Swords Library.

Children's Literacy

Fingal Libraries 2024 literacy programming for children began with acclaimed author Mary Murphy launching her new book, The Minute Minders, in Blanchardstown Library on 27th January. To mark Ireland Reads Day, a national day to celebrate reading supported by public libraries on Saturday 24th February, author and illustrator Alan Nolan will visit Blanchardstown Library to talk about his children's books featuring Molly Malone

& Bram Stoker. This programming, which includes regular story sessions and junior book clubs in libraries, forms part of the national Right to Read programme to promote literacy and reading development.

Literary Events for Adults

Balbriggan Library will host The Art of Reading Book Club on 7th February. This hybrid event invites readers and book clubs to join Colm Tóibín (via video link), the Laureate for Irish Fiction, in conversation with Balbriggan author Kevin Curran about Youth – Kevin's third novel, published to critical acclaim last year. The Art of Reading Book Club is an initiative of The Arts Council of Ireland, in partnership with Libraries Ireland. Fingal-based poet Paula Meehan will give readings in Howth and Skerries Libraries. Writer Anne McDonald recently began a six-week creative writing course Baldoyle Library, exploring memory, everyday surroundings, and imagination.

Author Kevin Curran

Skills for Life and Digital Literacy

Fingal Libraries Skills for Life programme began in January with Sabine McKenna's 'Getting to know your Smartphone or Tablet' classes in four libraries. This will be followed by a four-week computer course for adults. A series of workshops on budgeting and household finance management from Prudence Moneypenny Coaching, funded by Europe Direct, is taking place in three libraries.

CyberSafeKids, an Irish charity that helps children, teens and parents navigate the online world in a stronger, smarter, safer way, will facilitate sessions for classes invited from local schools to Balbriggan, Blanchardstown, and Malahide Libraries, as well as talks for parents in Malahide, Skerries and Balbriggan Libraries.

Drop-in sessions have been arranged in several libraries to give service users the opportunity of experiencing immersive worlds on an Oculus

Virtual Reality (VR) device. This is part of Virtual Reality (VR) for Libraries, a collaborative project between Fingal Libraries and Digital Services.

Environmental Awareness

The Sustainable Life School is giving a series of talks in Donabate and Malahide Libraries to explore how we as individuals can make more sustainable choices in our everyday lives that impact on the environment, including packaging, food, fashion and energy use.

Healthy Ireland at Your Library

Libraries, in partnership with the Sports Office, is offering students a six-week 'Memorize and Move' exercise programme, beginning on 6th February. These half-hour sessions in Blanchardstown Library are aimed at secondary school students. A six-week student wellness programme with Creating Wellness is taking place in Balbriggan, Blanchardstown, and Malahide Libraries to help students to look after their mental health and cope with exam pressure.

Other Healthy Ireland at Your Library events in January and February are designed to promote active living to adults of all ages and abilities, including a chair yoga course, a Tai Chi course, and a course of gentle exercises. Health information events during February include dementia awareness talks from The Dementia Services Information and Development Centre, talks on supporting people with an eating disorder from Bodywhys, the Eating Disorders Association of Ireland, and drop-in cancer information sessions from the Marie Keating Foundation's Mobile Information Unit.

Fingal History and Heritage

On 24th January, Fingal Local Studies and Archives hosted a well-attended talk on The Sinking of the Tayleur Sailing Ship in 1854 by Edward J. Bourke. In February, Genealogist Claire Bradley will give talks in Donabate and Howth Libraries on how to use DNA test results to research family history.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Fingal Skills Strategy

Planning has commenced for the 2024 "Xplore Your Future Expo" which will be held in The Helix, DCU on the 15th of October 2024.

A tender has published to procure consultants to prepare the next iteration of the Fingal Skills Strategy 2024 – 2029.

Workshops have been facilitated this month for each of the Skills Strategy Sectoral Sub-groups: Construction, Transportation & Logistics, Green and Services Industry to explore and focus on an agreed work programme for 2024.

SMART Interreg Europe Co-funded by the European Union

The SKYLA Project "Smart Specialisation Skills Ecosystems for the Twin Transition" is a 4-year project which focuses on enhancing the role of VET in smart specialisation sectors. Projects partners include Italy, Poland, Sweden, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Greece and Belgium.

Reporting for Period 1 of the Project has been completed and the identification of good practices in Fingal is in progress with key stakeholders – DRSF and Baldoyle Training Centre – which will be shared with the Project Partners and presented at the next transnational meeting scheduled to take place in Florence in March 2024.

Economic Development Strategy

Grant Thornton Consultants have completed work on the Fingal Economic Development Strategy 'Future Fingal' which will be presented to members at the February Council Meeting. Work has commenced on a Marketing Plan, with consultations with key stakeholders taking place in January 2024. It is anticipated that the draft Economic Development Strategy will be launched in Q1 2024.

URBACT – EcoCore

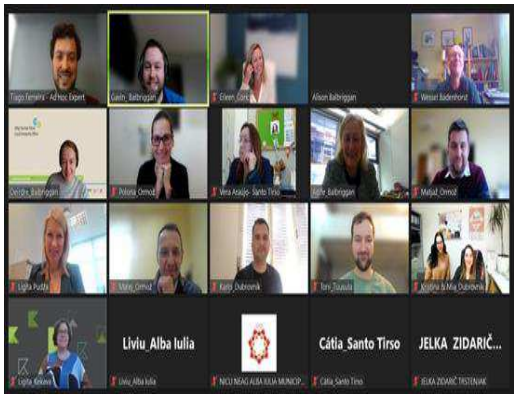
Fingal County Council is leading the URBACT EcoCore Project which comprises a network of 9 small cities/towns in Europe focussing on challenges and opportunities for green growth and sustainable economic development along transport corridors.

Balbriggan is the lead town and the other partners committed to the network are Albu Iulia, Romania; Dubrovnik, Croatia; Kekava, Latvia; Ormoz, Slovenia; Parnu, Estonia; Santo Tirso, Portugal; Tuusula, Finland; Villena, Spain.

The EcoCore Project baseline study and roadmap for the project for the next 2 years has been approved by the URBACT Secretariat. As Lead Partner, Fingal is proceeding to schedule the transnational city visits in collaboration with our Project Partners and plan Balbriggan's small scale actions.

The next core network meeting is scheduled for the 12/13th March in Santo Tirso, Portugal where members of the Balbriggan URBACT Local Group (ULG) will attend the two day programme.

As the project is entering the action planning stage for 2024 a series of masterclasses on key topics for partners has commenced, the first of which was held on the 23rd January on the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The Masterclass was delivered by URBACT Ad-Hoc Expert Tiago Ferreira who is the Lead Expert of Urbact Residents of the Future Project.



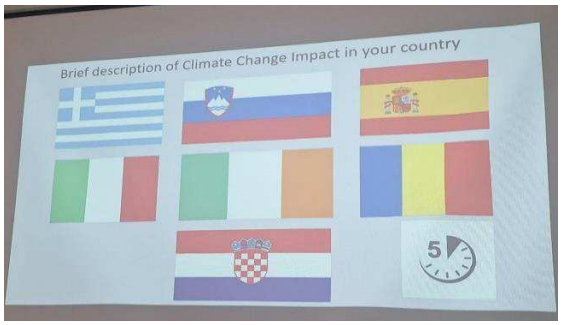
Fingal County Council was invited by EMRA to present on the Council's experience of Urbact Projects at the Urbact Information Day on the 25th January 2024 in the Customs House.

Citizen, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (Cerv)

CERV is an EU Funding Programme for citizens' engagement and the implementation of EU rights and values. Fingal County Council has been awarded CERV funding to participate in 2 separate projects, which commenced in January 2023 and will continue for 18 months.

Green It Your Work

Planning in now in progress for Fingal to host the fifth Green IT Your Work international meeting which is scheduled for the 6/7th March 2024 with a focus on "It's Time For Green Start"
Fingal County Council will host partner representatives from Romania, Spain Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia, Croatia, Italy and Ireland.



Work is ongoing on the objectives of 'Green IT Your Work' which are:
• Youth Debates about European Digital Age project highlighting the role of young people in the green transition.
• Promote green jobs with the aim of contributing to greener European cities

InclusEU

The InclusEU project aims to encourage volunteer action as a social response for an inclusive Europe. Work continues on the project with partners from Italy, Poland, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and Romania. The next project will take place in Romania in February 2024 with representatives from Fingal's Sports Office and Foroige attending.

Alcohol Education

Healthy Fingal in collaboration with the North Dublin Drugs Task Force are piloting an alcohol education programme with Lusk Utd AFC from January 2024. The pre-crisis education programme targeting men over 35 will run for 8 weeks in tandem with an exercise programme to encourage men to evaluate their drinking levels and potentially reduce their consumption levels.

We Can Quit

Healthy Fingal have teamed up with Empower to deliver two pilot We Can Quit programmes with the Blanchardstown Training Centre (to start in Q1) and the Tolka River Project, Mulhuddart. The We Can Quit programme, was developed by the HSE and is aimed at encouraging people to quit tobacco/vaping. The programme with the Tolka River project started in January 2024 and will run for 10 weeks with participants enrolled both quit smoking sessions and weekly yoga sessions to encourage a healthier lifestyle.

Sustainable Fingal

The Council collaborated with DCU and DAA to submit two funding applications on sustainable projects, however the applications were not successful, work has commenced to re-orient the projects into other funding streams.

Work continues on the development of an action plan to advance the objectives of Circular Cities in Fingal. Fingal's profile has been published on the Circular Cities website and the first annual report on Fingal's transition to the circular economy under the Circular Cities Declaration was submitted in October 2023.

CC Declaration | Fingal County (circularcitiesdeclaration.eu)

Dublin Belfast Economic Corridor

Fingal County Council was awarded €150,000 by the Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage under the Shared Island Local Authority Development Funding Scheme for a Feasibility Study for the development of regional innovation/enterprise hubs along the Dublin Belfast Economic Corridor. DBEC's ambition is to use innovation hubs to encourage the development of new and existing high-growth businesses to stimulate sustainable and climate-conscious growth along the Corridor. The Council is leading on the project with the support of the eight local authorities and two universities of the DBEC partnership.

The feasibility study has been completed and was submitted to the Department. Drawdown of the eligible funding has been completed and the Council is liaising with DBEC to consider potential funding streams to progress the implementation of the Study's recommendations.
Fingal County Council continues to liaise with DBEC on a series of potential projects for DBEC.

LOCAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Fingal Local Community Development Committee

The Fingal LCDC continues to oversee and administer the key areas of LEADER and SICAP and the various Local Development and Community Development funding programmes under its remit. The LCDC also manages the Healthy Ireland Initiative and the Social Enterprise Grants Scheme. The next meeting of the LCDC is scheduled for the 7th of February 2024.

Fingal Local Economic Community Plan 2023 – 2028

The Draft LECP was adopted by the Council in January 2024 on foot of the recommendations and approval from the Eastern Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA). In accordance with the LECP Guidelines 2021, a two year LECP Implementation Plan 2023 – 2025 has been prepared with actions to implement the Goals and Objectives set out in the LECP.

Plans are in progress to officially launch the LECP 2023 – 2028 towards the end of February.

Local Enhancement Programme

The Local Enhancement Programme is funded by the Department of Rural and Community Development. Fingal was allocated €220,842.98 in funding for groups across the county. A call for applications has been advertised by the Council with a closing date for applications from community groups/organisations of 8th March 2024.

Community Recognition Fund

The Community Recognition Fund (CRF), funded by the Department of Rural and Community Development, approved the Council's project proposals in March 2023. Fingal County Council has received an allocation of €1,748,912 for 26 projects across Fingal.

There is an allocation of €850,512 for eight projects in Swords and €435,000 has been provided for four projects in Dublin 15. Three projects in the Howth Malahide Local Electoral Area have received a total of €92,000 while €96,600 will be spent on four projects in Skerries, Rush and Lusk. Three projects in Balbriggan will be funded by grants amounting to €44,000 while two projects in Balseskin will receive a total of €30,200 and one in Santry will receive €20,000.

All projects are required to be complete by 18th October 2024 and work is progressing on the implementation of the project with the Council submitting an initial drawdown on October 26th of €178,000 in respect of works completed during 2023.

SICAP

The resources and staff of the Fingal SICAP Programme continue to be leveraged to assist with the Ukrainian Refugee Crisis response. The SICAP Programme continues to help in the response to this crisis and is a central resource to the work of the Ukrainian Refugee Community Response Forum. Additional funding has been received from the DRCD to help with the delivery of services to Ukrainian Refugees in Fingal.

Additional staffing resources from the Ukrainian community have been employed on the ground to assist with this.

The Fingal SICAP Programme has been allocated €304,369 in 2023 specifically for Fingal's Ukrainian Refugee Response with an additional allocation of €65,000 recently granted.

Procurement for SICAP programme period 2024-2028 has concluded and the new five year contract has been awarded to Empower CLG. The annual SICAP budget for 2024 is €1,520,811 not including a separate funding provision for new arrivals to the value of €375, 372 for 2024.

Leader Programme

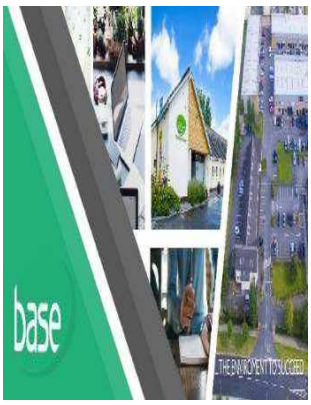
In December 2022, the Dublin Rural LEADER Local Action Group (LAG) approved in full the allocated LEADER 2021-22 Transition Programme.

Fingal LCDC was successful to run the next LEADER Programme 2023 – 2027 for the Dublin Rural LEADER (LAG) for eligible projects in the administrative areas of Fingal, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and South Dublin. The Dublin Rural LAG and the implementing partner Fingal LEADER Partnership CLG have been approved to deliver the new Programme from 2024 onwards.

ENTERPRISE CENTRES

Fingal's Enterprise Centres continue to participate in ConnectedHubs.ie.

ConnectedHubs.ie is a one-stop-shop for remote working hubs throughout Ireland.



All three Enterprise Centres have space available to start-up businesses and businesses/individuals who wish to avail of remote working options and facilities. Bespoke options or generic office fitouts can be considered.

Occupancy rates at the Council's three enterprise centres are all over 90%. The three Enterprise Centres currently support 65 businesses and over 320 direct jobs.

Fingal County Council was approved for €50,000 in new funding to promote Remote Working Hubs in the County under the Town and Village Renewal Scheme Marketing Measure. A cross-departmental team within the Council is implementing initiatives to promote Fingal as a Remote Working Hub base for remote workers with a marketing campaign now underway across various media platforms.

Drinan Enterprise Centre is promoting the availability of a bespoke media studio facility available for immediate booking to all individuals, groups and business interests.

TOWN REGENERATION

Our Balbriggan 2019 – 2025 Rejuvenation Plan – A Socio-Economic Strategy

The Our Balbriggan Programme Office continues to support the Leadership Group and its five pillars - Growing the Local Economy, Public Realm & Infrastructure, Education, Skills & Employment, Community Integration, Health & Well Being and Community Safety. The Balbriggan Leadership Group, provides oversight and stewardship for the plan's implementation and are due to meet next in January 2024 where the review of the Our Balbriggan Programme will continue to progress.

Tenders submitted to appoint a contractor for the Quay Street, Harbour & Environs Scheme are being evaluated. Following successful selection and appointment, the appointed contractor is anticipated to be on site in April 2024 to be completed on a phased basis in 2025. Irish Water are currently on site in the Quay Street Car Park to complete upgrade works on the pumping station located there, with alternative car parking currently available at Bath Road/Balbriggan FC & Bremore Castle. Communications to this effect have been issued on social media and other local channels in Balbriggan.

Part 8 Planning Permission for 2-4 Dublin Street was granted approval at full Council in October and the project has now progressed to detailed design phase. 2-4 Dublin Street is to be transformed into a new Creative Hub with 8 workspaces at 2 Dublin Street and an ancillary connected space at 4 Dublin Street which will support STEAM education, training and enterprise activities supported by SMART Balbriggan and the Fingal Arts Office.

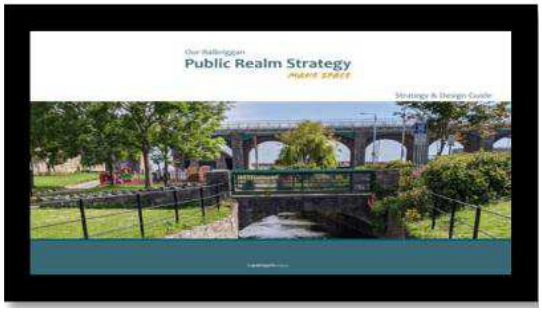
Demolition works on 14 Bridge Street (house known locally as Keelings) have been completed and a temporary Pocket Park has been installed. Demolition contractors are on site and are working on a programme of works to demolish the rear of the De Bruns Buildings. An Integrated Design Team has been selected and will look at preparing a design based on best possible uses and options in line with site constraints. Early and on-going stakeholder engagement will take place shortly and throughout the design process.

Donnelly Civil Engineering Ltd and MWP Engineering have delivered a package of improvement works at Balbriggan Harbour. The main Harbour upgrade works and shoreside services are complete, with some lighting improvements awaiting final completion further to new electricity connections.

The programme office are engaging Project Management Consultants to complete the phase 2 element of the Balbriggan Tidal Pool and Swimming Platform Feasibility Study. Potential funding options and funding models will also be investigated and identified.

An Internal Project Team has been established from the Town Regeneration Office, Our Balbriggan and FCC Architects to progress the Boathouse and Bathhouse project. FCC has met with local stakeholders and potential end users for the Bathhouse and Boathouse. Enabling works contractor has been appointed with full surveys and assessment of the site to be completed, which will inform the full works design and planning proposal.

A comprehensive Balbriggan Public Realm Strategy - Masterplan & Design Guide and a Balbriggan Active Travel & Transportation plan are complete with both expected to be published shortly.



The Our Balbriggan Office continues to generate regular and unique content across all social media channels, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn with over 5.1k followers on Facebook.

Lár Bailte ar dTús
Town Centre First

Town Centre First – Lusk

The structure, membership and Terms of Reference for the new Lusk Town Team were agreed in the third quarter 2023. Together with the Town Team there are three Pillar Groups representing the Community, Business and Economy and Public Realm / Climate Action & Sustainability (to include Vacant & Derelict Buildings).

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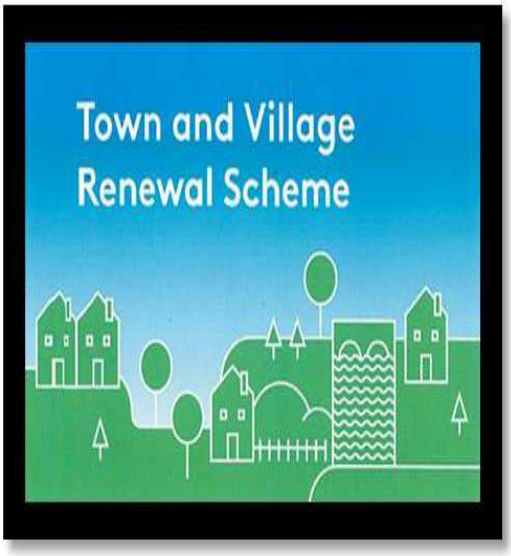
Consultants to support the preparation of a new Town Plan were appointed to work with the Community, Businesses and Public Realm Pillars in Lusk to get their views for inclusion in the new town plan. Work on this has progressed well, with a draft of the new Town Centre First Plan for Lusk currently being reviewed.

Town & Village Renewal Schemes

The 2023 Town and Village Renewal Scheme was launched during the Summer and the Town Regeneration Office submitted 5 applications to the Department of Rural and Community Development for consideration in November.

Six claims of funding for successfully completed projects approved in previous years have been drawdown from the Department.



In 2023, the Town Regeneration Office completed the implementation of projects in Rush, Donabate, Oldtown, Naul, St. Margaret's and Balrothery.

With respect to these 6 schemes, the local authority has invested €282,276.00 in total funding from the Department of Rural and Community Development to support the revitalisation of our Rural towns.

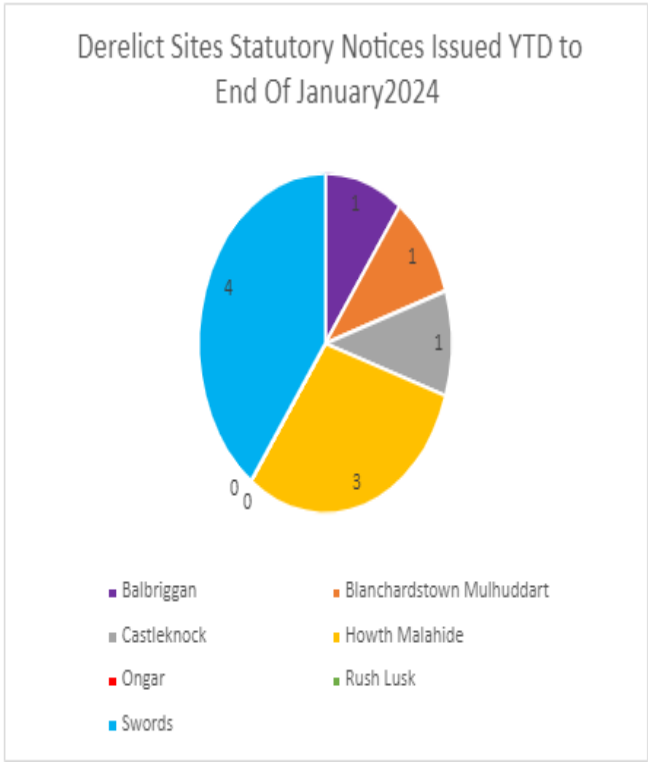
An application under the Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Scheme for a feasibility study for facilities for sea swimmers in Skerries was successful in November. As of January 2024, the Town Regeneration Office has commenced the next stage of this study by gathering and collating feedback from local stakeholders to inform future options.

In 2023, the Town Regeneration Office was successful in securing €7 million for a new revolving fund that will acquire vacant or derelict properties to renovate, bring back into use and sell back into the market for housing purposes. An initial 19 properties under this fund have been approved for inclusion by the URDF Call 3 Fund administered by the Department of Housing Heritage and Local Government. These are being progressed.

Derelict Sites

The Derelict Sites section have begun 2024 with 10 statutory notices issued to owners of Derelict properties. This equates to 20% of the total notices issued in 2023 and the team are gaining momentum as they work through referrals throughout the County.

7 new sites were identified in January which are actively being progressed in line with the Derelict Sites Act 1990.



The Derelict Sites Section actively encourage the reporting of potential derelict sites. Referrals can be made by accessing the Report Form on Fingal County Councils public website and emailing the completed form through to derelictsites@fingal.ie

LOCAL ENTERPRISE OFFICE

LEO Fingal provides a broad suite of support services to stimulate enterprise and enable small businesses to succeed. Some of the LEO highlights for January 2024 are as follows:

2023 Grant awards Photoshoot

Local Enterprise Office Fingal has announced annual results for 2023 which revealed that the LEO played a pivotal role in facilitating the creation of 178 jobs by supported companies. The new figures show that the LEO Fingal financially supported 210 small businesses across Fingal, these companies in turn employ 879 people. Over the course of 2023, LEO Fingal approved €1,238,800 in funding for eligible small enterprises. This comes as members of Fingal's business community were out in force today to celebrate a prosperous 2023 along with Mayor of Fingal, Cllr Adrian Henchy, AnnMarie Farrelly, Chief Executive of Fingal County Council and the Head of Enterprise at LEO Fingal Oisín Geoghegan. Local business owners who successfully secured funding were honoured with certificates, officially acknowledging the support provided by LEO Fingal to their businesses.

Local Enterprise Week 2024

Local Enterprise Week 2024 is scheduled for March 4th to 8th. In collaboration with key business support agencies and organisations, LEO Fingal has devised an engaging line-up of both in-person and online events tailored for individuals embarking on a new business venture or already overseeing their own enterprises. The week's agenda includes activities catering to start-ups and established businesses, featuring workshops, seminars, webinars, and multiple opportunities to network. Stay tuned for additional information, soon to be released on our website and training ezine.

Evaluations and Approvals Committee

The Evaluation and Approvals Committee (EVAC) approved €888,023 in funding across Business Feasibility, Priming and Expansion Grants in 2023. A further 2 Agile Innovation grants to the value of €101,000 were also approved in 2023 as well as 14 Technical Assistance for Micro Exporters grants to the value of €33,705, a UECS grant for €20,000 and an Energy Efficiency Grant of €5,000. Total Grant aid approved in 2023 amounted to €1,238,800 which included 87 Trading Online Vouchers. The next EVAC meeting will be on 14th February 2024.

Management Development Programme

The second Leadership for Growth programme concluded in December 2023. Graduates gathered at the grant awards ceremony in January to acknowledge their completion of the Leadership for Growth Programme. As part of the programme, the owner manager participants each produced Work Based Assessments which document their strategic plan and acts as a living document as well as a point in time reference for where their business is now and the actions they need to take to grow. Applications will shortly open for the 2024 programme.

Upcoming Fingal Business Briefing Sessions

The first Fingal Business Briefing information session for 2024 was held on 10th January 2024 where 35 small business owners and entrepreneurs heard about supports and services available to them. The briefings outline services and supports for small businesses and individuals seeking to start their own business, through the LEO and other state agencies. 204 individuals attended a business briefing in 2023. The next business briefing is scheduled for February 6th 2024.

Food Supports

The LEO-run Dublin Food Chain hosted an event on *Food Predictions 2024* at the Clayton Hotel, Liffey Valley on 17th January with over 80 food producers in attendance. The audience heard from Fingal based business Giselle Makinde from Cream of the Crop about sustainability in food, Gareth Chambers, CEO of Around Noon spoke about scaling your business and Larry Murrin of Dawn Farms briefed the attendees about international operations and growing the footprint of Irish food businesses abroad. The Food Chain also hosted a Grow with Aldi Webinar on 19th of January for Dublin based producers. There are numerous further exciting events planned for 2024.

Energy Efficiency Grant Scheme

Applications are open for the Energy Efficiency Grant Scheme, which was rolled out in 2023 throughout the 31 Local Enterprise Offices. The Scheme enables small businesses to invest in technologies and equipment to make their businesses more energy efficient. The grant will cover up to 50% of the costs to a maximum amount of €5,000. The goal is to reduce the impact of small businesses on the environment and help them to reduce costs to enable them to become more competitive. As part of the process, applicants complete the Green for Business Programme, a customised initiative whereby the business develops a strategy to become sustainable.

Trading Online Voucher Scheme

An initiative under the Government's National Digital Strategy, the Trading Online Voucher (TOV) scheme supports small businesses by allowing them to enhance their online offering by providing a grant of up to €2,500 for ecommerce and digital marketing activities, as well as giving businesses a better understanding of how they can exploit E-Commerce opportunities for their business. In January 2024, a total of 14 applications have been approved in the amount of €28,639.00. The next Trading Online Voucher seminar will be held online on Friday 30th January 2023

Business Advice Clinics and Mentoring

LEO Fingal provides one to one business support services through Business Advice Clinics and a Mentoring programme, both online and in person. The Fingal mentor panel consists of a variety of skilled and experienced mentors from a range of business backgrounds. So far this year, 41 clients have availed of one-to-one advice in our Business Advice Clinics. The Mentoring Programme has already gotten off to a busy start, with 30 clients receiving expert mentoring in the month of January alone.

Microfinance Ireland Loans

LEO Fingal provides a loan scheme through its partnership with Microfinance Ireland, with loans of up to €25,000 per approved applicant. LEO Fingal is actively promoting the availability of loans from businesses that have difficulty raising finance from their bank. Applications are processed and assessed by LEO Fingal and submitted to MFI (Microfinance Ireland). Applications submitted through LEO Fingal are eligible for a reduced interest rate. LEO Fingal has processed and submitted 4 MFI loan applications in January 2024.

Training and Events

There has been a brisk start to 2024 with many training programmes booking out showing the continuing demand for the service.

The Start Your Own Business and Social Media and Digital Marketing courses which started in January are now running for the next couple of months to complete their multi-class runs.

Additional Start Your Own Business and Social Media classes have been scheduled for February and March to cater for the demand.

89 Training programmes were run by LEO Fingal in 2023 which were attended by 3,208 participants in total, this included 13 Start Your Own Business programmes attended by 238 participants & 9 Management Development Training programmes attended by 192 participants.

Internationalisation and Export Development

Local Enterprise Office
Fingal
Export
Development
Programme

LEO Fingal is providing a further opportunity to Fingal-based small businesses that wish to explore export markets through its latest Export Development Programme. An information session programme was held in County Hall on 18 January 2024. With spaces limited, following submission of Expressions of Interest, 5 Fingal businesses were confirmed as participants in the programme. The purpose of the programme is to provide clients with the skills and the confidence to identify, target and exploit new business opportunities in the Benelux Region. In addition, the TAME (Exporter) grant enables small businesses to explore and develop new market opportunities by providing up to €2,500 to businesses investigating and researching export markets. 3 Fingal businesses have been approved for Export Grants in January.

Showcase Ireland 2024

Businesses from Fingal had the opportunity to meet buyers from all over the world this week as part of the Local Enterprise Showcase at Showcase 2024 at the RDS in Dublin. Ola Wartak-Tolak with "Stories by Ola," Nicola Weldon with "Nicola Weldon Art," Clémence Prosen with "Clémence Prosen Art & Design," Rob Stears with "Rob Stears Illustrations," Gillian Smith with "Waylon & Flo," Maura O'Rourke with "O'Rourke Art & Design (Iconic Ireland)," Nicola McKenna with "Outsider Art," and Karen Wilson with "Karen Wilson Art were all exhibiting at the Local Enterprise Showcase, part of Showcase 2024, that saw over 4,000 buyers from retailers across the globe attend the three-day event in Dublin looking to secure new sales and partners for the year ahead. Upwards of €25 million in business was expected to have been transacted across the three-day event.

As part of Showcase Ireland 2024 an award ceremony took place to recognise the excellent quality of products at Showcase Ireland 2024. Winners of the annual Showcase Awards were announced on the Inspiration Stage on the opening day of Showcase and Balbriggan based business "Stories by Ola," were the winners of the national Local Enterprise Office award.

Student Enterprise Programme

The 2023/24 Fingal Student Enterprise Programme is well underway. 26 Second level schools across Fingal are participating in this year's programme. The savvy students will develop their own actual businesses, researching, resourcing, trading services and products, with the guidance of business mentors. Fingal LEO boasts the largest enterprise programme for second level students in the country with prizes including an international educational trip to a European City for the senior category winning students and teachers.

The Fingal Student Enterprise Final will take place this year in the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Blanchardstown on 14 March, with the winners progressing to the National Finals in May.

OPERATIONS

Contents

Works Programme
Car Parking Services
Burial Grounds Services
Traffic Operations County-wide
Fleet Management & Plant Hire Unit
Street Lighting LED Programme
Recycling Centre Update
Licenses
Surface Water
Meetings/Briefings
Other

Works Programme
Balbriggan / Swords Area

Balbriggan Area Parks

Recent hedge laying project along Hamlet Lane Balbriggan. The works are a collaboration between Balbriggan Tidy Towns, Fingal County Council Operations and Biodiversity Teams as part of The Fingal Hedgerow Project.

Playground Seating refurbishment works at Ardgillan Demesne Playground. The North County Operations staff have carried out a creative and colourful face lift to the existing playground seating.

Amalgamation of newly acquired lands into the existing open space at Chapel Farm Lusk. The initial works are to amalgamate the soil stored on site and merge into the existing site. Stage two will involve an outline plan being prepared to plan the future layout of this site. The outline plan will be prepared during Spring 2024.

Christmas Tree recycling collection point Barnageeragh Skerries

Swords Area Parks

Recently installed Timber Knee Rail Boundary around Rathbeale Archaeological Park.

Newly installed Zipline at Newbridge Demesne Playground.

Recently installed public lighting along footpaths in public open space linking Broadmeadow and Castlefarm Estates to the Rathbeale Road Swords.

Updated map board signage at Newbridge Demesne

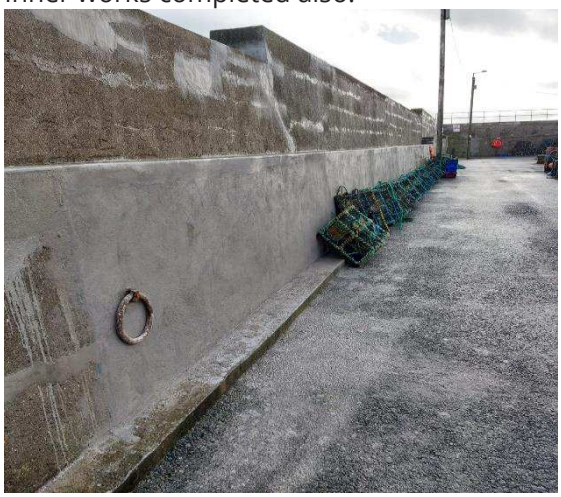
Removal of vegetation along paths edges in Rolestown

Harbours

➢ Loughshinny Harbour

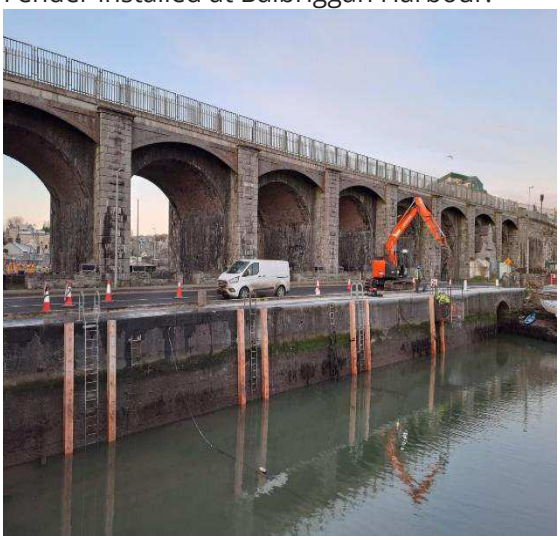
Remediation works complete.

Inner works completed also.

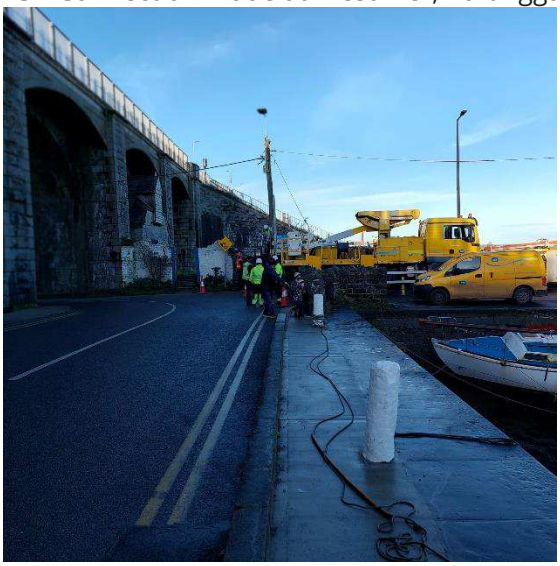


➢ Balbriggan Harbour

Fender installed at Balbriggan Harbour.



ESB Connection made at West Pier, Balbriggan.



Samples being taken at Balbriggan Harbour.

- **Skerries Harbour**

Concrete repairs on Skerries Seawall.

Skerries

Christmas Tree collection site at Barnageeragh.

Road resurfacing works on Strand Street, Skerries.

Swords

New Signalised Junction of Mountgorry Way and Drynam Road Commissioned on 29/01/24.

R132 at Corduff

New drainage installed along the R132 at Corduff.

Portrane

Road repairs at Seaview Park, Portrane carried out by direct labour.

Public Convenience Building Programme

Rush South Beach - The Part VIII planning consent process for the replacement of the public toilet at Rush South beach commenced following the Area Meeting in December. Plans and drawings of the proposal will go on display on the 30th of January 2024 with a final decision to be presented at the April Council Meeting. It is hoped to have the new toilet, which is to be constructed off site, to be in situ before the start of the bathing season.

Portrane - Draft Part VIII and pre-screening documents for Appropriate for a replacement toilet at Portrane are currently being assessed by the Planning and Strategic Infrastructure Department. Subject to approval it is proposed to commence the public consultation phase for the replacement of this toilet in March 2024.

Donabate - Work is ongoing on the replacement of the toilet at Donabate with the outstanding issue which had delayed progress now being resolved. The tender document is being finalised and will be provided to the Single Party Framework design and build contractor to price works. Once the tender has been approved works will commence on the planning drawing and the pre-screening for Appropriate Assessment. It is hoped to commence the Part VIII process before the summer. And to have the toilet in place later in the year.

Work will commence on the next phase of the toilet replacement programme for **Loughshinny, Rush North and Harbour Road Skerries**, once the planning process for the 3 toilets has been completed.

Howth Malahide Area
Programme of Works

The final projects on the 2023 POW were snagged and completed in January.

The team presented the 2024 Programme of Works to Councillors at the January Area Committee Meeting, and it was approved.

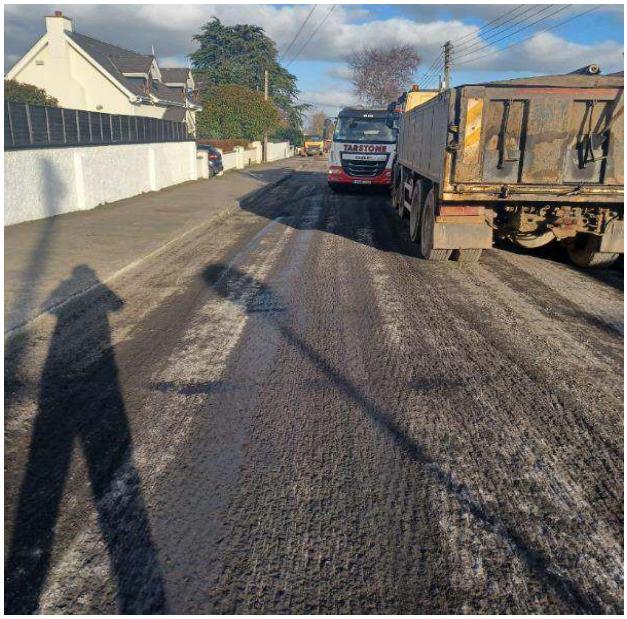
Roads Works & Footpath Works in Howth Malahide Area

- **Texas Lane Rd Inlay POW 2023**

Texas Lane being planned off prior to resurfacing.

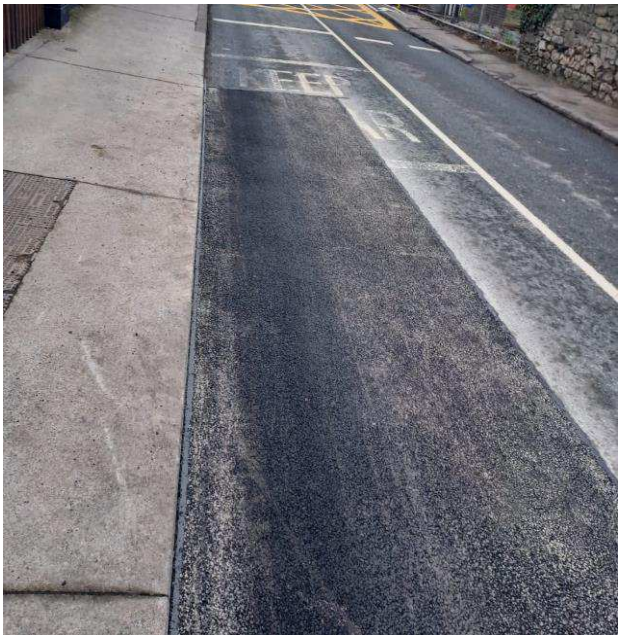
Wearing course being laid on Texas Lane during Road Inlay

- **Balgriffin Park Rd Inlay POW 2023**



Road surface planed off and awaiting Road Inlay. The wearing course had reached the end of life and was in very poor condition. In addition, Fingal County Council had constructed a new bituminous footpath and installed road drainage prior to the inlay to alleviate flooding on this road.

Balgriffin Park Inlay and new concrete and bituminous footpaths



Deep patching repairs carried out by Fingal County Council on the R106 at Sutton Level Crossing.

Replacement of Defective Footpaths in Bayside reported through the CRM system.

Malahide Demesne

- **Christmas Tree Recycling**

Chipping Christmas trees in Malahide Demesne and around the Howth/Malahide Area.

- **Refurbishment works of the existing Sports Pavilion and Cafe in Malahide**

Series of photos tracking the progress of the works, including essential Health and Safety works, plumbing, and electrical works, new wall and floor coverings, newly widened accessible fire doors throughout and new wheelchair accesible toilet with access from the exterior for all park users.

- **Installation of new abilty swing in Malahide Playground:**

Before and during Photos of installation of new swing

Topping up safety surface in the playground

Fingal Staff Working at the Hard Edging along Main Avenue

Kettles Park Trim Trail

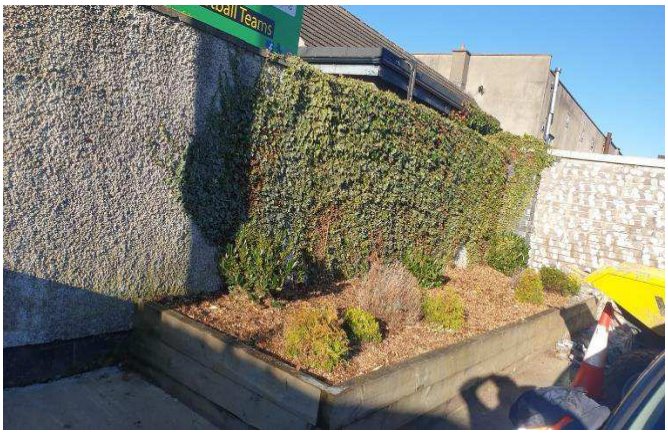
Pictured above, Kettles Park Trim Trail installed and completed.

Delivering recycled Christmas tree mulch to Baldoyle community centre.

Burial Ground Works

- **Balgriffin Cemetery**

Repair of water leak at Balgriffin burial grounds



Bedding clean up and refurbishment of our planters Fingal Balgriffin burial grounds.

- **St Fintan's Burial Grounds**

Concrete and macadam repairs at St Fintan's burial grounds ongoing.

Beaches, Cleansing and Storm Support Works

Replacement and refurb of signage and lifebuoys at Howth - Malahide beaches.

Removal and replacement of cycle lane bollards Howth Malahide areas.

Burrow Beach

Ongoing repairs to our dune protection posts and ropes Burrow Beach Howth.

Public Convenience Building Programme

Howth Malahide update on Public Convenience Building Programme.

Howth East Pier and Malahide Beach - Work is ongoing with the aim to complete the toilets at Howth East Pier and Malahide Beach in 2024. It is hoped to commence the Part VIII process in Q1 2024. Final Part VIII Drawings and Pre-screening documents for Appropriate Assessment for the replacement toilets have been submitted to the Planning and Strategic Infrastructure Department in February 2024. Subject to approval it is proposed to commence the public consultation phase for the replacement of these toilets in March 2024.

Once the Part VIII process is complete the units will be built off-site and installed. Portaloos will be installed while the toilets are out of service.

Portmarnock Toilets Upgrade

The Operations Department are planning to refurbish the Portmarnock Toilets during 2024. The works will comprise of two packages:

1 – Refurbishment of existing toilets.

2 – Remedial works on the foundation of the existing toilets.

The Operations Department are currently preparing screening and tender documents for the works.

Castleknock Mulhuddart Area

Beech Park, Clonsilla

Car Park resurfacing/extension Works been carried out at Beechpark, Clonsilla.

Millennium Park

Footpath widening works been carried out at Millennium Park, Blanchardstown.

Verona Football Club

Recent Car Park marking undertaken at Verona Football Club, Blanchardstown.

N3 Motorway

Re-Planting of 500 Tree Whips along N3 Motorway embankment to thicken up shrubbery.

Christmas Tree Shredding

Christmas tree shredding took place this month at Millennium Park.

Numbers of Christmas trees shredded in the Castleknock/Mulhuddart Administrative Area include:

Millennium Park -3,805
Hartstown Park—234
St Catherines Park—246
Total = 4285

Car Parking Services
December 2023

There was a total of 940 parking tickets issued during December 2023.

Breakdown of Parking Offences

Top 10 Offences

Offence	Main Ticketing Offences - December 2023
9A - A VEHICLE COMMITING AN OFFENCE CONTRARY TO PAY AND DISPLY/PERMIT PARKING	458
04G - PARKING A PRIVATE VEHICLE IN A LOADING BAY	134
08A - PARKING A VEHICLE ON A FOOTPATH	101
9A - A VEHICLE OUT OF TIME TICKET	82
9D - PARKING A VEHICLE ON A DOUBLE YELLOW LINE	82
04C - PARKING A VEHICLE IN A TAXI BAY	13
9C - VEHICLE OUTSIDE BAY	11
07A - OBSTRUCTION TO OTHER ROAD USERS/PEDESTRIANS	11
9F - PARKING/STOPPING A VEHICLE IN A DISABLED PERSONS PARKING BAY	11
04E - OBSTRUCTING AN ENTRANCE	8

Main Ticketing Locations:

Top 10 Locations

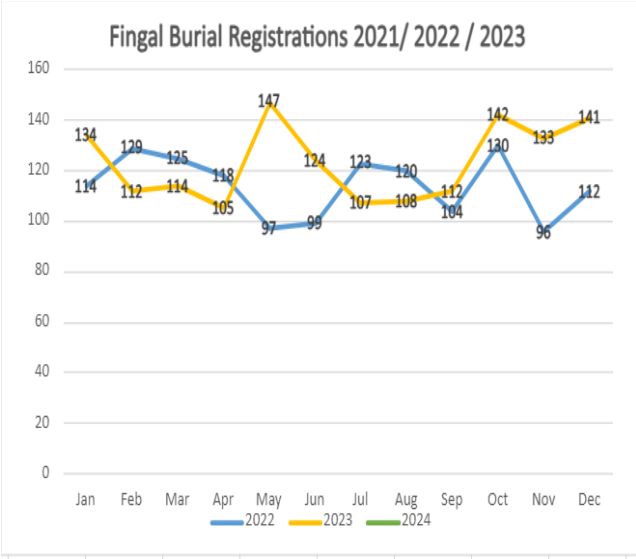
Location	Main Ticket Locations December 2023
North Street - Swords	102
Main Street - Swords	93
Longlands - Swords	48
Church Road - Malahide	45
The Green - Malahide	44
South Strand Skerries	39
Coast Road - Malahide	37
Bridgefield Car Park - Malahide	37
Quay Street (short stay)Carpark - Balbriggan	27
Healys Lane - Malahide	27

Meter Replacement Programme

Howth/Malahide Operations Department are progressing the Annual Meter Replacement Programme, which replaces old end of life parking meters with newer machines that can accept contactless/card payment. 9 meters were replaced in December 2023, and it is envisaged that further meters will be replaced in 2024.

Burial Ground Services

The Operations Department are continuing to administer and monitor delivery to ensure business continuity for Fingal's Burial Ground Service. There were 141 Interments in December 2023.



Kellystown Burial Ground

As committed during the budgetary process the following is an update to Members on the current status of the proposed cemetery at Kellystown which is on the 3-year capital programme.

The Council went out to tender for the works at Kellystown Cemetery prior to Christmas 2023. Tender deadline been extended to the end of February 7. Once tender assessment is complete we hope to have the contractor commence the works on site by end of May depending on the tender process and work schedule for the successful contractor. In advance of the works members of the public who are waiting for a place for family members ashes in the planned Columbarium Wall can now register with HowMalOpArea@fingal.ie.
In advance of the completion of the Cemetery burial plots, however, cannot be purchased in advance of a family member passing away and this is in accordance with the Burial Ground Bye-Laws 2023.

Traffic Operations County-Wide

Final works were carried out completing the 2023 Program of Works in each Administrative Area.

The 2024 Programme of Works (POW) for Traffic was approved by Elected Members in all administrative areas.

Castleknock/Mulhuddart 2023 POW

The signalised pedestrian crossing on Church Road in Mulhuddart was powered on in January and is now fully operational.

New signalised pedestrian crossing on Church Road

Road Markings – Lining

New double yellow lines on the Littlepace Distributor Road installed in late 2023.

Balbriggan/Swords Area 2023 POW

- **New Traffic Signals**

Swords – New Signalised Junction of Mountgorry Way and Drynam Road Commissioned on 29/01/24.

- **New Traffic Calming**

Naul- New Traffic Calming Ramps in the proximity of Naul National School

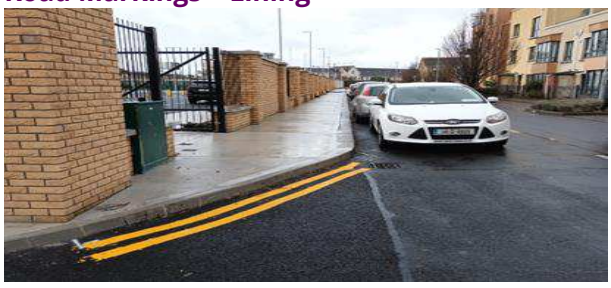
Garristown- New Kerb Build Out Garristown Main Street

Howth/Malahide Area – Traffic

- **New Traffic Signals**

Estuary Road/Old Yellow Walls Road Junction (POW 23) - New LED Signal Heads Installed

Road Markings – Lining



Stapolin School ETNS – New line marking commenced across road frontage

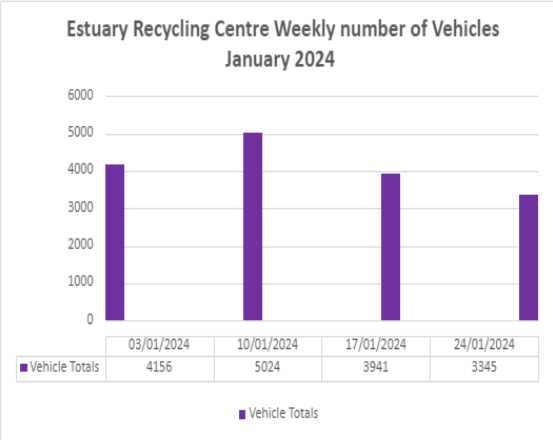
Fleet Management & Plant Hire Unit

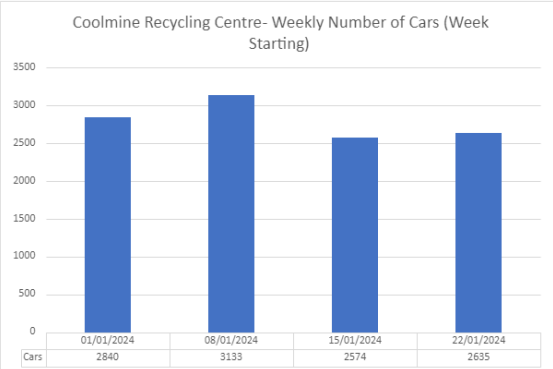
82 vehicle and plant hires were put in place from 01/01/202 to 26/01/202, engaging 22 suppliers.

Street Lighting LED Programme

The Public Lighting Section will continue with the LED Programme with 99.6% of all lights switched to LEDS.
100% of new Decorative LED fittings have been installed in towns and villages across the county.

Recycling Centres Update





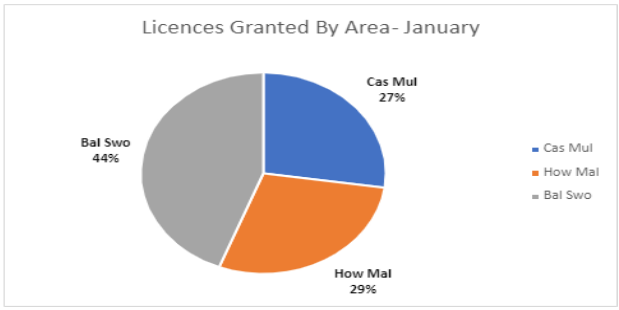
*1/1/24 car number is an estimate based on income due to counter not operating during this week.

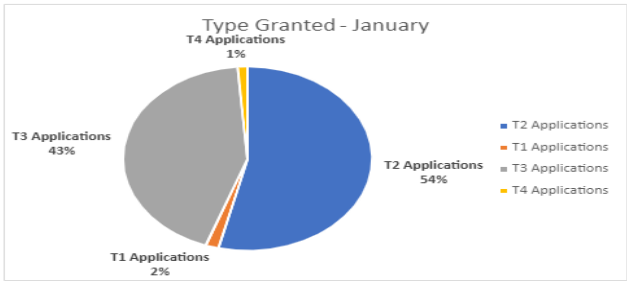
Licenses

- Road Opening License's

The Licensing unit continues to process and manage the licensing system for the County. Applications are allocated by area for examination and conditioning which includes reviews of the existing carriageway, footpaths, cycleways, and grass verges. Applicants submit temporary traffic management plans for review to ensure all works are carried out safely within the public domain. Road Opening Licences are a cross functional process for the department and are essential for the asset management of Fingal County Council Road network.

238 Licences were granted in the month of **January, 44%** of which were granted by way of **automation**. Clerk of Works in each area continue to carry out regular inspections following road opening works by Utilities.





Casual Trading License

Fingal County Council are currently accepting renewal applications for Casual Trading Pitches throughout the Administrative Area.

Covering Hot Food/Tea & Coffee/Ice Cream and Flowers.

Current Casual traders will get the opportunity to renew their licence at the same pitch for 2024.

Any remaining pitches will then be advertised, where there is a high level of interest a lottery system may be required to determine which Casual Trader will occupy a pitch.

We still have a small number of applications that continue to come in from parties interested in taking up pitches for February these applications are being processed on an Ad – Hoc basis.

The Castleknock/Mulhuddart Operations Department is in regular communication with our traders and area inspectors to assist in delivery of quality service and ensure compliance.

Street Furniture Licences

Fingal County Council are currently processing Street Furniture Applications for 2024.

Similar to 2023 there is a high level of interest in securing a Licence for 2024.

The Castleknock/Mulhuddart Operations Department will continue to carry out site inspections to ensure compliance throughout the year.

Storm Water

- **Stormwater Capital Programme 2023-2025**

Fingal County Council are continuing to progress projects recently adopted in the 2024-2026 Stormwater Capital Programme. The 3-year programme includes 17 projects estimated at approximately €2.5 million with this figure under review as the projects are developed.

Below is a brief update in relation to the status of some of the projects that have commenced and planned upcoming projects.

- **Howth Stormwater Culvert**

All Topographical, Manhole, Flow and CCTV Surveys are complete and satisfactory. WPB Optioneering report is currently under review by the consultant after which it will be issued to FCC for review. The Consultant Roughan O Donovan is to continue preparation of contract documents for the procurement of a GPR (investigations) contractor to enable design documents to be progressed. An updated programme is due.

- **Bath Avenue Storm Water Pipe**

This project involved the laying of a new Stormwater pipeline along Bath Ave in Malahide to alleviate localised flooding and allow for future capacity. In total 235m of pipe was laid, with the existing network on Grove Road connected to the new network. The new SW pipe is tied into an existing outfall on the Coast Rd. McQuillan Contractors have been appointed to carry out the reinstatement works. A road closure has been applied for to allow for the reinstatement works. Should there be no additional observations or requirements received from the road closure application, reinstatement works will commence in early March.

- **Burrow Beach**

The proposed remediation of a surface water outfall pipe on Burrow Beach is scheduled to begin following the seabird wintering season around March 2024. Submissions are being evaluated following a tender procedure for the supply of anchor blocks. Works will be executed by FCC Direct Labour with technical assistance to be provided by design consultants.

➢ **Wendell Avenue/Heather Walk**

Stormwater sewer rehabilitation works in Portmarnock are now complete. In total 200m of collapsed sections of network have been replaced in the Dewberry Park, Wendell Avenue and Heather Walk estates. Trench reinstatement works are progressing. Following a tender process a contractor has now been appointed. Reinstatement works are planned for early February 2024.

- **Lusk Network Remedial Works**

The above project consists of Stormwater infrastructure provision and improvement in the Lusk urban area. It will include second level/follow up investigation, surveys, non-invasive interventions jetting, root removal, pipe lining, replacement and new lay – using conventional cut and cover plus reinstatement of surface.
Currently the Direct Labour crew are upgrading sections of localised damaged pipeline. The works at the junction of Treen Hill/Ministers Rd are now complete. In total 60m of damaged and collapsed pipeline has been replaced with a 300mm diameter pipe.

Following additional CCTV surveys two sections requiring remediation along Lusk Main St have been identified. Works on these repairs will commence in late January. Sections of the network along Station Rd & Dublin Rd are currently undergoing camera survey works to examine its condition and confirm capacity. Most of the repair/replacement will be undertaken By Direct Labour with some input by contractors. The overall project is likely to take 24 months to complete.

➢ **Clonsilla/Mulhuddart Network Improvements**

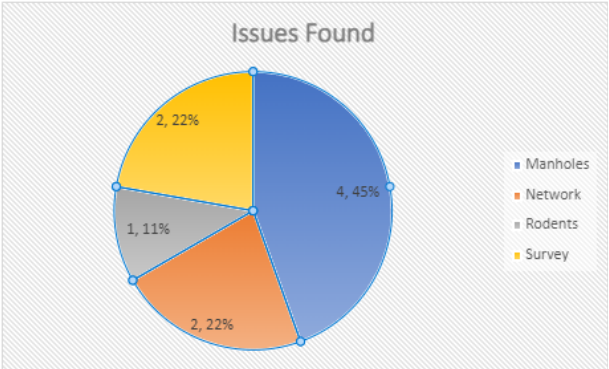
Following historical reports of flooding additional CCTV surveys are being carried out to determine the condition of the Stormwater infrastructure in the Rusheeney and Manorfield estates in D15. So far, several large restrictions have been found and a manhole was completely blocked with household waste. Build-ups of concrete and collapsed sections have also been identified in other locations along the same network. Works are ongoing to carry out multiple trenchless repair works using a robotic cutting machine.

- **Carpenterstown Rd SW Pipe refurbishment**

Following survey work and subsequent analysis completed in 2023. The procurement process has begun to appoint a Contractor to carry various remedial works including part liner repairs on damaged sections of the network along Carpenterstown Rd.

- **Storm Water Maintenance**

Maintenance of the network and much of the capital works programme is generated by inspections which are tabulated on a Works Planner. The types and volumes of issues reported are shown in the chart.
2024 to January 24th



- **Castleknock**

CCTV surveys have been undertaken in **Georgian Village** to determine the cause of road flooding. Findings to date are that the line is heavily restricted due to the presence roots. Works are now complete and all root obstructions have been removed.

- **Lusk -Barrack Lane**

Following historical reports of ongoing road flooding along Treen Hill & Minister's Road. CCTV surveys were carried out and restrictions were identified along Barrack Lane. A new section of 300mm pipe has now been installed along the footway to replace the existing collapsed line. In total 60m of damaged and collapsed pipeline has been replaced. Installation work has now been completed with some reinstatement work still ongoing.

- **Donabate**

Quotations were sought to carry out maintenance work on the **Beaverstown stream** to remove restrictions and clear and overgrown ditch to create storage and to remove flow restrictions. A contractor has been appointed to carry out these works with mobilisation on site planned for February 2024.

- **Balbriggan**

A Contractor has been engaged to carry out reinstatement works following the removal of previously misconnected properties to the Surface Water network in **Flemington**. Full reinstatement is planned for completion in Q1 of 2024.

Following CCTV surveys in **Clonard Court** area of **Balbriggan** a collapsed section of pipe was found. This has since been excavated and replaced with a new section and all restrictions have been removed.

➢ **Assets**

Ironworks

The Stormwater manhole cover and frame replacement programme for replacing assets at the end of life is ongoing. Covers and frames were recently replaced on highly trafficked locations in Lusk and Balrothery. Offline replacements were also completed in the Bun-a-Knock estate in the Naul.

- **Biodiversity**

Assistance is being given by the Storm Water Unit to *Baldoyle Tidy Towns* who have secured funding for a Biodiversity project on the **Seagrange Park** stream, Baldoyle.

Recent inspections have focussed on a local culvert to determine the source of contamination to the surface water network and further sampling is being carried out to support this investigation.

Storm Water Connections:

20 new connection applications including one diversion application have been processed in 2023.

Meetings/Briefings

- Programme of Works 2024 briefings to Area Committee were held in December.

Other

Barnageeragh Bay Beach Access

Following a tender process, Engineering Consultants have now been appointed to conduct a feasibility study into providing easy and safe access to Barnageeragh Bay Beach for all citizens and visitors regardless of their age or physical ability.

PLANNING AND STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE (PSI)

Contents

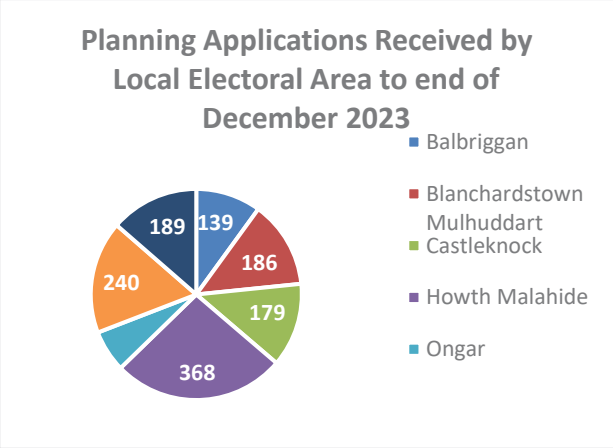
Planning Applications
Planning Decisions
Building Control Admin
Strategic Policy Unit
Built Environment Division
Transportation Planning

Planning Applications

There have been 1390 planning applications received from 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023, of these 163 applications were invalid leaving a total of 1227 valid applications. The volume of applications received by Local Electoral Area (LEA) is detailed in the table below.

From 1st January 2023 to 31st December, 13 Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) full applications have been made to the Local Authority. From 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023 Fifteen decisions have been made on Large Scale Residential Developments. Of these Fifteen decisions made, twelve have been to grant Permission (3,791 Units) two decisions have been made to request further information and one decision has been made to invalidate an application.

An Bord Pleanála have issued 17 decisions (4 Refusals & 13 Grants -5709 units) on SHD applications in the period from 1st January 2023 to 31st December. There are five SHD's (4,577 units) remaining with An Bord Pleanála for decision.



Planning Decisions

A total of 1217 planning decisions have been issued to 31st December 2023. There have been 996 decisions to grant permission (82%) and 221 refusals of permission (18%). Included in the 996 grants there have been 80 grants of permissions in respect of single house construction, 549 grants of permission for domestic extensions/works, 82 commercial grants of permission, 24 retail grants of permission and 46 grants of permission in respect of housing developments of which 26 relate to development of 2 – 20 units, 6 relates to 20 – 50 units, 7 relate to 50 -100 units and 8 which relate to development of 100+ Units.

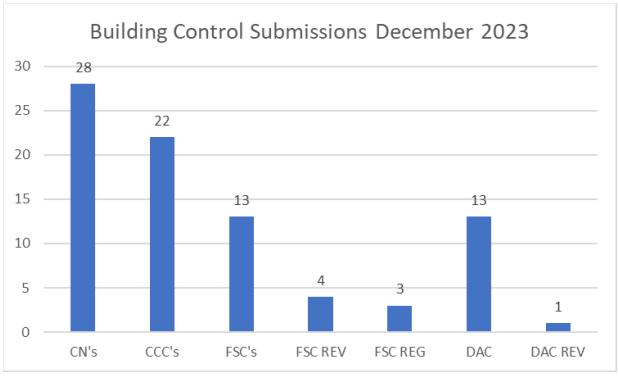
Building Control Admin

In December 2023, there were 84 building control submissions made via BCMS.

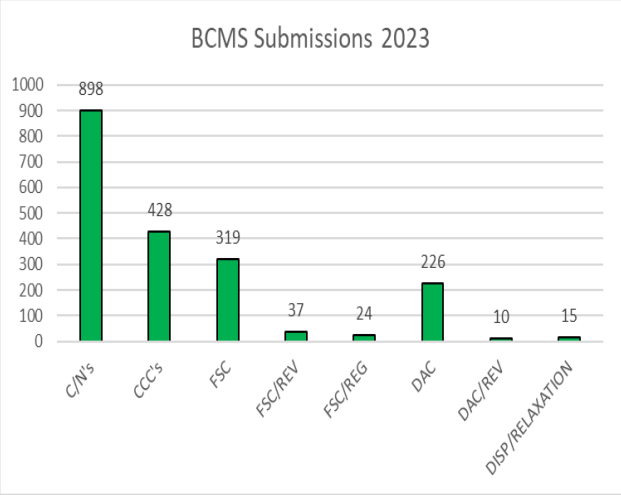
This was made up of 28 Commencement notices, 22 Compliance of Completion Certificates, 20 Fire Safety related Certificates and 14 Disability Access related Certificates.

Commencement notices and Compliance on Completion Certificates are submitted through the Projects module on BCMS. Fire Safety, Disability Access, Regularisation and Dispensation/Relaxation Certificate applications can be submitted online via the Applications module on BCMS and the Council accepts hard copy applications directly into the office. Most applications are now being submitted via the online system.

The Building Control Admin team processed 130 decisions in December 2023 relating to Fire Safety and Disability Access Certificates. This was made up of 40 decisions to grant and 90 extensions of time.



The total number of Building Control Submissions received during 2023 is 1957.
This was made up of 898 Commencement notices, 428 Compliance of Completion Certificates, 380 Fire Safety related Certificates and 251 Disability Access related Certificates.
Commencement notices and Compliance on Completion Certificates are submitted through the Projects module on BCMS. Fire Safety, Disability Access, Regularisation and Dispensation/Relaxation Certificate applications can be submitted online via the Applications module on BCMS and the Council accepts hard copy applications directly into the office. Most applications are now being submitted via the online system.
The Building Control Admin team processed 1604 decisions in 2023 relating to Fire Safety and Disability Access Certificates. This was made up of 1087 decisions to grant and 517 extensions of time.



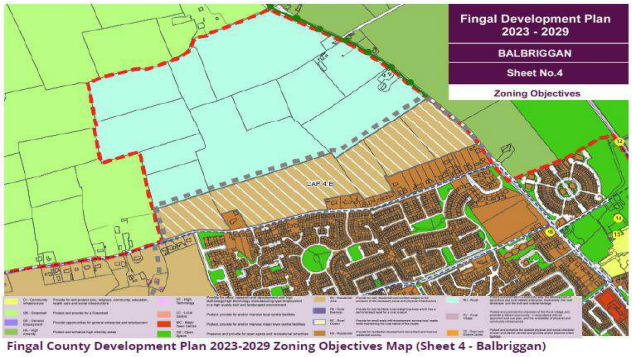
Strategic Policy Unit

Local Area Plans, Masterplans and Framework Plans

In July, the first round of Plans falling out of the development plan was agreed. This comprises Swords and Flemington LAP's, the Dunsink Plan, Kilbarrack and the Old School House Masterplans and the Stephenstown, Folkstown and Clonsilla Framework Plans.
Work has begun on the Flemington Local Area Plan and the Clonsilla Framework Plan.

Flemington Local Area Plan

The proposed LAP boundary has been designated in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029. Local Area Plans play an important role in setting the framework for the achievement of integrated and balanced communities within a specified area. They seek to provide the optimal development framework to ensure the protection and enhancement of the existing areas, key features and the environment within an area, while providing for a high quality living environment through the use of robust urban design principles. Fingal County Council has commenced the consultation process which is a key feature of the Local Area Plan process. The pre-draft consultation period will run from 1st February to 1st March. A targeted workshop for local members, landowners and community groups is organised for Friday 2nd February and an information drop in session for member of the public will be held on 19th February, 4pm – 7pm in **Bracken Court Hotel, Balbriggan.**

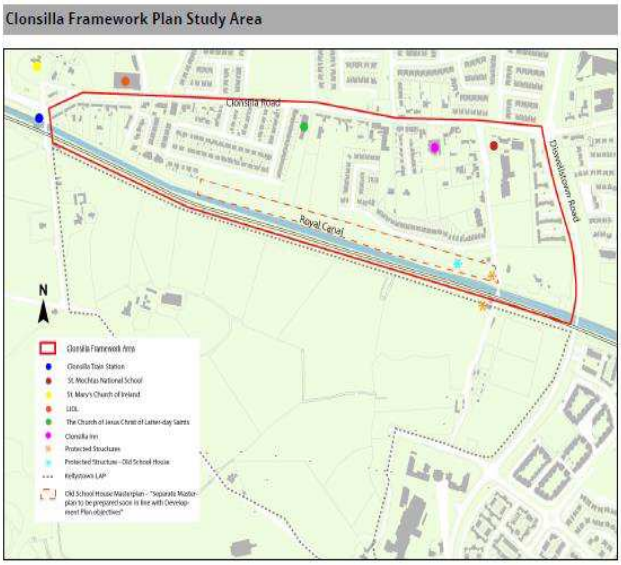


Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029 Zoning Objectives Map (Sheet 4 - Balbriggan)

Clonsilla Framework Plan

The Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029 provides for an objective to prepare a Framework Plan for lands at Clonsilla (Plan Ref. FP 13.C).
The proposed FP boundary has been designated in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029 and includes an area of land south of Clonsilla Road/Larch Grove, bounded by Diswellstown Road to the east, Callaghan Bridge to the west and extends just south of the railway tracks.
The Kellystown Local Area Plan, located to the south of the Clonsilla Framework Plan area, was adopted in January 2021 and provides for the future development of that particular area. A specific and separate Masterplan will also be prepared for the Old School House area in the near future.

Public consultation is a key element in the preparation of the Clonsilla Framework Plan and the pre-draft consultation period will run from Tuesday 6th February to Tuesday 5th March. A targeted workshop for local members and community groups is organised for Tuesday 6th February and an information drop in session for member of the public will be held in February – **this final date has yet to be finalised.**

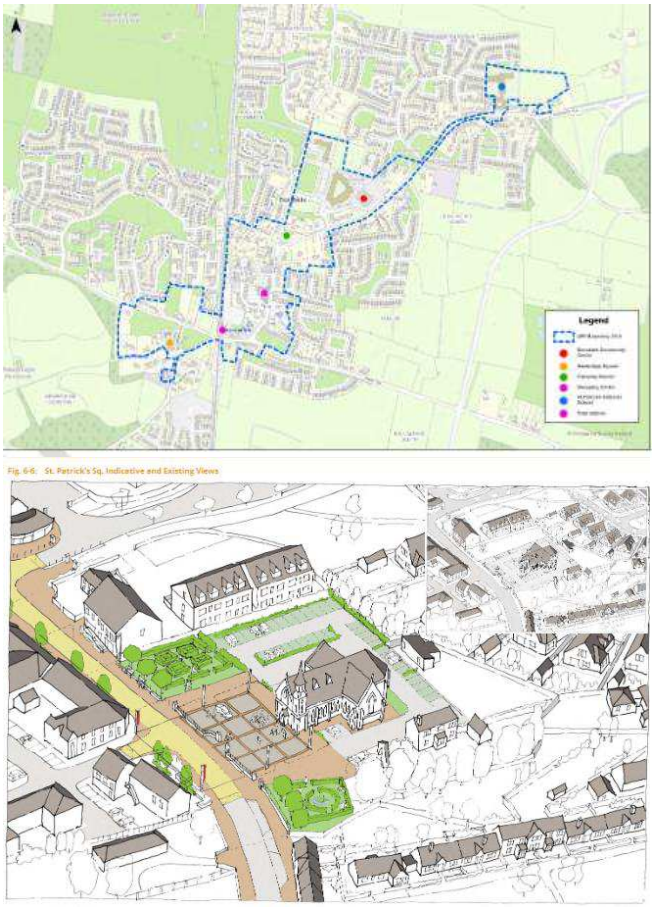


Donabate Framework Plan

Fingal County Council has prepared and published a Draft Framework Plan for Donabate, County Dublin. The draft Plan provides a vision for the Donabate town centre which will improve and enhance the Main Street area and guide careful urban improvement. The Plan will provide an opportunity to improve the public realm and setting of the town and will guide future funding opportunities. This Plan highlights the distinctive character of Donabate, its setting on the peninsula, current issues pertinent to Donabate and, lastly, outlines a programme of actions which must be agreed with the community.

The Draft Donabate Framework Plan, including SEA Statement and Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment is on public consultation until Wednesday 21st February and is available to view here: https://consult.fingal.ie/en/browse

A Public Information Drop-In Session took place Wednesday 31st January from 4pm – 8pm in the Donabate Portrane, Community Centre.



Residential Zoned Land Tax

The Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax aimed at activating serviced and residentially zoned land for housing. Local authorities are responsible for identifying the land that is subject to RZLT.

On 1st February 2024, Fingal County Council published the annual draft maps for 2025 identifying land currently in scope for the tax, land proposed to be removed from the current scope and land proposed to be added for the first time.

Landowners may make submissions and submit rezoning requests regarding land identified on these maps. 1st April 2024 is the last date to make submissions regarding removal of land from the 2025 annual draft maps if considered to be outside scope, including submissions by landowners in support of the exclusion of their land where it is identified on the annual draft map that the local authority proposes to exclude such land, or challenging the date of inclusion. Submissions may also be made recommending land be included on the maps. The 31st May 2024 is the last date to make a rezoning request regarding land identified on the 2025 annual draft map

Fingal County Council's final RZLT map for 2024 is now available on our website and at our public office at County Hall, Main Street, Swords. The map includes lands that meet the relevant criteria for inclusion on the map as set out in the current legislation.

- In Scope Residential Lands in Fingal: 3,502 Hectares
- In Scope Mixed Use Lands in Fingal: 209 Hectares

Built Environment Division

Building Control/Taking in Charge Section – 30/01/2024

- There was 1 development Taken in Charge in the council meeting of the 16th of January 2024 (Bay Meadows in Dublin 15).
- There are 3 developments up for Taking in Charge in February 2024 (Barnageeragh Cove Skerries, Vauxhall Street Balbriggan and Drynam Hall Kinsealy).

Pictures

Inspecting a light steel gauge building in Dublin 15.

Timber frame dwelling in Dublin 15 with fire barrier (red) installed.

Transportation Planning

PSI 001 Snugborough Interchange upgrade

The Snugborough Interchange is currently programmed to be completed in April 2024. The last element of the scheme to be completed will the shared active travel route through the underpasses. The scheme has been delayed mainly due to the complexity of the scheme and the number of utility diversions involved. Refurbishment works on the older bridge are continuing along with surfacing works in various locations. New traffic signals and the new junction layouts/ pedestrian crossings will be put in operation later in Q1. Updates will be posted on the scheme web site www.snugboroughinterchange.ie

PSI 002 Ongar Barnhill Road

Bam Civil Ltd. are advancing the foundation of the bridge over the railway line. A consultation for extinguishment of public right of way on Barberstown Lane North was initiated by FCC to allow for the construction of the road Consultations | Fingal County Council Online Consultation Portal. Updates for the scheme will be posted on www.fingal.ie/ongar-barnhill

PSI-039 R132 Connectivity Project

Consultation with the National Transport Authority and with Transport Infrastructure Ireland regarding the connection with Metro Link is ongoing with Monthly meetings. Following a meeting with a developer on a new access onto the R132. Modelling the impact of this junction is currently being undertaken by consultants. Detailed design stage is underway and progressing as programmed.

A workshop was held with the various department of Fingal County Council to gather information for detailed design. Further workshop meeting is planned with Individual department as part of the detailed design process and ensure agreement with specification is reached.

PSI-005 Harry Reynolds Road Pedestrian and Cyclist Route

Construction works is progressing on the Harry Reynolds Road Pedestrian and Cyclist Route for this key infrastructure project for Balbriggan. The Project is now approx 30% completed. The work is ongoing and progressing well at three locations on the project on Hamilton Road, Harry Reynolds Road just south of the R122 and at Moylaragh Road. Additional meeting with the ESB in January onsite for the new connection points at 12 Controlled crossing points along the project. Also, relocation of existing ESB cables has been agreed on Harry Reynolds Road.

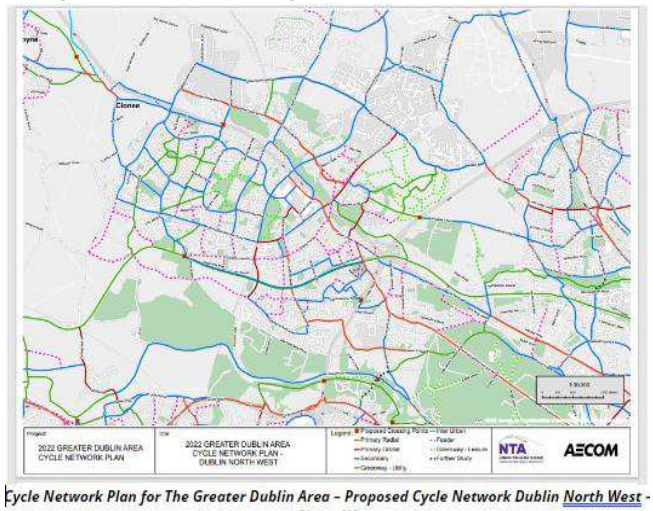
To assist with communication to the community a dedicated project website has been setup which will be updated throughout the project, highlighting the projects progression and key milestone stages; Harry Reynolds Road Pedestrian & Cycle Route | Fingal County Council

Works completed on the south side of the Hamilton Road

Works progressing on Harry Reynolds Road just north of Fingal Bay Business Park.

Consultancy Framework for Dublin 15 Walking and Cycling Projects

The Planning & Strategic Infrastructure Dept has commenced the procurement process for a Single Party Framework for Engineering Consultancy Services for Pedestrian and Cycling Route Projects in the Dublin 15 Area. The assessment of the tender submissions for Stage 1 has taken place and the letters of intent was recently issued moving the procurement process to Stage 2. Proposed projects will include the Clonsilla-Damastown Cycle Route and Pedestrian & Cycling Bridge at Granard Bridge Castleknock.



Cycle Network Plan for The Greater Dublin Area – Proposed Cycle Network Dublin North West - Sheet N8

PSI 063 Granard Bridge

A tender brief is currently being finalised for a Pedestrian and Cycling bridge over the Maynooth Rail line and Royal Canal at Granard Bridge on the Castleknock Road and will form an integral part of the walking and cycling route for Blanchardstown to Phoenix Park which is a proposed route in the NTA's Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan.

The tendering for this project will form part of the initial project for the Engineering Consultancy Services Framework for Dublin 15 Pedestrian and Cycling Route Projects which is currently at stage 2 of the procurement process.

Figure 1 - View from Rail Bridge towards Granard Bridge and Blanchardstown

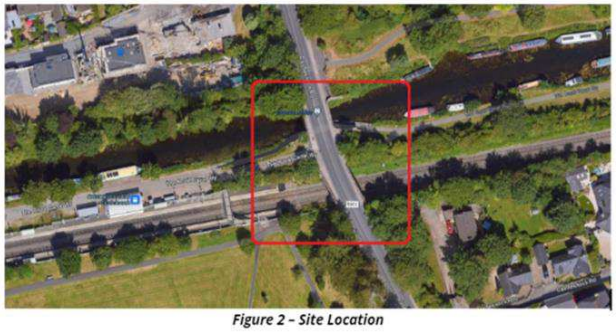


Figure 2 – Site Location

PSI – 004 Royal Canal Urban Greenway

Dialogue continues to be held with key stakeholders the National Transport Authority and Waterways Ireland along the route of the greenway to ensure a coordinated, high quality final design is achieved at interfaces between existing facilities and the proposed scheme. The recently published Cycle Design Manual has led to some improvements being incorporated into the overall scheme design. Landowner searches and land referencing are ongoing also. Following this process, the preliminary design drawings will be finalised, the required documents including the Environmental Impact Assessment Report will be prepared for a planning application to An Bord Pleanála in mid-2024.

S2M Pedestrian and Cycle Scheme –

The preliminary design drawings are being finalised. The recently published Cycle Design Manual has led to some improvements being incorporated into the overall scheme design including revised layouts for crossings and bus stops to comply with the new standards.

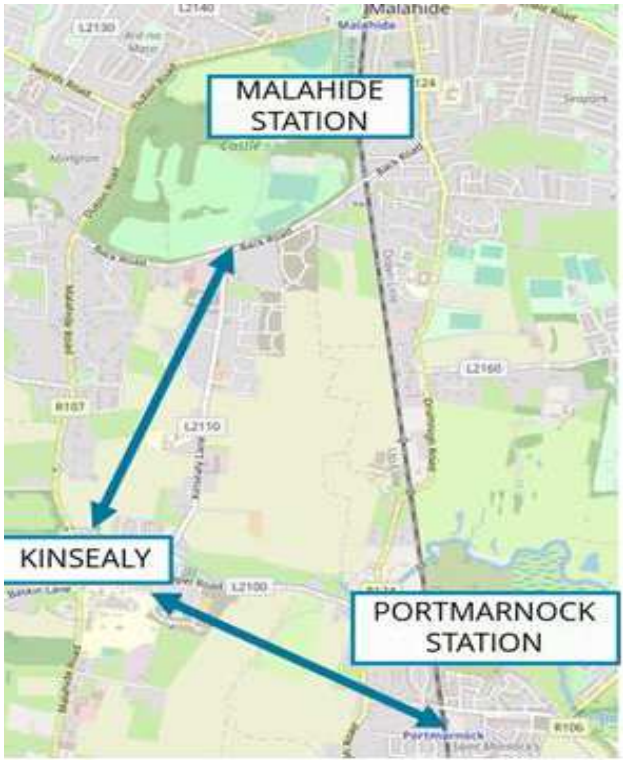
A surveyor has recently completed topographical surveys of public and private lands within the proposed scheme. Ground Investigation Works will be required along the route at all locations where new structures are being proposed. These works have been procured and are scheduled for early 2024. A tree surveyor will be procured in the coming months and a survey of all trees along the proposed route will be carried out. Following this process, the preliminary design can be finalised, and documents will be prepared for a planning application to An Bord Pleanála. Engagement with potentially impacted property owners, businesses and stakeholders is ongoing. A search of unregistered lands is ongoing for production of the deposit maps for the land acquisition.

Artists impression for section of S2M Pedestrian and Cycle Scheme

Kinsealy Walking and Cycling Routes

The consultancy framework for various Swords & Kinsealy projects with the initial project being the Kinsealy Walking and Cycling Routes was recently awarded to Barry transportation. The appointed consultants are currently progressing the Kinsealy Walking and Cycling Routes Projects. The Options Selection phase is progressing on two routes, Kinsealy Lane and Chapel Road/Station Road to determine the draft preferred routes. Traffic surveys have been completed. In addition, a surveyor has been procured to carry out topographical surveys. Surveying work is scheduled for early 2024.

Briefings will be undertaken with the local members at the next milestone stage. Non-statutory stakeholder consultation which will include road users will be targeted for 2024 whilst targeted stakeholder consultation, for example with potentially affected landowners, will be undertaken as needed.



Fingal Coastal Way

The topographical survey of public lands is nearing completion. This survey will allow designs in the town and village centres to progress. A local consultation is underway in the Quay Street Area of Skerries and will run to the end of March. The consultation is asking residents for their preferences on traffic management options to facilitate the Fingal Coastal Way. The responses will assist in the selection of designs to be developed further. Affected landowners with farming and horticultural businesses have been informed of the appointment of the scheme agronomist and given details of how to request a meeting. Searches continue for potentially affected landowners who have not been identified yet.

Broadmeadow Way Greenway

Design options for the northern causeway have been developed using recently acquired ground investigation data from the ground investigation (GI) contract conducted over the summer months. These options will then be workshopped with the NTA and Irish Rail to seek approval to proceed with single preferred design option that meets the project objectives and ensure the safety and integrity of the railway causeway.

Tender competitions are complete for a number of sub-elements of the project. Irish Rail have awarded the following contracts which will allow the construction of the main bridge across the estuary:

- OHLE strengthening works to the foundations of the overhead electrical systems associated with the Dart which must be completed in advance of the bridge and ramp construction awarded to Global Rail Services Ltd.
- Manufacture and supply of precast concrete units for the 12-span 180m long precast bridge deck units awarded to Shay Murtagh Precast Ltd.
- Main estuary bridge Civil Engineering Contract awarded to Jons Civil Engineering Ltd.

The Underwater Archaeology Unit in the Department of Local Government and Heritage have requested that Fingal County Council undertake an underwater archaeology desktop assessment as part of planning and foreshore commitments. A tender competition was for this piece of work was issued to the market and Archaeological Management Solutions were awarded the contract. The study is due to be completed by the end of March.

The Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage has advised that Minister has approved the granting of the Foreshore Lease, Licence and Consent and the application has now been referred to the Chief State Solicitor's Office for drafting and execution. This is the final step for Foreshore Licence Approval.

Church Fields Link Road

Works are continuing on phase 2 of the Church Fields Link Road and Cycle Network project, including the upgrade and reconfiguration of the existing Wellview Avenue, Damastown roundabout and the installation of 670m of high-quality pedestrian and cycling facilities through the eastern parklands linking up with existing networks and future proposed facilities in the vicinity.

Image 9-8 Parklands entrance to Church Road South

Turvey Avenue & Portrane Road

Fingal County Council has lodged an application to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) for a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) for the Portrane Road Enhancement Project and two landowner objections have been lodged with ABP in this regard. Further consultation regarding landowner concerns was progressed with one of the landowners having withdrawn his objection. Discussions continue with the other landowner to try to reach an agreement. The project involves works to widen the existing narrow footpath on the northern side of Portrane Road in order to provide a suitably wide and safe footpath for pedestrians to use in the vicinity of two national schools (St. Patrick's Boys National School and Scoil Phádraic Cailíní). The project also involves works to provide safe pedestrian crossings and appropriate traffic calming facilities. Subject to approval from An Bord Pleanála, the CPO will allow Fingal County Council to purchase privately-owned land that is required to widen the path and deliver the project. A decision from An Bord Pleanála on the CPO application is expected February 2024.

Separately, Fingal County Council has appointed a works contractor, Priority Construction, to deliver the Footpath Enhancement project on Turvey Avenue, in Donabate. The project will see the construction of a new section of footpath to improve pedestrian safety and increase connectivity for people walking between Donabate Village and the residential areas along Turvey Avenue, west of Donabate Train Station. Construction work is due to commence in February 2024.

Donabate Pedestrian Bridge

License agreements are being finalised with the developers of adjacent lands to facilitate access to, and construction of the bridge. Procurement for a main contractor for the works is nearing completion. All necessary documents have been submitted to the NTA for approval to award the contract and for funding for 2024. Construction is expected to commence in Q1 2024.

Donabate Transport Projects

Fingal County Council has appointed Roughan and O'Donovan, a leading multi-disciplinary consultancy firm, to provide engineering, planning and environmental services for the Donabate Transport Projects, which comprise a number of major projects with the objective of improving transport and active travel infrastructure and road safety on the Donabate-Portrane peninsula.

The projects include:

- Phase 2 of the Donabate Distributor Road project, to improve access to Donabate and Portrane from the M1-Lissenhall Interchange for all road users, particularly vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists;
- Blakes Cross Junction Upgrade, to provide a safer junction layout that caters for both motorised traffic and active travel modes of transport such as walking and cycling;
- A study of the M1-Lissenhall Interchange, in collaboration with TII, to assess all technical and operational traffic issues associated with this strategic motorway junction;
- 7no. Active Travel Routes which encompass number related local projects which aim to increase local connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists. Work on the initial data-gathering, concept development and option assessment stages of the Donabate Transport Projects is underway including traffic and topographical surveys. Further stages of work, relating to environmental assessment, planning consent, etc. will follow on in subsequent years as appropriate.

HOUSING

Contents

Housing Supply
Asset Management
Support
Tenancy Services
Housing Ukraine Response
Vacant Homes

Affordable Home Purchase Scheme

Fingal County Council are making homes available for sale under affordable dwelling purchase arrangements across the County.

Our pipeline for affordable housing over 2024 is:

Scheme	Partner	No. of Homes
Balmaston	Glenveagh	86
Church Fields 3A	GEM Construction	180
FCC Units (to be divided)	FCC	16
Kilmartin Grove	Glenveagh	36
Lusk	Lagan Homes	20
Rush	Ballymore	58
Wilkinsons Grove	LDA	57

Fingal County Council is also actively engaging with Developers for opportunities to collaborate on Turnkey developments that are suitable for sale under Affordable Purchase arrangements.

The Affordable Team will be holding an information evening for members of the public at the beginning of March.

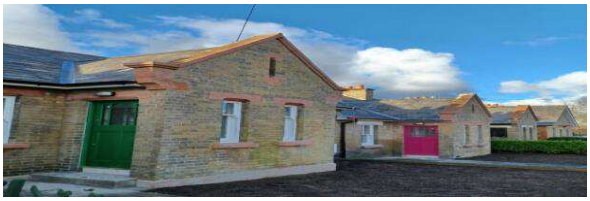
Construction Programme

Summary of unit numbers in the pipeline	Units
Under Construction	602
Schemes with Planning Approval and Tender Stage	500
Planning and Design	703
Part V	356
TOTAL	2,161

Progress of Projects on Site

Fingal County Council – Restoration of St Ita's Portrane - 14 units

Nine units have been completed and the restoration works commenced on the final 5 units and are due for completion in mid-2024.



Fingal County Council – Update on Affordable Housing Scheme at Hampton Gardens Close, Balbriggan
18 Affordable Units

18 homes have been made available for sale under an Affordable Housing Purchase Arrangement with Orchid Homes in Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. The development is progressing well with completion expected in early 2024. 5 of the 9 no. 1 bedroom apartments are sale agreed and 9 no. 2 bedroom duplex units are all sale agreed.

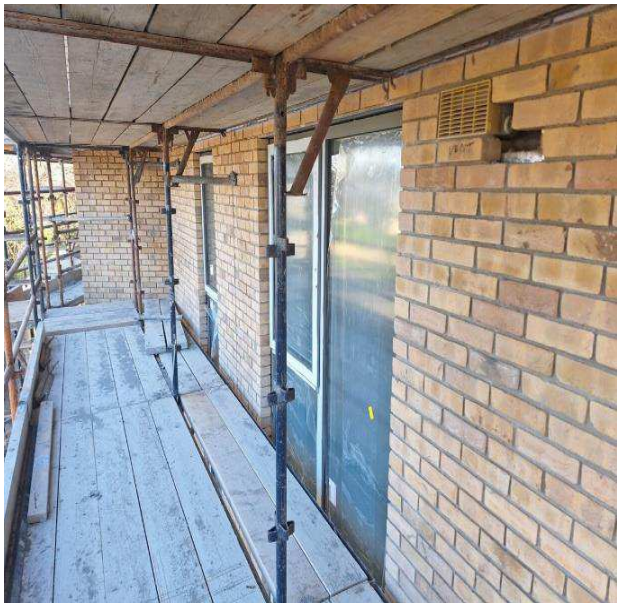
Fingal County Council - Affordable Housing Scheme at Hayestown, Rush
52 Affordable & 10 Social Units

Works are continuing with Phase 1 of the affordable units at Hayestown, Rush which is due for completion in early 2024. Phase 1 consists of a total of 26 units – 24 affordable private homes & 2 social homes.

Tuath Housing – Construction Scheme at Kilhedge Lane, Lusk, Co. Dublin – 31 dwellings

Works are continuing on the 31 units in Lusk being constructed by Tuath Housing. This development is due for completion in early 2024.

Fingal County Council – construction scheme at Bowden Court, Swords – 11 dwellings
Works are progressing at Bowden Court, Swords.



Fingal County Council - construction scheme at Ballough Place, Lusk – 10 dwellings
Works at Ballough Place, Lusk are progressing without significant delays.

Fingal County Council - construction scheme at Monastery Court, Lusk – 5 dwellings Works are progressing at Monastery Court, Lusk and the scheme is on track for completion in Quarter 2, 2024.

Housing Asset Management Report

Energy Efficiency/Retrofitting Programme

Fingal County Council's Energy Efficiency Retrofit programme is progressing well. The 2024 Programme will commence in the coming weeks with Strandmill Phase 3.

Investigative works are ongoing in several other housing estates across the county to include them in this programme.

Post-works – Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock (external wall insulation, new windows and doors)

Returning Dwellings to Productive Use

The number of casual voids within social housing stock which are currently in the re-let process is set out below:-

Voids for Re-letting	30th January 2024
In the letting process	50
Undergoing re-let repairs	18
With County Architect for procurement of pre-let repairs	9
TOTAL	**77**

Planned Maintenance Programmes

Cyclical Maintenance - Scheme Painting

The Scheme Painting Programme provides for external painting and joinery repairs to Council housing stock and currently operates on a 6/7-year cycle. Works are currently reaching completion in Domville Woods and works are on going in Corduff Park and Whitechapel Estate.

Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

HAP continues to be the primary source of rent support for those in private rented accommodation. Fingal County Council has set up over 18 new tenancies in 2024 to date with approximately 3945 tenancies set up since HAP began in 2017.

The HAP team is on hand to deal with any queries from applicants and landlords in person at the Housing Department in the Fingal County Council Blanchardstown Office, by phone at 01 8905000 via the CCU or through email at hap@fingal.ie.

Rents

The new rent review process continues, and tenants are required to return their Rent Assessment Form with the relevant documents so that an assessment can be carried out and the correct rent charge applied to the account.

The Rent Arrears team is working methodically through accounts in substantial arrears to encourage tenants to engage with the Council in reducing their arrears. In cases where there is no engagement, despite repeated efforts, proceedings will progress through the legal arena, and to date, the Rents Section has secured two Possession orders with 5 others currently before the courts. We have recently resolved one case to a satisfactory conclusion for both the tenant and the council. Regarding the two possession orders secured, both tenants are engaging with the team to address their areas.

The Rents team encourages any tenant who is having trouble paying their rent to engage with the Council to examine possible solutions.

However, there are instances where tenants do not engage or make alternative payment arrangements, and, in those situations, the Council needs to take further action.

Housing Loans

The Local Authority Home Loan (LAHL) is a government-backed mortgage for first-time buyers and certain other applicants who are unable to obtain home loan financing from a commercial lender.

A key feature of the LAHL is that the interest rates are fixed for the full term of the mortgage, so borrowers have the same repayments for the lifetime of the loan. Loan terms are available for up to 30 years.

Further amendments to properties eligible for the LAHL were announced in December 2023 which allowed the Local Authority Home Loan to be available for the first time to people buying & renovating derelict properties. Up until now, only new, second-hand, or self-build properties were eligible. The same geographical restrictions regarding the property's market value (360k for properties in Dublin) at the end of the renovation will apply.

Further information on the Local Authority Home Loan and the eligibility criteria can be found at www.fingal.ie/localauthorityhomeloan & www.localauthorityhomeloan.ie

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Private Rented Inspections

It is expected that the 2024 target for inspections will be similar to that of 2023. Preliminary statistics indicate that registered private tenancies at the end of December 2023 are down 1% on 2023 and AHB tenancies are up 4%. The inspections team will receive their target from the Department of Housing in the coming weeks.

However the inspections programme for 2024 has commenced, and the team will continue to work this year with the contractor improving and streamlining the process and utilising all avenues to ensure that compliance improves, and the target is reached.

Housing Tenancy Services Report

Housing Support and Housing Position

Housing List positions have been issued to all applicants.

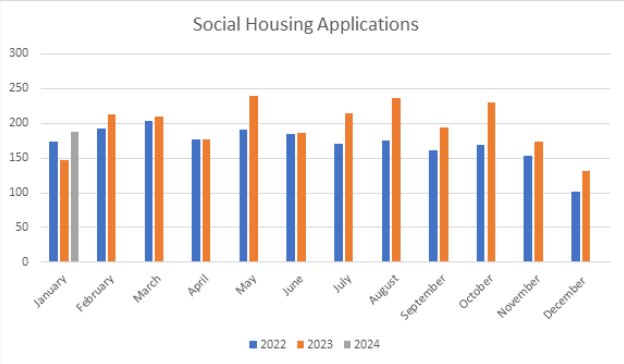
The list position is also available through the CBL portal on Fingal.ie. Applicants who do not have access to this portal should contact Choicebasedlettings@fingal.ie to request their unique username and password.

Changes to Income Eligibility Thresholds

By Circular 48/2022 and changes being implemented via the Social Housing Assessment (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2022, the Social Housing Eligibility Bands increased with effect from 1st January 2023.

Housing applications received year to date.

January 2024	188
January- December 2023	2,354
January - December 2022	2,051



City to City Exchange

Following a successful collaboration between the Housing Delivery team and the Economic, Enterprise, Tourism & Cultural Development Department, Fingal County Council were successful in an application for funding under the European Urban Initiative City-to-City exchange programme. The funding will facilitate a learning exchange between Fingal County Council and Helsinki City Council. Housing Europe recommended Helsinki as an exemplar for affordable housing initiatives in Europe. The city of Helsinki has a long track record of house building with the ability to influence housing supply as well as affordability. The City Council targets a balanced range of housing options for inhabitants while not being dependent on the market for delivery and also not excluding the private sector. It also prioritises new developments to be low carbon while actively retrofitting existing housing stock to become more energy efficient.

Housing Support Appeals

Applicants are reminded, that an appeal must be received within 28 days of a decision being communicated in writing to be eligible for review.

An email address has been established to facilitate the submission of appeals about housing support applications by applicants e.g., closure of social housing applications, transfer of tenancy, income limit queries, medical priority, and transfer applications. Applicants can email – Housing.Appeals@fingal.ie.

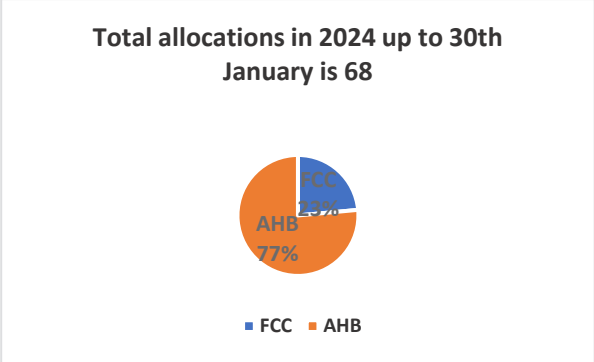
Housing Needs Assessment

Following Circular 26/2023 as released on 5th July 2023, the Summary of Social Housing Assessment (SSHA) is due for return to the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage by 29th November 2023.

Letters Issued to applicants on 15th September to all applicants required to complete the SSHA. Following the successful launch of the Online HNA System in 2022, applicants have been advised to complete the assessment where possible online. This system went live on Monday 18th September 2023 with initial uptake positive and was closed on Wednesday 22nd November.

The assessment was complete with the Summary Return submitted to the Department on 28th November 2023.

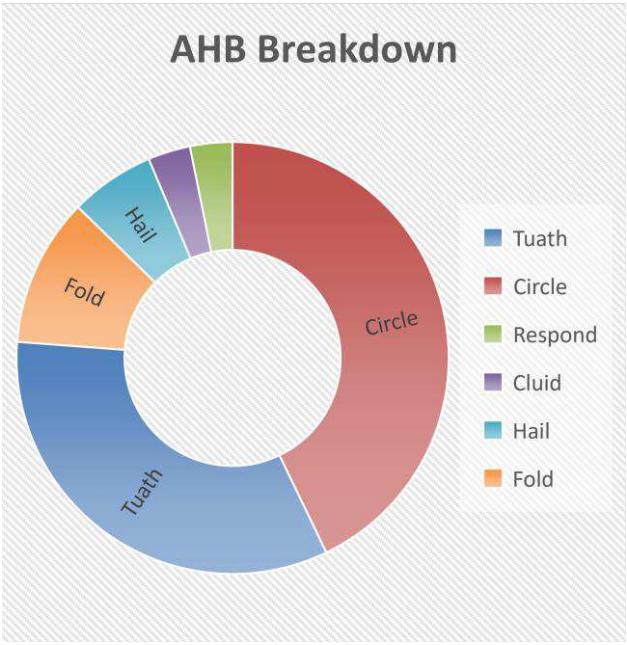
Lettings



The above chart depicts the total number of properties allocated since the beginning of 2024. **52** of these allocations have been in collaboration with several Approved Housing bodies. The other **16** properties were allocated using Fingal County Councils own stock.

Of the **52** allocations made to date, **32** were made via Choice Based Lettings.

There are an additional **63** nominations made on behalf of FCC applicants and lettings are awaiting confirmation of their tenancies from the AHB's.



This chart shows the various AHB'S, reflecting the nominations sent to them during 2024 thus far. **Circle** have received the most nominations from Fingal County Council.

The collaboration between Local Authorities and Approved Housing Bodies is continuing to have a positive impact on the delivery of social housing.

Choice Based Lettings January Advertised Properties

Advertisement Period	Property	Bed	Type	Number of Views	Expressions of interest
10th – 16th January	Rivermeade Park, Swords, Co Dublin	3	House	924	139
10th – 16th January	Wellview Grove, Mulhuddart, Dublin 15	3	House	677	89
10th – 16th January	Bremore Pastures Crescent, Balbriggan, Co Dublin	3	House	842	112
17th – 23rd January	St Brigid's Court, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15	2	Apt	1345	200
24th – 30th January	Golden Ridge Mews, Rush, Co Dublin	2	Apt	1281	129
			Total	**5069**	**669**

Applicants who do not have access to this portal should contact Choicebasedlettings@fingal.ie to request their unique username and password.

Homeless Services.

Homeless Exits 2023

During January 2024, 35 households exited homeless circumstances into various forms of social housing support - including privately rented tenancies under the Homeless HAP Scheme.

Please see the table below for a breakdown of the figures:

Type of Exit	HHAP Tenancy	Allocation of Tenancy	Total
EA	6	6	12
Homeless Prevention	12	11	23
Total	18	17	35

There was a total of 23 homeless prevention cases and 12 who exited emergency accommodation comprising:

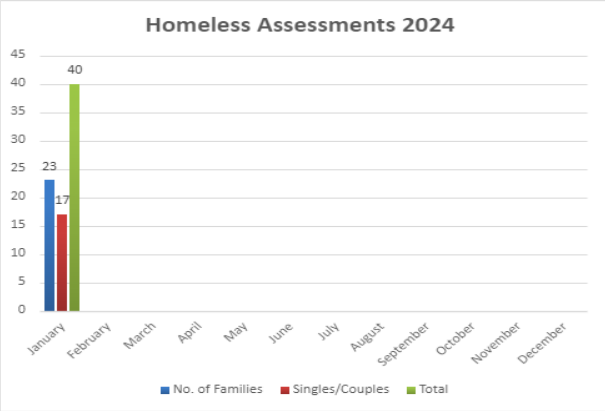
11 allocations of social housing support to homeless prevention cases and 6 who exited emergency accommodation.

18 Homeless HAP tenancies, comprising 12 homeless preventions and 6 who exited emergency accommodation.

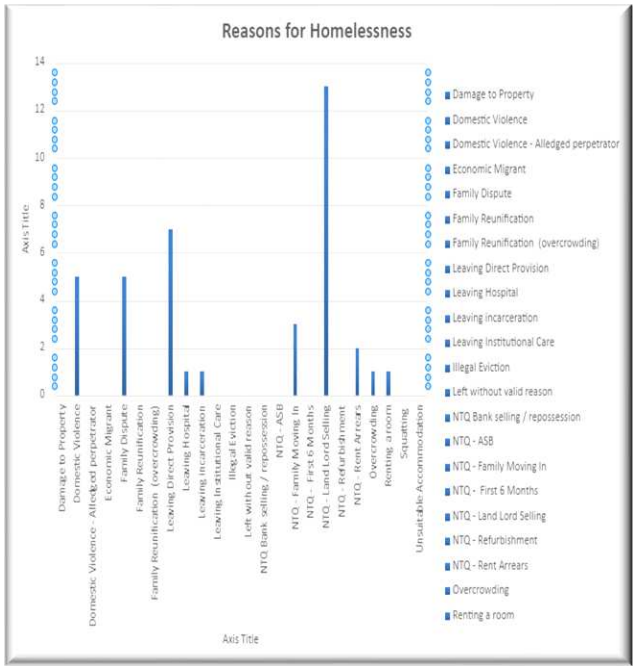
Homeless Assessments

Fingal's Homeless Team continues to engage with those experiencing homelessness to offer advice and support. Homeless Assessments continued to be carried out.

In January 2024, there were a total of 40 full homeless assessments completed – comprising 21 families and 17 singles/couples.



During January 2024, of the 40 Homeless Assessments carried out, 49% cases resulted from a Notice to Quit (NTQ) having been served. Most of the other presentations to the Homeless Section are from family/relationship breakdown (14%), living in overcrowded conditions (3%) and state that they cannot/will not return to the property. The remaining 34% comprise various reasons outlined in the chart below



Emergency Accommodation (including Fingal County Council Family Hubs)

There continues to be a high demand for Emergency Accommodation across the region for both families and individuals.

Rough Sleepers

The Homeless Services Team continues to liaise with the DRHE Outreach Team regarding any reports of rough sleeping, to establish their names and circumstances and to offer support. Regrettably, some rough sleepers are reluctant to engage with service providers and may refuse offers to access emergency accommodation. Any rough sleeper who is willing to engage with the Outreach Team and/ or the Council will be assisted.

The Council will carry out homeless assessments and every effort is made to encourage them to avail of homeless services.

A weekly Rough Sleepers Coordination Group monitors the reports of rough sleepers. The reports come from various outlets, including the DRHE Outreach Team, Elected Representatives, the FCC Operations Department, and the general public.

There were no reported Rough Sleeping cases over the Christmas period and 8 reports in January 2024.
5 of these reported rough sleepers have been provided with suitable accommodation.

The progress of the remaining 3 cases are being monitored until the needs of the reported rough sleepers are met and the cases can be closed

Cold Weather Strategy 2023/24

In the event of cold weather or any emergency event in Dublin, the Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) coordinates the response to homelessness on behalf of the four Dublin Local Authorities. To meet the increase in demand for homeless services and have the appropriate contingency plans in place for cold weather conditions, the DRHE is activating the Cold Weather Strategy 2023/24 in the Dublin Region.
The Cold Weather Strategy focuses on expanding the current capacity to meet the increasing demand for emergency accommodation whilst also providing a targeted response for people who are long-term rough sleeping.

Increase in emergency accommodation for singles/couples

In partnership with DRHE service providers, capacity for singles and couples has been increased and these beds will be available on a phased basis. As these beds come on stream, they will be made available as needed, depending on the demand for homeless services on any given night. Equally, they will provide vital capacity if an extreme weather event occurs. For all households assessed by an LA as requiring access to temporary accommodation, all residential services now operate on a 24-hour basis, with meals provided on-site and/or cooking facilities. The total additional capacity is 330 permanent beds and 40 extreme weather beds. The permanent beds are operated on a 24-hour basis with meals provided onsite.

Enhanced services operational during cold weather conditions

DRHE services operate throughout the year to support people who are sleeping rough. During the cold weather period, services are enhanced to mitigate the health risks that cold weather poses. The cold weather provides opportunities for more assertive engagement with long-term, entrenched rough sleepers and hard-to-reach groups, aimed at placing them in appropriate and long-term accommodation. Enhanced services operating for this cold weather period include:

- Dublin Street Outreach service provided by the Dublin Simon Community. The team provides a service 7 am – 1 am Mon- Fri and 9 am – 1 am Saturday and Sunday.

- The Outreach Mobile Health Clinic, operated by SafetyNet and funded by the HSE, delivers services two nights a week (Tuesday & Thursday) and every second Friday morning with the Dublin Outreach teams, to support rough sleepers with complex medical needs. This Outreach clinic offers a comprehensive primary health care service targeted at people who are experiencing homelessness in Dublin.

- The DRHE, Dublin Simon Outreach Team, Housing First, the HSE and An Garda Síochána will continue to work closely together during the winter period with the same goal of improving outcomes for people who may be sleeping rough.

- The DRHE has 40+ emergency beds that can be activated during extreme weather conditions or adverse events.

Dublin Street Outreach Service Tel: 01 872 0185 from 7 am to 1 am

The DRHE in partnership with Dublin Simon Outreach and the PMVT Intake team are assertively working on the streets offering accommodation to all rough sleepers.

The teams are very familiar with the locations of people sleeping rough across the Dublin Region and persistently work with individuals to support them into emergency accommodation. This process can take time and multiple contacts, as some people do not want to engage but the teams persevere with every person working to achieve a successful outcome.

The service operates 365 days a year, until 1 am. The Outreach Teams also ensure that people sleeping rough are linked with other appropriate health services such as addiction and mental health services to prevent further rough sleeping. PMVT's Housing First Intake team links rough sleepers to permanent accommodation with long-term support.

All emergency accommodation is now 24-hour, with food and shower facilities provided.

Homeless Action Plan 2022- 2024

The DRHE, with the approval of all 4 local authorities in the Dublin region, has finalised the Homeless Action Plan Framework for Dublin 2022-2024. This Plan is the first plan to be put into operation since Ireland signed the Lisbon Declaration on combatting homelessness in June 2021, which aims to end homelessness by 2030.

It will follow on from the previous Homeless Action Plan for 2019- 2021 and continue with the three key themes of **Prevention, Protection and Progression.**

The Plan was developed based on a detailed consultative process including submissions from various Stakeholders, interested organisations, Service Providers, Members of SPCs of the four Local Authorities, the Dublin Joint Homelessness Consultative Forum, and the Statutory Management Group.

Preventing Homelessness, Notices to Quit and Tenant In-situ Acquisitions

Fingal County Council is aware that households in the Fingal area who may have received a notice to quit, which is also referred to as a notice of termination, from their landlord may be worried or unsure of what to do.

Fingal County Council and the Dublin Regional Homeless Executive (DRHE) would like to advise anyone affected of the services that are available to them in these circumstances.

We strongly encourage tenants residing in the Fingal area, who have been issued with a notice of termination, to contact Fingal County Council as soon as they receive a notice from their landlord. The contact details for Fingal County Council are provided at the bottom of this page.

When the tenants contact Fingal County Council, staff in the Housing Department will take note of the termination date.

The Council advises the tenant to refer the notice to Threshold, a service funded by the DRHE to provide a Tenancy Protection Service for private renters in the Dublin Region, including Fingal. Threshold can also be contacted directly on Freephone 1800 454 454 or via their website www.threshold.ie which contains more information and advice on the validity of your notice.

The Council's first response will be to try to prevent homelessness. This includes assessing the person's position on the social housing list, providing advice on applying for Choice Based Lettings, advising the person on the level of Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) they may be eligible to receive, and, in some cases, assessing if the Council can acquire the dwelling where the tenants reside if it is being offered for sale.

Placement in emergency accommodation will be a last resort if no other alternative can be identified.

The Council has been engaging with tenants who have been issued with a notice of termination, as well as their landlords, and following assessment, 211 tenant in-situ properties are at the sale closed stage.

A total of 92 properties are at the sale agreed stage with a further 53 cases in the negotiation process. In addition, the Council is assessing a further 309 queries concerning notices of termination and tenant-in-situ acquisition.

The Council will continue to deal with notice of termination queries and cases as expeditiously as possible and progress tenant in-situ acquisitions while taking account of circulars and guidance issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Fingal County Council continues to liaise with other Dublin and neighboring local authorities to deal with tenancy issues that may require an inter-authority approach. In particular, we are working closely with our colleagues in the other Dublin Local Authorities on the implementation of the Government policy and guidance, with a focus on the needs of tenants.

Whilst the Council will, in the context of current circumstances, adopt flexibility in dealing with potential acquisitions of properties with tenants in situ, any acquisition is subject to appropriate due diligence and checks before any commitment is made to acquire, including, for example, determining that a valid notice of termination is in place, the tenant has a social housing need, and the condition and valuation of the property.

The Government has put forward options to allow tenants who are not eligible for social housing to remain in their homes, including schemes to support the purchase of homes and a Cost Rental in-situ Scheme. The Cost Rental Tenant-in-Situ Scheme is available for tenants who are not eligible for social housing and are at risk of homelessness. The DHLGH has advised that local authorities are to be the first point of contact for this scheme, but it is managed by the Housing Agency. Under the scheme, the Housing Agency can purchase a property and rent it to the tenant.

Fingal County Council will undertake an initial assessment of the tenant's circumstances and refer details to the Housing Agency for consideration, where the tenant is at risk of homelessness and the Cost Rental Tenant-in-Situ scheme applies.
The Housing Agency will then contact the landlord about the purchase of the property.

Where a tenant wishes to purchase their home from the landlord, local authorities can provide advice about the Local Authority Home Loan scheme. The Government is examining implementing a 'right of first refusal' for tenants to purchase their homes, as well as expanding the First Home shared equity scheme. The Council will be able to provide more information on these when available.

Works around preventing homelessness, assessing notices of termination, and responding to tenant and landlord in-situ queries are being led on by the Council's Homelessness section, taking a tenant-centred approach, supported by staff dedicated to dealing with tenant in-situ housing acquisitions.

The contact details below, including a dedicated email address NTQEnquiries@fingal.ie, should be used by tenants who may have received a notice of termination or a landlord who has issued a notice of termination to their tenants and who may wish to sell their property to the Council.

The key contact details are:

Fingal County Council Housing Department

Monday to Thursday, 9 am to 5.00 pm,

Friday 9 am to 4.30 pm:

Tel. **01 890 5000 or homeless@fingal.ie**

Email: **NTQEnquiries@fingal.ie**

Dublin Region Homeless Executive, Central Placement Services:

Freephone : 1800 707 707

TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION PROGRAMME

Traveller Accommodation

Refurbishment works to the 5 Bay Halting Site at St Brigid's Lawns, Porterstown, Dublin 15 is ongoing. Works include replacing the existing welfare units with new modern units and upgrades to the on-site utilities.

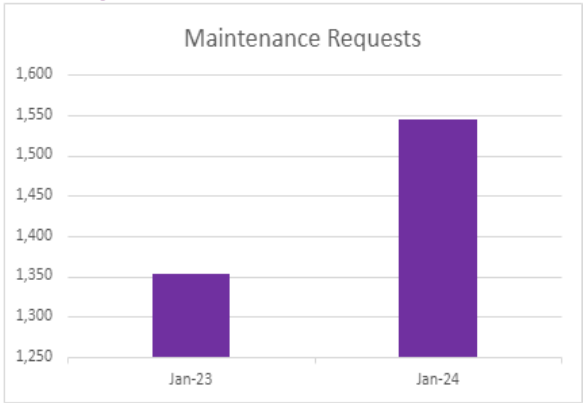
Work has begun preparing the Draft Traveller Accommodation Programme 2025 – 2029. Letters of intent have been issued to relevant stakeholders with further engagement anticipated to take place over the coming weeks, with public consultation anticipated to take place regarding the Draft Plan during Summer 2024.

Regular site visits by Housing Inspectors continue all Fingal County Council Traveller specific sites while checking on vulnerable residents and advising on the continued support available.

Council officials continue to liaise and engage with the Traveller Community, Traveller Advocacy Groups, Welfare Services, Child Services, Mental Health Services and other services and agencies to resolve issues when and where possible.

St Brigid's Lawns, Porterstown, Dublin 15

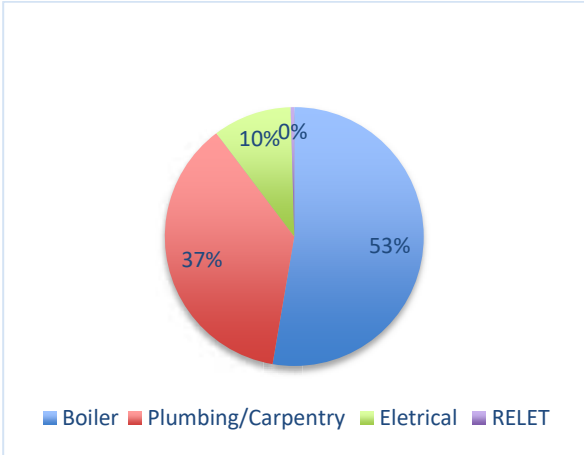
Housing Maintenance



Increase of 7.7% YTD

Maintenance Figures By Category January 2024

Boiler	814
Plumbing/Carpentry	572
Electrical	152
RELET	7
TOTAL	1545



Boiler Servicing Programme

The 2023 Programme had a 91% completion rate across the County.

Preparation for the 2024 Works Programme is underway with servicing scheduled to start in the coming weeks.

Anti-Social Behaviour/Inspectorate Unit

The Council is committed to investigating all reports of ASB and will take all preventative measures possible. All complaints are received in confidence by the ASB Unit

Fingal County Council delivered 9 tenant Induction Courses throughout 2023. Further courses are expected during 2024 as new developments are completed and are ready for allocation.

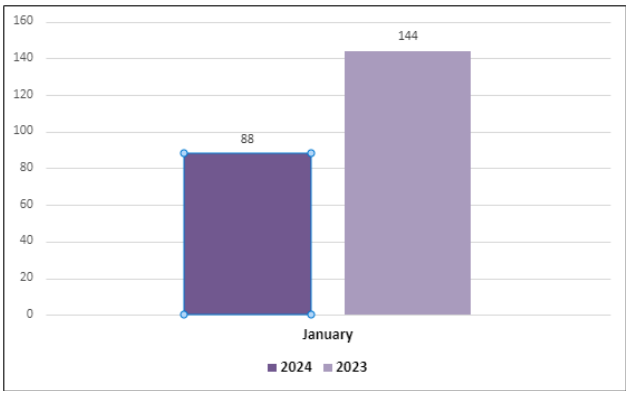
ASB Caseload Management

Complaints January 2024	Total	Active	Monitoring	Closed
Balbriggan	12	6	0	6
Rush / Lusk	8	5	1	2
Swords	24	17	4	3
Howth / Malahide	10	9	1	0
Blanchardstown /Mulhuddart	27	16	6	5
Ongar	7	4	2	1
Castleknock	0	0	0	0
Total	88	57	14	17

Surrenders on Estate Management Grounds 2024

January (1)

Monthly Breakdown of ASB Complaints Received 2023-24



Anti-Social Behaviour Interventions

Interviews Held 2024	8
Interviews Held 2023	95
Tenancy Alerts 2024	1
Tenancy Alerts 2023	23
Tenancy Warnings 2024	0
Tenancy Warnings 2023	6

Inspectorate

Traveller Specific Site Inspections 2024	**149**
Traveller Specific Site Inspections 2023	1665
Estate Inspections 2024	**140**
Estate Inspections 2023	1305
Estate Management Inspections 2024	**93**
Estate Management Inspections 2023	1666

Housing Ukraine Response

Those Fleeing the Conflict in Ukraine

The Government is committed to delivering a humanitarian response to welcome people fleeing the conflict in Ukraine and seeking protection in Ireland.

Web resources with useful information on support and accommodation for Ukrainian Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection and the wider Fingal community are shown below:

www.gov.ie/ukraine

Ukraine україни Украина | Fingal County Council

The Council's Fingal Ukraine Response Forum chaired by the Mayor continues to meet regularly to co-ordinate the response of the various statutory agencies and voluntary groups in the county to assist the Ukraine community with the next meeting to be held on the 26th February 2024.

Liam Rodgers Rest Centre

The centre continues to provide accommodation and support to Ukrainian Beneficiaries of Temporary protection. In the main occupants are new arrivals to the country with various statutory agencies linked with the centre to provide support to the new arrivals.

Supported by the Council and the Peter McVerry Trust (PMVT) over **440 persons** have moved from the Liam Rodgers centre to OfferAhome\pledge accommodation across the county and country with arrangements finalising concerning further moves to OfferAhome\pledge accommodation. An additional **210 persons** have moved along to varying other forms of accommodation in the main to state contracted accommodation.

OfferAhome\Pledge Accommodation

The monthly recognition payment is **€800** per month for vacant properties and **€800** to host a Ukraine person in your home. To pledge fully vacant accommodation, please visit the national portal at https://offerahome.ie or for enquiries, e-mail offerahome@fingal.ie.

To pledge a room in your home, this can be done through the Irish Red Cross via www.redcross.ie
Note **Helping Irish Hosts** can offer support and advice to both hosts and guests in pledge accommodation.

See website https://www.helpingirishhosts.com for further information.

Vacant Homes

Three dwellings advanced through the statutory CPO process in 2023, one of which has a large associated site. Possession was taken of 2 of these in 2023 and the properties are now moving through programmes to become part of the Council's housing stock. Possession of the third property was secured on the 8.2.24

The Croí Cónaithe Refurbishment Grant Scheme is also in utilisation to address vacancy and assist citizens in getting a home with increasing enquiries, applications, and grant approvals. The grant can also be used to bring a vacant property back into use for the private rented market.

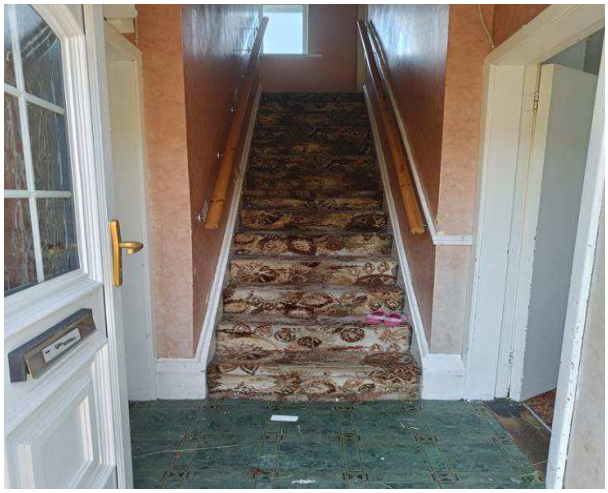
Croí Cónaithe Vacant Homes Refurbishment Grant

On the 1st May 2023, the scheme was further extended with the eligibility criteria now allowing for properties built pre-2008 to qualify and grants increasing to €50k (vacant) and €70k (vacant and derelict).

The scheme now also allows for a grant for approved properties to be rented on the private market when refurbishment is complete. Before this change, the grant-approved property had to be the principal private residence of the grant. **94 applications** have been received under the scheme with a steady flow of new applications, **53 of** *which have been approved with further applications moving to the approval stage. In addition, staff are engaging with numerous other expressions of interest which have the potential to lead to further applications.*

Promotion of the scheme is ongoing by the Vacant Homes Team who have been present at various Housing Information Events most recently the event held in the Crown Plaza, Hotel, Santry on the 1st December 2023. For enquiries on the scheme and on vacant properties generally, please contact the Council's Vacant Homes Office via e-mail at vacant.homes@fingal.ie

Croi Connaithe Vacant Property Grant Photos



Before

After

Before

After

Before

After

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Contents

Community Development
Facilities Management
Interagency
Ukrainian Supports
Local Authority Integration Team (LAIT)
Age Friendly Fingal
Funding

Community Development Office

Community development is a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. Community wellbeing, economic, social, environmental and cultural challenges are often solved through collective action being taken at a grassroots level. Community development ranges from small initiatives within a local group to large initiatives that involve the broader community.
Building community capacity, strengthening community participation, and involving people in decisions that affect their lives is a complex process and can only be achieved by working with local communities and agencies who have responsibility to the people in those communities.
In January/February the Community Development Office worked in partnership with a number of community groups and partners to support many projects/Initiatives including;

Black Raven Pipe Band launch free Adult Learning programme

Photo: Christy Russell

Black Raven Pipe Band in Lusk launched a free Adult Learning Programme to encourage local community members to take up an instrument and get involved with the Pipe Band, who have an established legacy in Lusk Community dating back to 1910. The band held an induction night on 17th January and all 19 participants, male, female, young and old, who will learning either drumming or piping, were present.
The course is a co-funded initiative by the Lusk Pipe band and the Community Development Office includes all tuition, instruments and books provided free of charge to students. The programme was announced by Secretary Seamus Russell as the first free tuition programme nationally to be hosted by a Pipe Band and will run fortnightly throughout 2024. It is hoped that the participants will continue as band members to hone their skills and progress from chanters and drum pads to bagpipes and drums and partake in the many competitions and community events that the band are involved in.

Skerries Chess Club Launch Chess For All Programme

Skerries Chess Club, supported by the community development division launched a Chess For All Programme on 23rd January. The programme offers free tuition as an introduction to the game of chess. The opening night saw attendance of from people all ages and nationalities including members of the Ukrainian and African communities.

The Programme is running in the club parallel to the Fingal Open Championship also being hosted by the Chess Club which has participation from clubs all around Fingal and beyond. Participants in the free tuition programme are also welcome to join the tournament, which is the first of its kind in Fingal.

Swords Spring Forward Programme

Holywell, Applewood and Rivervalley Community Centres, Swords supported by the Community Development Division have secured tutors from the DDLETB to deliver adult education classes in the centres. Classes which will include computers, arts & crafts, parenting, genealogy, and sustainable gardening, will take place over 10 weeks. Thanks to the support of the DDLETB, the cost of classes will be affordable for all.

Failte Isteach English Class, Swords

The Community Department continue to support Failte Isteach English conversation classes in Holywell Community Centre.

The classes are very popular and continue to grow with additional tutors and new students from Brazil and Pakistan & Greece joining in very lively chats every Monday morning. With the help of Fingal Volunteer Centre, Holywell Community Centre recruited a volunteer coordinator for this initiative.

Thrive Balbriggan LAMA Awards and Great Spaces and Places project

On 23rd January Thrive Balbriggan came together to celebrate the group being short-listed for the LAMA awards. Thrive Balbriggan Members were asked to provide feedback of their experiences in a 2024 Survey that will capture data to be used for a Thrive Blueprint and MHI Thrive report. The Blueprint will help to plan the further development of Thrive in Ireland. The '*Great Spaces and Places Project*' currently being worked on by the group is set to be launched during summer fest in Balbriggan.

Fingal Womens Online Information Evening

The Community Development Division is hosting an information evening for Fingal women groups on Wednesday 31st January (8pm) on the upcoming 8th March referendum, other Women's Group funding opportunities and to promote Fingal International Women's Day. To register click here Women's Information Session | Fingal County Council Online Consultation Portal

Facilities Management

Accessible Reception at Parslickstown House

Parslickstown House was successful in securing 25k under the Department of Rural and Community Devlopment's, Community Centre Investment Fund. This project was also supported by Fingal County Councils Architects Department. The project has now reached completion and provides an accessible reception space within Parslickstown House which will open up many opportunities for people with disabilities who wish to work in the house. The administration hub will relocate to the front of the house freeing up a large meeting space which the board of management plan to develop into an employability hub to provide employment training opportunities to members of the travelling community, young people and targeted individuals from the area in subjects such as nail technician and barbering. Parslickstown House management CLG and relevant key stakeholders are currently exploring how this can be developed.

Interagency

The Community Development office adopts a very proactive approach to collaborating with agencies to maximise service delivery and resources to communities. In December/January the CDO supported the delivery of the following:

Fingal Comhairle Na nÓg

Fingal Comhairle na nÓg had a meeting with all the 8 new members which brings the total membership to 33. The group discussed how to move the topic, Youth Spaces on from the AGM. The group elected a new member to the National Executive to represent Fingal for the next 2 years. They also elected a new committee. Participants are looking forward to their visit to then Council Chamber, County Hall, Swords to meet with Mayor of Fingal, Cllr. Adrian Henchy and Fingal Chief Executive, AnnMarie Farrelly in mid-February. Some of the group are pictured here on a recent team-building trip to Wild Lights at Dublin Zoo.

Ukrainian Supports

This month saw a programme of renewed information sessions take place in rest centres and serviced accommodations throughout the county. The Community Development Division recognise the importance of continued close communications with our Ukrainian residents to ensure that those here since the beginning of the crisis, and those newly arriving, have equitable and supported opportunities to integrate with their local communities across Fingal.

Local Authority Integration Team (LAIT)

The role of the Local Authority Integration Team (LAIT) is to provide integration supports to Applicants for International Protection (IP Applicants), Programme Refugees, Those with Refugee, Subsidiary Protection, or Permission to Remain status and Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (BOTP) to enable them to live independently in the community.

Over the coming months, the role of Local Authorities nationally related to migrant support and integration will be expanded to include several additional cohorts. The target groups of the Local Authorities will comprise of; International Protection applicants, Programme Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection.

This development is grounded in Government Policy based on the White Paper (published in February 2021) to end direct provision and to establish a new International Protection Support Service.

The current model of integration that is in place for the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) is being expanded nationally and supported by the establishment of a permanent integration system at local level. New Local Authority Integration Teams are currently being established across the country (LAIT) in all local authorities.

In Fingal County Council, the LAIT team will be based in the Community Development Office.

The team will comprise of four new roles and the interview process for these positions is nearing completion. The LAIT Coordinator and the LAIT Administrative Support took up duty in January 2024. It is anticipated that two Integration Support Officers will be in place by the end Q1 2024.

Meanwhile, the Council's senior staff are continuing to work closely with key partners, including the LGMA and DCEDIY, as part of the national implementation suite of working groups to ensure the introduction of the LAIT function is fully supported in its implementation phase, is firmly grounded in best practice and is developed in a cohesive manner which is appropriate for the sector.

A briefing for Elected Members will be held in March 2024 to provide more information on the role of the LAIT function within the Local Authority structure.

Age Friendly Fingal

Age Friendly Fingal is committed, through this strategy, to driving a collaborative, multi-sectoral approach which supports interventions that will significantly help to improve the quality of life of the current population of older people in Fingal and future generations.

Vintage Picnic nominated for a LAMA Awards

The Vintage Picnic, Arts, Creativity and Music festival for over 55's which was held in Swords Castle in July has been nominated in the Best Irish Festival category in the LAMA Awards.

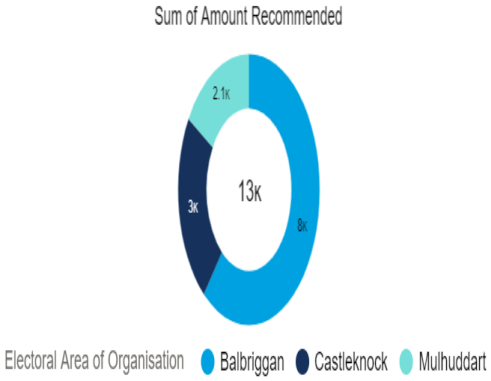
Information Event/Showcase for Over 55s

Following the success of the Information Events/Showcase for Over 55s in Swords and Sutton in 2023, the two information events for 2024 will take place in Dublin 15 and Balbriggan. The Dublin 15 showcase will take place in Blanchardstown Library on Tuesday 19th March (2.00-4.00). Information stands will be provided by local organisations and groups providing services and activities for older people in Dublin 15, including the HSE, An Garda Siochana, Age Friendly Ireland, Fingal Older People's Council, Age Action, Alone, Citizens Information, Dublin Fire Brigade, MABS and Community Centres.

Details on the showcase in Balbriggan later in the year, will be available once the date and venue are confirmed.

Funding

Community Activities Funding (up to 31st Jan 2024)



Communities Activities Funding has been awarded to 6 projects to the amount of €13,1833 in 2023.

Castleknock/ Mulhuddart- €5,144 – across 33 projects

Balbriggan - €8,3039 - across 4 projects

Summer Projects Expression of Interest

From 29th January, community and voluntary groups were invited to register their interest to host a Summer Project. Groups must express an interest in order to progress submitting an application for funding. Closing date for this expression of interest is 23rd February 2024. The expression of interest form can be found at the following link; https://consult.fingal.ie/en/content/fingal-county-council-2024-summer-project-expression-interest-form

Fingal International Women's Day Bursary

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE ACTION, ACTIVE TRAVEL AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT

Contents

Active Travel
Climate Action
Environmental Awareness
Bring Centres
Litter Management
Landfill Aftercare
Water Quality Protection
Sports Office

Active Travel

NTA funding allocations for 2024 have not yet been finalised.

Protected Cycle Lanes:

BLRS Area:

R132 Blakes Cross to Quickpenny Lane

Construction works ramped up significantly in January since the contractor returned from Christmas break. The new red surface is progressing well along the existing hard shoulder from Corduff National School towards Blake's Cross. This new shared surface will provide a designated safe space.

The contractor is continuing to complete the road markings along the length of the scheme, but this is weather dependant and is being carried out under appropriate traffic management. Plans are being finalised in relation to the works along Kilhedge Lane and further details will be conveyed through our weekly updates and social media outlets.

FCC and the Active Travel Project Team is aware of recent protest along the R132 and have approached the organisers to invite them to a meeting to discuss their concerns with the Project Team and local Cllrs and Management.

Seatown Road Swords:

The Engineering Consultant is currently working with the Project Team to finalise the options report, detailed design drawings and screenings. The project team are working towards going to the market in the coming months for a Contractor to progress to the Construction stage in 2024, subject to NTA approvals. This project will provide segregated walking and cycling infrastructure from the R132 at Swords through to the estuary and connectivity to Malahide along the estuary.

Donabate Portrane R126 cycle paths:

The Project Team are working collaboratively with our property section to progress the potential acquisition of lands along a section of the route to facilitate the progression of the proposed walking and cycling infrastructure from the end of the distributor road in Donabate along the R126 through to the coast at Portrane. Details of the preferred option are being finalised and once completed will be presented to the members at local ACM.

Coney Hill Balbriggan R132 cycle paths:

The Engineering Consultant is currently working with the Project Team to finalise concept designs and provision of an options report to assist with stakeholder engagement. This is a complex section of road as the road widths are narrow and confined. All options are being considered at present so that the preferred option can be established.

Pathfinder Pinnock Hill to Airport cycle paths:

The Project Team have developed initial concept designs for review and agreement with relevant stakeholders before moving to the next steps. A traffic survey consultant has been appointed and is currently working with the project team to complete the traffic survey to inform the design process. Consultation is ongoing with the relevant stakeholders including the DAA, NTA and Bus Connects. Further updates will be provided over the coming months, through this report and at ACM level.

Howth-Malahide Area:
Baldoyle-Howth Protected Cycle Lane Scheme Phase 2

The Active Travel Unit is currently reviewing funding requests for the 2024-2025 programme, including for a review of the existing road network in Baldoyle. This will include Willie Nolan Road, Brookstone Road and Main Street. It will comprise an advancement of a previous study for the improvement of pedestrian and cycle facilities on the existing road network. A brief will be developed for consultants in the coming months, in line with the Fingal County Development Plan, the Climate Action Plan and an Active Travel Strategy for Fingal.

Once a further study and preferred option has emerged from the process, it is envisaged that the scheme will progress, subject to funding from the National Transport Authority (NTA).

Paddy's Hill to Broomfield via Naomh Mearnóg GAA

The design brief for 'Concept Development and Options Selection' has been finalised for this connectivity project. Internal consultation with other FCC departments has taken place. The remaining tender documents are being finalised by the Active Travel Unit.

When these are finalised, the next step will be to run a tender competition to appoint a design consultant for the 'Concept Development and Options Selection' Selection.

Enabling works have been completed to provide connectivity from Paddy's Hill Car Park to St. Helen's Junior School and Limetree Avenue. This included tree surgeon works, footpath works, new access points to the school, ramps, table-top crossings, dropped kerbs and ramps on the carriageway on Paddy's Hill.

Seapark Hill to Old Golf Course Link Park

A brief, and tender documents are currently being prepared by the Active Travel Unit to progress this project from the design phases through to completion as soon as possible.

The design will incorporate feedback from internal FCC stakeholders and the local Resident's Association.
A temporary footpath has been constructed in December 2023, to provide safe access to the Old Golf Links site and paths through the park, providing safe connectivity to Seamount Heights.

Feltrim Road Cycle Infrastructure

A design brief has been completed to bring this project from the 'Concept Development and Options Stage' to completion.

The remaining tender documents are substantially complete and are under review.

It is expected that the works will go to tender for a design consultant early in Q1, 2024.

Scoil an Duinninigh to Waterside Footpath and Cycleway

Planning permission has been granted for the school and the Department of Education is to engage with Fingal County Council in relation to pedestrian access as a condition of the granted Planning Permission. In the interim, a footpath, dropped kerbs with tactile paving have been provided on the route to/from the school and the Feltrim Road.

BMCO Area:

Snugborough Road – NAC to Ongar

The options report for the project has been completed after internal reviews by the Active Travel team and a workshop with the NTA. A Gateway 2 Report has been issued to the NTA and approval to proceed to the preliminary design phase of the project has been received. The consultant is now engaging road safety audits and environment screening on the emerging preferred option. Further updates will be provided over the coming months, through this report and at ACM level.

Clonee to Blanchardstown Shopping Centre

All data collection has been collated and has informed the initial development of the options report. The design consultant has been issued with an updated review of the draft Options report and drawings following input from the Active Travel team. Once reviewed a workshop will be held with the NTA.

Castleknock to Dunsink Lane

This project is now focusing on Auburn Avenue linking into the Royal Canal at the 12th Lock along the Old Navan Road. The Options Report and relevant drawings for Auburn Avenue have been reviewed and approved by the NTA in compliance with the Gateway 2 Hold Point requirements. The project is proceeding to preliminary design where a road safety audit will commence on the latest drawings. Photomontages of the emerging preferred option are being prepared in advance of a public consultation.
A presentation will be to the ACM in Q1 2024.

Hartstown/Huntstown/Mountview Road

It is proposed to use a newly formed Single Party Framework to progress design from earlier work carried out by the Cycle Design Office. Fingal County Council will progress on finalising the detailed design for roundabout and junction upgrades. This is subject to revision of design standards to ensure compliance with the new National Cycle Manual.

Castleknock to Blanchardstown via Farmleigh

Stage 2 of the tender competition for a design consultant and assessment has been completed. Contract documents have been signed and sealed and a commencement meeting has taken place. The feasibility study has started, and traffic and drone surveys have taken place which will help inform the study.

Towns & Villages

Works are continuing in the development of an Active Travel Plan for a number of our Towns & Villages. Details are outlined below.

New Street

The Chief Executives report for the Part VIII is has been presented to the area committee meeting and full Council in January 2024. The Part 8 Planning Permissions was passed by a vote of the full council. Development of the brief and tender documents for the detailed design are ongoing at present. It is expected to commence detailed design in Q1 2024.

Balrothery Active Travel Plan

The design Consultant is in the process of information gathering and have presented their initial findings to the Active Travel team. The consultant will conduct data collection and initial surveys in Q1, 2024. A non statutory public consultation is due to commence on the week of the 19th February in Balrothery, to gain insights from the public of issues experienced and what they would like to see in their village.

Skerries Active Travel Plan

Stage One of the tender competition for the appointment of an integrated Design Team is now completed with the tender assessment process completed and letter to successful and un-successful tenders issued. Stage 2 of the process has commenced and will take 7-8 weeks to complete. The project team recently published the Consultation Report for the project together with the ESRI report that was carried out on Active Travel best practice nationally and Internationally. This report will inform the overall design process when the integrated design team is appointed in the near future. The Skerries Active Travel Plan will provide an overall plan for Skerries going forward and is expected to identify several projects that we can take forward for development, through various works streams and funding bodies.

Skerries Harbour Road:

The project team together with the integrated design team developed the preliminary drawings and options report to assist with stakeholder engagement. Internal workshops to discuss through the proposals occurred during the last few months and this feedback from these meetings was incorporated into the design proposal where suitable. The project team and the Integrated design team developed photo montages and video walk-through footage of the project to assist in the consultation phase of the project. The proposed project was lodged with the Planning Authority for pre-planning consultation. The outcome of this will establish the governance and planning route for the project. The decision on this is expected in February 2024. Further meetings will be arranged to update the members on the next steps and timelines involved.

Connectivity/Permeability

We are continuing to receive various requests for Permeability and Connectivity improvements from various stakeholders across the county. These requests are being recorded in detail for evaluation through a multi criteria analysis. The projects are then reviewed across the departments to identify if an appropriate means of delivery can be established on the ground.

Several projects identified through this process are being developed through the design phases for execution on the ground.

One such project is currently at Tender stage for a works contractor, and this is for the provision of footpath to link up to existing footpath along Beaverstown Road in Donabate.

Other projects are being progressed in the areas at either design or construction stage. These Connectivity and Permeability improvements are being delivered in cooperation with our Operations Department. These projects will enhance local communities and provide improved walking and cycling infrastructure within the county.

Greenway connectivity support teams have been convened to review, design, and deliver active travel infrastructure that will enhance accessibility between the proposed strategic greenways and residential, educational, amenity and commercial zones. These support projects have been set up for Fingal Coastal Way, Broadmeadow Way/Sutton to Malahide Greenway and Royal Canal Greenway. This will help to optimise the use of the proposed greenway by both leisure and commuter users.

Newtown Bridge, Balheary Road:
The Engineering Consultant is currently working with the Project Team to finalise the options report, detailed drawings and screenings with the aim of going to the market in Q1 of 2024 for a Contractor to progress to the Construction stage in 2024 subject to approvals.

Rush South Beach:
The project team and the Engineering consultant have prepared concept design and options report for new universal access path. Discussions with landowners are ongoing, with further meetings in the coming weeks. We are working collaboratively with the property owners to find an optimal solution that caters for everyone's needs.

Balgriffin Park Shared Pedestrian and Cycle Path:
This connectivity piece provides a shared pedestrian and cycle path from the county boundary with Dublin City on Balgriffin Park, to the junction with the R123. This will provide a pedestrian and cycling connection for many dwellings on/near Balgriffin Park to the newly constructed pedestrian and cycling facilities on the R123. Works are substantially complete and snagging is due to take place.

Howth Summit Inn to Bus Stop 567:

Dropped kerbs with tactile paving have been provided on the route between the Summit Inn and Bus Stop 567. This work has been completed.

Offington, Howth:

Junction tightening and provision of tactile paving is continuing at three junctions in Offington, Howth: The two junctions of Offington Drive with Offington Avenue and the junction of Offington Lawn with Offington Avenue are complete. This will slow turning movements by motorised vehicles while providing a shorter crossing distance for pedestrians and other vulnerable road users. Grassed areas are also being provided in the new pavement, which will provide additional greening and drainage.

Secure Bicycle Parking Infrastructure

Contractor is currently progressing works to install a number of bicycle parking facilities across the Dublin 15 and Howth-Malahide Areas. Further works are planned in Swords, Skerries, and Balbriggan in the coming weeks.

Safe Routes to School

Round 1 – Tranche 1

The works contractor for the Safe Routes to School Tranche 1 contract is finalising snags at each of the 5 schools. A brief update is provided below for each school site and associated construction works completed to date since the appointment of the works contractor.

Rush and Lusk Educate Together

Works are now completed on this SRTS Project. The contractor has recently carried out some snagging and maintenance work to the rain gardens and addressed issues that were identified through the independent Road Safety Audit.

Castaheany ETNS / St.Benedict's NS

Works are now completed at the school site. The contractor has carried out minor snagging and maintenance on rain gardens. The Stage 3 Road Safety Audit has been completed by an independent auditor.

Bayside Junior & Senior School

Works are now completed at the school site. The contractor has carried out minor snagging and maintenance on rain gardens. The Stage 3 Road Safety Audit has been completed by an independent auditor. It is anticipated that the Belisha beacons at the zebra crossing will be connected in Q1, 2024.

Scoil Choilm CNS

Installation of flexible bollards on Porterstown Rd outside the school entrance is complete. These initial works took place before the new school year starts to alleviate poor parking near the school gates. The main works are due to start during Q1 2024.

Round 1 – Tranche 2

Detailed Design is complete for the Tranche 2 schools (4 no.) and a tender competition for the construction works has been published with a view to start on site in Q1 2024. This tender is now closed and is under assessment.

Round 2

In mid-December, An Taisce announced Round 2 of the Safer Routes to School programme, with the following Fingal schools selected:

- Holy Family Junior National School, Forest Fields, Swords
- Scoil Bhríde Buachaillí, Church Avenue, Blanchardstown
- Scoil Bhríde Cailíní, Church Avenue, Blanchardstown
- St Helen's SNS, Limetree Avenue, Portmarnock
- St. Colmcille's Girls' National School, Chapel Lane, Swords

The Active Travel team are working closely with An Taisce in relation to data collection and engagement with the schools to develop delivery plans to enable the designers and contractors to carry out the works.

An Taisce are due to provide the delivery plans for each of the schools in the new year that will inform the design process. Fingal County Council has procured the services of a consultants' team that will be working on the designs for these schools.

Mobility & Behaviour Change

Learn 2 Cycle with a Disability

Our latest Learn 2 Cycle with a Disability Courses are ongoing in Flemington Community Centre In Balbriggan on Saturdays and Rivervalley Community Centre on Mondays. Our next Dublin 15 Course starts on 2nd March in Corduff Sports Centre

Staff eBike Trials

The Staff eBike Trials will continue into 2024, we now have 5 eBikes available to staff for a one-month trial period.
These are
2 x Trekking Commuter Style Bikes
2 x Folding Bikes
1 x Long Tail Cargo Bike
If any staff are still interested in signing up for the eBike Trials, you can fill in the Expression of Interest form
https://forms.office.com/e/Gng6aR1LaH

Walking Buses

Our Pope John Paul NS Walking Bus started on Monday 22nd January and goes from Seabury every Monday and Friday morning. We started a Naul NS Walking Bus on Tuesdays from 23rd January and we have a new Walking Bus starting the last week of January for St Fintan's NS in Sutton. Walking Buses are a great way for children and parents to get to school

eCargo for Business/Community Group Trials

Our first Community eCargo Bike was launched in December with Baldoyle Wildtown. The cargo bike has been given to the group for a 12-month period to help them with their activities around Baldoyle. The eCargo has already been put to good use by the group to transport shovels, compost and trees during their orchard planting event in Seagrange Park in December.

Men's Walk & Talk Groups

Our Men's Walk & Talk Groups are all back up and moving post Christmas. We have Groups in Swords, Rush, Lusk and Castleknock but are always on the lookout for people who would like to start their own group. Just email active.travel@fingal.ie and we'll help you get going

Fresh Air Friday

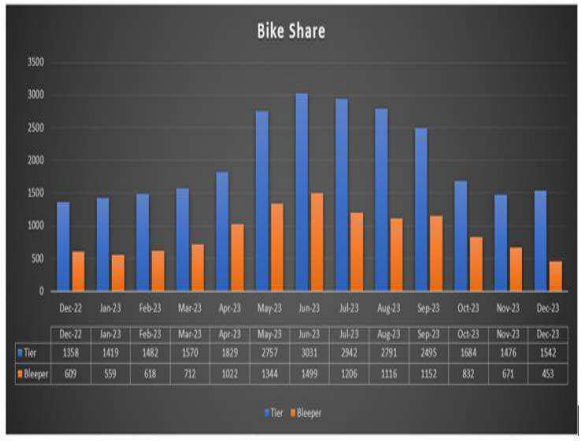
Every Friday in Fingal is Fresh Air Friday. This is where we encourage people who would normally drive to school or work to leave the car at home and choose active travel instead, Fresh Air Fridays can help to encourage a long-term behaviour change, improve the air quality around our towns and villages while also promoting a healthy start to the day. If your school or business are interested in signing up to Fresh Air Friday, simply contact active.travel@fingal.ie and we will help you get going.

The Skerries Community Car

The Community Car in Skerries had 98 requested Trips for December and completed a total of 90, The Community Car completed 667 trips in 2023.
64% of Requested bookings were completed, 18% were cancelled by the hospital and 18% were cancelled due to no volunteer being available.
We are always in need of additional volunteers for the Community Car, if you are interested in learning more, please contact active.travel@fingal.ie

Month	Total Bookings	Total Trips	Appoint. Cancelled by Hospital	Missed Demand (no volunteer available)
Feb	106	90	12	4
Mar	108	58	34	16
Apr	114	80	16	18
May	65	34	11	14
Jun	50	26	8	16
Jul	50	33	7	10
Aug	130	52	28	50
Sep	128	66	30	32
Oct	102	68	22	14
Nov	90	70	18	2
Dec	98	90	4	4

Bike Share Schemes



Bleeper Bike

You can pick up a Bleeper bike easily. Just download the Bleeper app, scan the code on the bike to unlock it and you are on your way!
Bleeper Bike Update December 2023; key statistics

453 bike journeys started within Fingal operating zone in November
469 bike journeys ended within existing Fingal operating zone in November
Highest usage recorded Fridays (18.5%) and Saturdays (18.5%)
For the third month in a row, Hartstown and Blanchardstown were the most popular starting points, closely followed by Donabate
Estimated emissions avoided in – 172kg of CO2

TIER eBike Update

You can pick up a TIER e-bike easily. Just download the TIER app, scan the code on the e-bike to unlock it and you are on your way! The e-bikes are suitable for anyone over the age of 16 and note that a credit or debit card is required to sign up for the service.

TIER Mobility December 2023; Key Statistics

Metric	Details
Trips	1,542
No of Customers	645
Trips / Customer	2.4
Distance Covered (KM)	4,807
Average Trip Duration	14.3mins
Average Trip length (KM)	3.1km

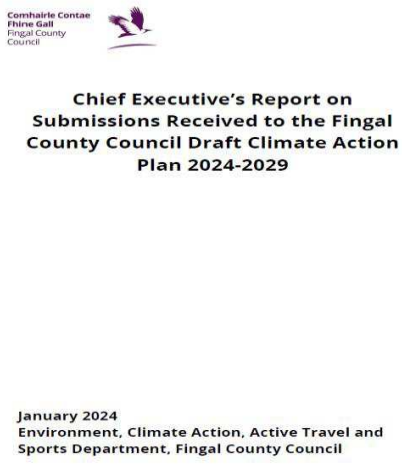
During the Winter Period TIER have taken a commercial decision to alter their service provision in areas with limited or no usage. This will enable them to maximise efficiencies in areas of high demand.
Swords, Howth, Malahide and Skerries will see a reduction in eBikes from January to April
Donabate, Rush, Lusk and Loughshinny will see a pausing of the service until the beginning of April 2024
Dublin 15 will see an increase in the number of eBikes in areas previously underserved.
We are currently preparing full tenders for both Pedal and eBikes and we would hope to have these in place by the start of Q2 2024.

ENVIRONMENT

Climate Action

The Chief Executives Report on the Submissions received on the Draft Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 has been prepared along with the associated SEA and AA Screening Determination Reports. In accordance with the requirements of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, this Chief Executive's Report summarises and details the outcome of the Public Consultation process on the Draft Climate Action Plan.
A briefing on the draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 and the Chief Executives Report on the public consultation was held for elected members and members of the Climate Action, Biodiversity and Environment SPC on the 31st of January.

It was then brought to the February Council meeting for approval.



Community Climate Action Fingal

A number of community groups, organisations and clubs are working hard to get all their quotes and information ready for the application for grant funding. The Application form link has been sent to 18 groups so far. Projects will come in under five main themes of Community Energy, Travel, Shopping & Recycling, Food & Waste and Environmental & Climate Acton. The deadline is 28th February. Information is available on the website https://www.fingal.ie/community-climate-action-fingal and is being promoted through our social media channels. The Community Climate Action Officer is meeting with all the groups to progress and advise on aspects of all applications received.

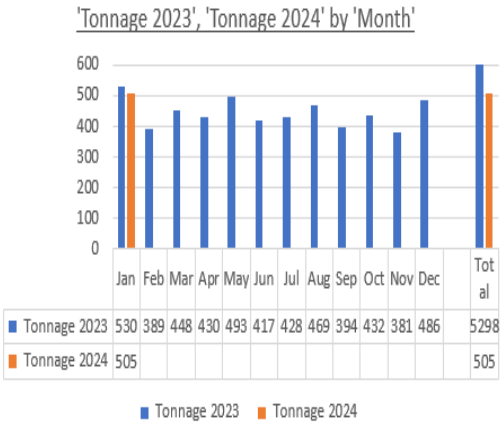
Environmental Awareness

A calendar of Environmental Awareness Events for 2024 has been prepared. The calendar includes international and national dates of climate and environmental importance. These themed events aim to raise awareness of climate change and climate action, to highlight significant environmental issues and highlight what can be done in response to these challenges e.g. World Wetlands Day, Global Recycling Day, National Tree Week, Earth Day, National Food Waste Recycling Week and Circular Economy Month, to name a few.

In line with actions set out in Fingal's Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029, the Climate Awareness Section will promote the themed events on Fingal's social media and will raise awareness of climate and environmental issues through workshops for community groups and educational programmes for schools. In addition, the Climate Awareness Section will link in with Active Travel to host events during National Bike Week and European Mobility Week and work with Fingal's Community Section to increase climate awareness throughout the County.

Bring Centres

Bottle Banks



Glass volumes collected in January 2024 were 505 Tonnes. The Glass volumes collected by comparison in 2023 were 530 Tonnes.

Textile Banks

Textiles volumes collected in **December 2023-**the most recent data available-were **18 Tonnes.** This compared with 17 Tonnes of_Textiles volumes collected in **December 2022**.

Litter Management

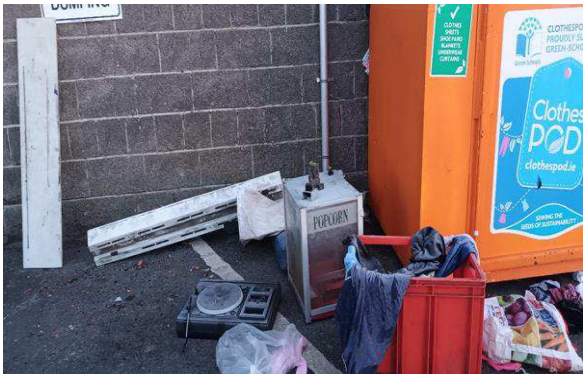
The Litter Wardens carrying out inspection on large scale dumping in the Fingal area in January. They also continued with their daily patrols and carried out 276 inspections on all known litter black spots in Fingal.

The Litter warden received several complaints in January regarding muck on the roads from building sites. They carried out inspections and ensured that the roads were being keep clean of muck and that the building sites had a road sweeper in operation. They also followed up on reports to ensure farmers were ensuring the roads were keep clean of muck.

The Litter warden continued to raise awareness of the issue of dog fouling on beaches, paths, and green areas in Fingal. They engaged with dog owners and dispensing dog poo bags, making people aware of their responsibilities to clean up after their dogs. They also erected anti dog fouling signage in areas where complaints were received.

The Litter Warden conducted walking patrols, engaging with business regarding their responsibilities to keep outside their premises clean and free of litter. They also checked to see if any issues have arisen for the Operations crews, and they carried out inspections and followed up with fines/warning notice if evidence found.

All the bring banks in the Fingal area were inspected daily to ensure that there was no dumping. Any evidence found was dealt with under the Litter Pollution Acts.



The Litter Warden also investigated reports of abandoned cars, taking photographs and updating the litter app and the CRM system. There were 7 cases before the district court in January 2024.

Month	Fines	Warning Notices
January	29	4

The Litter Management section receiving numerous complaints regarding litter enforcement and **the following cases were assigned to the Litter Warden under the CRM system.**

CRMs January 2024	Quantity
Env - Dog Fouling	1
Env - Fly tipping 1-20 bags equivalent	27
Env - General Litter Issue	30
Env – Littering at Bottle Banks	11
Env – Muck on road	11
Env litter incident with witness	7
Env unauthorised signage	8
Env - Pollution - Dog Fouling Signage	4
Env – Abandoned cars	36

Abandoned Vehicles

There have been 37 reports of alleged Abandoned Vehicles received between 1st January 2024 – 29th January 2024. Burnt-out vehicles are also reported to the Environment Department.

The Litter Wardens carry out an initial inspection of all reported abandoned and burnt-out vehicles. To report a suspected abandoned vehicle the following information is required and should be emailed to environment@fingal.ie

- Vehicle Registration
- Colour / Make / Model
- Exact Location
- Period of time that vehicle has not been moved
- Name and Contact Number of person reporting the vehicle

Information on Abandoned Vehicles can be found on the Fingal County Council website: https://www.fingal.ie/council/service/abandoned-vehicles

Month	Abandoned Vehicles			Burnt Out Vehicles		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
January	0	0	0	0	1	6
February	0	1		1	0	
March	3	1		0	1	
April	2	0		0	0	
May	1	0		0	0	
June	0	0		0	5	
July	0	1		0	0	
August	2	0		0	3	
September	0	3		0	0	
October	2	0		0	0	
November	2	4		1	0	
December	1	0		1	0	
	13	10	0	3	10	6

Dog Warden Service

The dog wardens continue to carry out enforcement in relation to breaches of the Control of Dogs Act 1986, Control of Dog Regulations 1998, Parks and Open Spaces byelaws and Beach and Foreshore byelaws. They also educate dog owners on the responsibilities of keeping a dog and remind owners to pick up after their pets when in public places. The dog wardens also increase their patrols of the beaches during the summer months to optimise bathing water quality and retain the status of Fingal's Blue Flag beaches.

The dog wardens are continuing with door-to-door licence checks. Dog owners should ensure that they hold a valid licence for their dog and if issued with a 10-day notice by the dog wardens, should present their licence to controlofdogs@fingal.ie within the 10 days provided on the notice. Failure to do so may result in a fine being issued for failing to produce a dog licence when requested to do so by a dog warden and keeping a dog without a valid licence. The fine per offence is €100.

There were 217 x 10 Day Notices and 20 Fines issued by the dog wardens during January 2024.

Month	10 Day Notices		Fines Issued		Fines Paid	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
January	217	40	20	68	€1497	€7,800
February	0	0	0	32	€0	€2,600
March	0	97	0	29	€0	€2,100
April	0	152	0	42	€0	€1,500
May	0	232	0	98	€0	€2,956
June	0	135	0	53	€0	€2,700
July	0	109	0	35	€0	€2,644.20
August	0	140	0	21	€0	€1,500
September	0	125	0	40	€0	€3,549
October	0	241	0	40	€0	€1,500
November	0	91	0	7	€0	€1,100
December	0	222	0	12	€0	€1,422.50
TOTAL	217	1597	20	477	€1497	€31,372

The Animal Welfare Section received 83 complaints in relation to dogs in January 2024. In 2023 there were a total of 572 complaints received for the full year.

Service	No of complaints per service during Jan 2024
Env - Dog Fine Appeal	1
Env - Dog on Dog Attack	0
Env - Dog on Person Attack	2
Env - Pollution - Issue with Dog	43
Env - Restricted Breed Dog	9
Env - Surrendered Dog	2
Env- Stray Dog	26
Grand Total	**83**

Dog Licences and Fines

The below table shows the number of annual and lifetime licences purchased during January 2024 in comparison with the same months in 2023. An annual dog licence fee is €20 and a lifetime dog licence fee is €140. We will continue to promote the requirement for a dog licence on social media platforms. It is a legal requirement to hold a valid licence for any dog you own or are responsible for under the Control of Dogs Act 1986. Failing to hold a valid licence for a dog that you are own or are responsible for can incur a €100 fine.

Month	Annual Licences Purchased		Lifetime Licences Purchased		Income from Licences	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
January	945	635	80	65	€30,200	€21,800
February		562		58	€	€19,360
March		561		55	€	€18,900
April		451		41	€	€14,760
May		918		64	€	€27,320
June		516		41	€	€16,060
July		766		47	€	€21,900
August		838		51	€	€23,900
September		759		48	€	€21,900
October		670		30	€	€17,600
November		662		41	€	€18,980
December		626		37	€	€17,700
Total for year	945	7964	80	578	€30,200	€240,180

We will continue to advertise the requirement for dog owners to hold a licence for their dogs on social media platforms.

Dog Shelter Service

Dublin County Dog Shelter holds "Meet and Greet" visits for anyone looking to rehome a dog. Visits can be arranged by calling the shelter and arranging an appointment. These visits can be arranged from Monday – Friday from 11am to 1pm and from 2pm to 3.30pm. The shelter is also open on Saturday from 11am – 1pm. The shelter is closed to the public on Sundays. The dog shelter holds stray dogs picked up by the dog warden and dogs who have been surrendered by their owners either to the dog wardens or directly to the shelter. At the beginning of January there were 27 dogs in the shelter. During January 2024, 11 dogs were brought to the shelter by the dog wardens as stray or surrenders and 3 dogs was surrendered by members of the public. Of these 27 dogs, 1 has been reclaimed by their owner, 6 dogs have been rehomed to rescue, 5 have been rehomed to members of the public and one was PTS. At the end of January there are 28 dogs remaining in the shelter.

The shelter has a **Facebook page Dublin County Dog Shelter** and **Instagram Account @dublincountydogshelter** which they actively update with strays and dogs wishing to be rehomed.

Dogs in Shelter at the start of January 2023	**12**	**Dogs in Shelter at start of January 2024**	**27**
Stray/Seized dogs brought to Shelter	13	Stray/Seized dogs brought to Shelter	11
Surrendered by owners	4	Surrendered by owners	3
Reclaimed	3	Reclaimed	1
Rehomed to Rescue	8	Rehomed to Rescue	6
Rehomed to Public	7	Rehomed to Public	5
PTS	1	PTS	1
Dogs in Shelter at the end of January 2023	**10**	**Dogs in shelter at the end of January 2024**	**28**

Contact the shelter on 0873914008, WhatsApp or Facebook to make an appointment to see the dogs available for rehoming.

The total number of dogs entered through the shelter from 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023 was 279, compared to 222 entered to the shelter for the full year 2022.

Pepper above in her new home

Pepper was rescued from the shelter and found her forever home earlier this month and is very happy.

The Control of Dogs Section has launched a campaign to circulate leaflets on Responsible Dog Ownership throughout the Fingal area. The leaflet has been shared on our website and has been circulated on social media and will also be distributed to all vets in the Fingal area. The leaflet will also be circulated by our dog wardens where they see a need to issue further information to dog owners. In addition, it has been issued to our Housing Department to give to new tenants with dogs. We will also provide a link in our emails to the public as it covers all aspects of responsible dog ownership.

Horses

Weekly welfare inspections continue on Dunsink Landfill to monitor the numbers and welfare of the horses onsite. There are 15 hay feeders being filled by the Operations Department on a weekly basis to ensure adequate forage for the horses on the landfill.

Waste Enforcement & Regulation

Waste Complaints

A total of 22 waste complaints were recorded for the month of January. Waste complaints investigated primarily related to the illegal dumping of waste, backyard storage of waste and the backyard burning of waste.

Other waste complaints investigated related to Article 27 material and non-routine inspections.
Awareness and education around the management of domestic waste in a sustainable and environmentally safe manner is crucial to ensure all households participate in a waste collection service as per the waste presentation bye-laws and use three bins (black, green and brown) to manage their waste. Any information in relation to unauthorised sites/collectors can be forwarded to environment@fingal.ie

CCTV for Litter Management and Waste Enforcement

Draft Codes of Practice to facilitate the use of CCTV for waste enforcement purposes were developed by the LGMA in 2023.

The Codes were submitted to the Ossian Smyth TD, Minister of State with Special Responsibility for Public Procurement, eGovernment, Communications and the Circular Economy, on 13th December for review and approval as follows:

1. Draft Code of Practice on the operation of CCTV under the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended)
2. Draft Code of Practice on the operation of CCTV under the Litter Pollution Act 1997 (as amended); and
3. Draft Code of Practice on the operation of Mobile Recording Devices under the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended).

The Codes have now been approved by the Minister and that they have been laid before the Houses of the Oireachtas by Local Authority Waste Programme Coordinator, Seán Scott on behalf of the LGMA and in accordance with Sections 22 and 33 of the Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022. We now await commencement of the legislation which has to be completed by the Attorney General's Office and the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, and we expect same to take place in early January 2024.

The Codes of Practice for the use of CCTV for the prevention, detection and prosecution of offences under the Waste Management Act, 1996 (as amended) and the Litter Pollution Act 1997, as amended sets out the standards that each Council seeking to use CCTV for the stated statutory purpose must adhere to in order for the use of CCTV to be GDPR and LED compliant.

Each LA is now required, as part of the compliance with the Code of Practice, to establish a CCTV & MRD (Mobile Recording Device) Oversight Board. The Oversight Board which will act as the final adjudication on the necessity and proportionality for such devices or systems proposed by Departments within the LA prior to going before the Chief Executive for full and final approval.

New Deposit Return Scheme

A new Deposit Return Scheme starts across the country later this week (Thursday 1 February). This initiative encourages us all to contribute to a cleaner environment through better recycling. When you buy a drink in a plastic bottle, aluminium or steel can that features the Re-turn logo, you pay a small deposit in addition to the price of the drink. When you return your empty and undamaged drink container to participating shops and supermarket, you get your deposit back in full.

The key points are:

Deposit Scheme: From February 1st, when you buy a drink in a plastic bottle, aluminium, or steel can that feature the 'Re-Turn' logo, you will pay a small deposit in addition to the price of the drink. This will be 15c to 25c depending on size.

Eligible refund: To get the deposit back you can return the empty plastic bottles and aluminium and steel cans if they display the Re-turn logo. If you don't claim the deposit back, Re-Turn will hang on to it.

Return Locations: You can return your empty, undamaged drinks container, featuring the Re-turn logo, to any retailers that sells drinks in plastic and steel/aluminium cans.

Exclusions: Glass containers and dairy products (milk, yogurt drinks) are not included.
For further information see https://re-turn.ie/

WEE and Battery Producers Waste Packaging

Landfill Aftercare:

Specified Engineering Works (SEWs) in Rogerstown Park are progressing well with the completion of WP 10 – Installation of New Fire Hydrant in January and WP 9 – Construction of the Maintenance building at snagging stage.
Works in relation to WP 8 – the Decommissioning of the on-site leachate tanks works also commenced in January 2024 with an estimated completion date of 3 months.

Rogerstown Park New Maintenance Building

EU WaterFramework Directive (WFD):

The Water Pollution Team conducted four planned slurry spreading reconnaissance surveys in January in two river catchments; The Delvin River and The Matt or Bracken River Catchments.

The purpose of the first two inspections (9th and 10th January 2024) was to check that there was no slurry or organic fertiliser was being applied to lands during the prohibited period, as defined by The Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) Regulations.

The purpose of the second two inspections (16th and 17th January 2024) was to check if slurry or organic fertiliser spreading practices after the end of the prohibited period (12th January 2024) complied with the GAP Regulations i.e. maintaining appropriate distances from watercourses, using appropriate machinery and avoidance of spreading during heavy rainfall events or when ground conditions are unsuitable etc.

During each survey catchment assessment field-sheets were completed on key monitoring points of the rivers recording water quality data.

Slurry spreading during the closed period was identified on the Delvin Catchment (Picture 1) and this has been reported to the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM) through a cross-reporting mechanism which may result in a financial penalty for the farmer concerned.

Sports Office

Active, Together, Local Sport and Activity Plan 2024 – 2029

On the 12th January Fingal Sports Office launched the new sport and physical activity strategy in Sport Ireland Campus. The far-reaching plan lays out a strategic framework focused on six key commitments: prioritising sports and physical activity; improving accessibility for everyone; raising the profile and visibility of sports activities; emphasising outdoor participation; enhancing quality facilities; and fostering stakeholder collaboration.
Download Active Together Local Sports and Physical Activity Plan

Fingal County Council has unveiled a new initiative that aims to transform the sports landscape in Fingal, enhancing participation and access for residents and using sport to help tackle social issues and build communities.

With a focus on sustainable and inclusive practices, the Council is committed to making Fingal an exemplary region for sports and physical activity in Ireland. Another aspect underpinning the plan is the focus on building on existing investments and assets, including current facilities and further development of recreation hubs.

Parent & Toddler Programmes

Due to the popularity of the Toddler Yoga and Fitness programme in Balbriggan and D15 there has been a demand for the programme to be rolled out in other locations across the county.

The Sports Office has launched 3 new programmes in Lusk, Baldoyle and Swords for January to add to their existing centres in Balbriggan and D15.

The parent and toddler programme takes parents and their children through fundamental movements and child yoga which will promote toddler's developmental milestones while building connections in the community. Each of the programmes are getting between 20-30 participants held in local community centres and it has been a great way for new families to learn more and join activities in their local community.

Each of the programmes are getting between 20-30 participants held in local community centres and it has been a great way for new families to learn more and join activities in their local community.

D15 Running Club Suicide Awareness 5k 2023

On December 30th, the Sport Ireland Campus was bustling as D15 Running Club successfully organised and sold out a 5k run in support of Suicide Awareness D15. A remarkable turnout of 300 participants added vibrancy to this meaningful race. Established during the challenging times of COVID, D15 Running Club, a community initiative, has not only fostered physical activity but has also served as a beacon of inspiration.

Their journey took a significant turn in mid-2023 when Active Cities Dublin collaborated with them, facilitating their affiliation with Athletics Ireland as a registered Running Club. This affiliation paved the way for their inaugural chipped/timed race, sanctioned by Athletics Ireland. Active Cities Dublin played a crucial role in supporting the event, providing funding to elevate the race to a timed and chipped format.

Revive and Thrive

Fingal County Council, in collaboration with Active Cities Dublin, proudly presents "Revive and Thrive," a transformative Health & Wellbeing initiative. This 8-week back-to-exercise programme, from January to March, has garnered overwhelming enthusiasm from Howth and its neighbouring areas, with all slots filled 90 people starting their journey to living a more active lifestyle.

Featuring 7 diverse classes weekly consisting of exercise classes, Yoga classes and a starting walk taking in the beautiful views Howth has to offer. The program has touched the lives of locals, with heartening stories like individuals in their 70s joining their first structured exercise class. Beann Eadair's generous support has made the club bar a vibrant venue for this initiative, as Howth faces a shortage of suitable spaces. Remarkably, participants are venturing into their local GAA club for the first time, showcasing inclusivity across age groups (30s to 80+) and diverse abilities.

Mulhuddart on the Move / Balbriggan on the move

Mulhuddart and Balbriggan on the Move programmes kicked off at the start of January with over 30 participants joining each group. The "On the Move" programme is partially funded by HSE to encourage participants who reengage in fitness and exercise in a safe and welcoming environment. The programme has seen great success in new members joining.

Multi- Sports Hubs

After the massive success of the Children's Multi Sport Hubs in Balbriggan and Corduff, a new Multi Sports Hub got under way in January in Holywell Community Centre. The 3rd Multi Sports Hub targets children from the Sports Office Primary School Initiatives and adds to the already popular Hubs in Corduff Sports Centre and Flemington CC in Balbriggan.

Many of the children engaging are not part of sports specific clubs but enjoy the multi skills approach and the drop-in nature of the hubs in their communities. It also allows them to try sports that they do not have much exposure to normally with the aim to increase their physical activity participation levels especially at weekends.

Fingal Couch to Parkrun

The Couch to Parkrun (5km) programme is an 8-week virtual training programme that will help participants steadily progress to completing a Parkrun through a walking and jogging interval style training plan. This year's programme launched on 22nd January and has over 150 participants registered. Participants receive weekly training plans, as well as support, tips and advice. They are also welcome to join our private Facebook group for added community support.

Fingal HomeFit Yoga

The Fingal HomeFit Yoga commenced on Tuesday, 16th January. The 6-week online yoga course is aimed at beginners, and we had over 1000 participants registered for the programme. Participants are guided through a 1-hour class each week aimed at introducing them to the benefits of yoga through breath work, yoga postures, and relaxation. The postures or movements are open level with modifications for those working with injuries and tightness to help get the best from the class.

Badminton for Balseskin Direct Provision

An introduction to badminton for adults living in direct provision in partnership with Badminton Ireland started on Tuesday, 23rd January. 25 adults from Balseskin Direct Provision Centre attended the first week of a 6-week programme in Mountview Community Centre. Badminton has been a sport that many have not played before but a great introduction to keeping fit.

Exercise Energise

Seventeen secondary schools enrolled in the Sports Office Exercise: Energise programme for this school year. This is an increase with three new schools now onboard. The programme which targets inactive teenage girls, and has been running for over 10 years, aims to provide participants with opportunities to try out sports activities in a safe fun environment usually during school lunchtime or at an afterschool club. Each school when enrolling appoints a co-ordinator, who are provided with funding support towards purchase of equipment or tutor costs. Activities range from Taekwondo, Volleyball, Basketball, Zumba, Pilates and other various activities chosen by the girls themselves. This year we have included a video competition as an extra incentive. The schools have been invited to Fingal's Multi-Sports Day in the National Sports Campus in March as part of the HerMoves Campaign and Women in Sport Week.

Inclusive Swimming

Inclusive swimming lessons for adults with a disability took are currently taking place Coolmine Leisure Centre and will continue for 4 more weeks. These small classes provided an opportunity for adults with a disability to learn to swim in a quiet environment with a small group allowing for individual instruction to meet each individuals needs. A block of six weeks of lessons is also provided for a local school ASD unit.

Boccia Blitz

The first of our monthly Boccia Blitz's took place in January with over 60 adults taking part. There was a big mix of adults with disabilities as well as older adults with the oldest participant being 86 years of age. All participants enjoyed the blitz and have returned to their weekly groups to continue training for the next blitz.

ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT

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Architectural Conservation Funding 2023
Architectural Conservation Funding 2024

Architectural Conservation Funding 2023

FCC have just completed the renovation of 6 more derelict and vacant properties on Portrane Avenue at St Ita's Campus. The houses, previously Health Service Executive owned and used to house St Ita's hospital workers, have been vacant for up to 20 years, and were in various states of dereliction.

Derelict Property,89 Portrane Ave., St Itas Campus

Renovated 89 Portrane Ave. St. Itas

The houses were in extremely poor condition but being in an Architectural Conservation Area, the decision was made to renovate and conserve rather than demolish and rebuild.

The properties have been conserved very much in line with and in the spirit of how they were built.

Derelict Property 73 Portrane Ave. St Itas

Renovated 73 Portrane Ave. St. Itas

We have recreated the sash windows, preserved, and reinstated all the usable roof tiles where possible, sourcing matching tiles and slates where necessary. The houses were also brought up to modern standards in the course of the works.

Example – Room Before Renovation

Each house was replumbed, rewired and upgraded with modern heating systems and insulation, whilst being sympathetic to the architectural heritage of the properties.
These desirable properties will now be occupied using Fingal County Council lists.

Example: Room After Renovation

Phase 3 of this project comprises the remaining 5 properties, which were subject to extensive fire damage. This will commence in the first quarter of 2024.

Dublin Street, Baldoyle - Upgrade Project

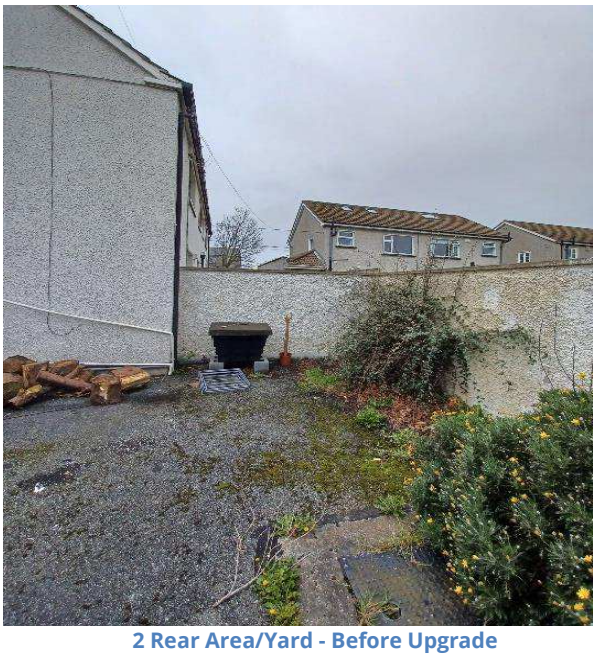
This housing scheme was built circa 1968 and comprises 12 own door one-bedroom flats on 2 levels. Retrofitting works were carried out in 2014 which included external wall insulation.

Dublin St Flats, Baldoyle - Front Area

The surrounding gardens and yard of the scheme were not upgraded at that time.

1 Rear Area/Yard - Before Upgrade

The Architects Department was recently asked to help with improving the area as part of the Housing Estate Management's tenant engagement initiative. This was to include an upgrade of areas to the front and rear of these properties, thus contributing to community engagement efforts to instil a sense of place for the residents themselves. A modest budget of €50k was allocated for the project.



2 Rear Area/Yard - Before Upgrade

The rear area was a tarmacadam hard surface yard in poor condition. Poles for washing lines were the only notable amenity in place.

3 Rear Area - After Upgrade with Seating and Raised Beds

Raised planting beds were added to provide for low maintenance planting. All planted shrubs were evergreen species providing year-round colour and scent. Seating areas have been installed to allow for tenants to have a place to sit in the sunshine. Areas for bin stores and a newly relocated washing line area were also provided.

4 Rear Area - After Upgrade with Seating and Raised Beds

The result of this upgrade is a private and pleasant leisure space for the residents of the block to use.

FINANCE

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Financial Reports – Appendix 2
Contracts Awarded year to date

The tables below outlines key financial statics at the end. Due to work on year end closing the Revenue account and Capital Account will be included in next months CE report

Rates

2024 Rates bills were issued to customers in the last week of January. Overall Commercial Rates collection to the end of January 2024 is running at **3.06%.**

Commercial Rates Collection	
€ Rates Collected	€4.98m
% Rates Collected	3.06%

Development Levy Income

Development levy income collected to the end of November is €32.7m this is c.**85%** of the overall collection for same period in 2022.

Development Levy Income	
Levies Receipted	32.7
Levies Collected as % of 2022	85%

Payroll

Overall payroll spend to the end of November is €76.3m which is c. **97%** of budget year to date.

Payroll	
Salaries & Wages €M	76.3
Percentage of Budget YTD	97%

Procurement

Outlined below is a summary of the overall procurement activity at end of January

No. of contracts awarded (details below) for year to date	14	
Value €m	1.04m	
Procurements ongoing at end of January		
No. of procurements awaiting tender responses	11	(i)
Value €m	110.4m	
No. of procurements under evaluation	34	(ii)
Value €m	114.3m	
No. of procurements at approved	5	(iii)
Value €m	1.5m	

Notes:
(i) Procurements awaiting tender responses – tender responses awaited at end of January.
(ii) Procurements under evaluation – tender responses submitted and being evaluated at end of the January.
(iii) Procurements at approved – Tender responses have been evaluated and approved. Pre- contract award processes ongoing at end of January.

Appendix 1
Number of Contracts Awarded for year to date

Dept	Description of Procurement	Supplier Name	Current Value of Contract (excl. VAT)	Contract Start Date (actual)	Contract End Date (actual)	Actual Duration (months)	Contract Award Date
Operations	Requirement for Road Lining Contract for the Fingal Swords, Balbriggan Areas Including PSCS	MacLochlainn (Roadmarkings) Limited	€ 58,796.60	24/01/2024	31/12/2024	12	31/01/2024
Operations	Disposal of Marine Wrecks located in Balbriggan Harbour	Shanowen Plant Hire Ltd	€ 154,450.00	01/03/2024	30/04/2024	2	29/01/2024
Operations	Supply & Delivery of Macadam to various locations in Fingal	Roadstone Ltd	€ 97,630.00	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	12	29/01/2024
Digital Services	Supply of Broadband to Malahide 9Avoca), Ardgillan House & Ballycoolin Training Centre	Viatel Ireland Ltd	€ 26,160.00	01/03/2024	28/02/2026	24	26/01/2024
EETCD	Tradfest	TASCQ CLG t/a The Temple Bar Company	€ 120,000.00	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	12	25/01/2024
Planning and Strategic Infrastructure	Supply of Pleached Lime Trees and Yew Hedging	Annaveigh Plants Ltd	€ 29,895.00	30/10/2023	29/10/2024	12	19/01/2024
Digital Services	Departmental access to Lawlink	Dye & Durham Ltd	€ 43,944.00	16/01/2024	31/12/2024	12	15/01/2024
Corporate Affairs	Post Collection Service	Print Post Ltd	€ 36,250.00	01/01/2024	31/03/2024	3	11/01/2024
Operations	Resurfacing of Section of Bath Avenue, Malahide	John McQuillan Contracts Ltd	€ 52,957.00	05/02/2024	01/03/2024	3 weeks	11/01/2024
People Services	Occupational Health Services	Dr. Ted Murphy	€ 111,600.00	01/01/2024	31/12/2025	24	02/01/2024
Operations	Provision of Maintenance of Earth Moving Equipment	Equipment Company of Ireland Ltd	€ 32,230.00	01/12/2023	30/11/2025	24	02/01/2024
Planning and Strategic Infrastructure	Provision of Services for Independent Agronomist for the Fingal Coastal Way	Hackett Agricultural Consultants	€ 39,700.00	02/01/2024	31/12/2024	12	02/01/2024
Housing	Inspections on Private Rented Dwellings located in the Admin Area of Fingal County Council	Arthurstown Construction Limited	€ 165,000.00	01/01/2024	31/03/2024	3	01/01/2024
Operations	Provision of Vehicle and Plant Inspection Services	Truck & Trailer works Ireland	€ 79,600.00	01/01/2024	31/12/2025	24	01/01/2024

Appendix 2

Active Travel Investment Grants: Allocations		
Project Code:	Project Name & Funding Allocation 2023	Comments
FCC/19/0005	Schools Streets non SRTS €100,000	Small improvements at schools (not in SRTS programme) which can be delivered through numerous departments.
FCC/20/0004	Bicycle Parking (Covid) €150,000	Contractor is gearing up to complete bike parking stands in various locations across the county. Further work packages are being developed by the team for Swords and Dublin 15 areas. Ongoing liaison with Operations and Parks to agree suitable locations for bike parking.
FCC/21/0001	Snugborough Road – NAC to Ongar €220,000	Gateway 2 Report has been issued to the NTA to gain approval to proceed to preliminary design phase of the project.
FCC/21/0002	Baldoyle to Howth €300,000	Phase One of the project has reached substantial completion.
FCC/21/0006	Clonee to Blanchardstown Shopping Centre €235,000	Data collection for the options stage of the project has been completed i.e. topographical, traffic surveys, tree surveys. This data will feed into development of the options report for the project. A second Draft options report has been submitted by consultant and been reviewed by Active Travel.
FCC/22/0001	Castleknock to Dunsink Lane €185,000	The options report and relevant drawings for Auburn Ave and Dunsinea Lane have been submitted to the NTA in compliance to the Gateway 2-5 Hold Point requirements. A Draft options report has been submitted by consultant for Dunsink Lane and currently been reviewed by Active Travel.
FCC/22/0004	Hartstown/Huntstown/Mountview Rd D1 €100,000	The phase 2b junction designs have been completed by the cycle design office (CDO). These designs are being reviewed by FCC before tendering for construction.
FCC/22/0005	St. Cronan's Ave & Brackenstown Rd €1,387,711	The Project was officially opened in November. The Contractor has completed most of the snags at this stage. The Contractor is due back to site in early 2024 to carry out works on the Murrough Road / Rathbeale Road junction

FCC/22/0006	Rathingle/Rivervalley Rd. Swords €176,000	Design works for phase 2b the modification of the existing roundabout is currently being discussed with the NTA.
FCC/22/0007	Balbriggan Road Mill Street and Drogheda Street €100,000	Active Travel have been working closely with the Our Balbriggan Project Team. The Active Travel Team are working to Procure an Integrated Design Team for Towns & Village Projects. We have recently completed stage 1 of the process and will be commencing with stage 2 in early 2024, to secure an Integrated Design Team by mid 2024.
FCC/22/0009	Permeability Links North County €465,000	Several projects are still being identified and assessed via multi criteria analysis. We are also in ongoing discussions with Operations to incorporate other works in order to get best value for money when we go to delivery of these works. Active Travel are progressing with some of these projects and tenders are currently out to the market to secure a works contractor to complete some of these works on the ground.
FCC/22/0010	R132 Ministers Rd to Blakes Cross + Kilhedge Lane €300,000	The Contractor commenced on site during September 2023. The majority of the main civil works and junction upgrades are now complete including approximately 90% of the surfacing works.
FCC/22/0011	Skerries – Harbour Road (footpath build outs) €905,000	Engineering consultants have finalised concept designs and options report. The proposed project has been lodged with the Planning Authority for Pre-Planning consent. The outcome of this will establish the governance and planning route for the project. The decision on this is expected in early 2024.
FCC/22/0012	Seatown Roundabout to Estuary Rd (Swords to Malahide) €140,000	Engineering consulting are finalising the Non-Statutory Public Consultation Report is due to be released in early January. Works to complete the screening reports and detailed drawings are well underway and it is anticipated to go to the market for a works contractor in Q1 2024
FCC/22/0014	Balbriggan – Coney Hill from Devlin Bridge to Bremore Cottages €140,000	Consultant is finalising concept drawings and options report which is expected to be submitted to the project team.

FCC/22/0015	Rush South Beach (Bawn Rd across carpark and out to South Shore. €500,000	We are continuing engagement with Property Section about acquisition of lands in this area. Works are also ongoing to look at options in this area that will serve not only this project but that will benefit the Fingal Coastal way route options. further discussions with landowner in early January.
FCC/22/0016	New Street Public Realm Project €583,899	The Chief Executive's report is now being prepared and it is anticipated that this will be presented to the meeting of the County Council in January 2024.
FCC/22/0018	Data collection for Active Travel Projects €60,000	Traffic, air, noise etc
FCC/22/0019	Skerries Active Travel Plan €655,000	Tender competition is completed for Stage 1 of the process. Stage 2 to commence early 2024.
FCC/22/0020	Balrothery Active Travel Review €282,500	The design Consultant is in the process of information gathering and have presented their initial findings to the Active Travel team. The consultant will conduct data collection and initial surveys in Q1, 2024.
FCC/22/0021	Seamount Heights to Old Golf Links Park €300,000	A brief, and tender documents are currently being prepared by the Active Travel Unit to progress this project from the design phases through to completion as soon as possible. The design will incorporate feedback from internal FCC stakeholders and the local Resident's Association.
FCC/22/0022	Broomfield to Paddy's Hill via Naomh Mearnog GAA €350,000	The design brief for 'Concept Development and Options Selection' has been finalised for this connectivity project. Internal consultation with other FCC departments has taken place. The remaining tender documents are being finalised by the Active Travel Unit.
FCC/22/0026	Fingal County Council Active Travel Office – Staff Costs €1,100,000	
FCC/22/0028	FCC Castleknock to Blanchardstown via Farmleigh €90,000	Stage 2 of the tendering process complete and tender assessment has taken place. Contract documents to be signed in coming weeks.

FCC/22/0030	Station Road Portmarnock Footpaths and Cycleway €150,000	Works have reached substantial completion.
FCC/ 23/XXX	Scoil an Duinninigh to Waterside footpath and cycleway €220,000	Planning permission has been granted for the school and the Department of Education is to engage with Fingal County Council in relation to pedestrian access as a condition of the granted Planning Permission. In the interim, a footpath, dropped kerbs with tactile paving have been provided on the route to/from the school and the Feltrim Road.
FCC/ 23/XXX	Feltrim Road cycle infrastructure €120,000	A design brief has been completed to bring this project from the 'Concept Development and Options Stage' to completion. The remaining tender documents are substantially complete and are under review. It is expected that the works will go to tender for a design consultant early in Q1, 2024.
FCC/ 23/XXX	Active Travel Pathfinder – Swords to Airport quick build €200,000	Project team have engaged an Integrated Design Team to work on the project. Preferred Options report has been completed and is due for discussion and consultation with the Statutory stakeholder in early January.
FCC/23/XXX	Donabate to Portrane (R126) - Distributor Road to Portrane Avenue €40,000	Consultant is finalising concept drawings and options report. Discussion and negotiations ongoing with Property Section and landowners to acquire lands where required.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Scoil Mhuire & Iosef, Sinsear – Bayside Senior National School €200,000	Works are now completed at the school site. The contractor has carried out minor snagging and maintenance on rain gardens. The Stage 3 Road Safety Audit has been completed by an independent auditor. It is anticipated that the Belisha beacons at the zebra crossing will be connected in Q1, 2024.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Scoil Ghrainne CNS €200,000	Detailed design nearing completion to enable procurement of works contractor. Contract documents are being finalised to engage a contractor for the works.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Bayside Junior School €200,000	Works are now completed at the school site. The contractor has carried out minor snagging and maintenance on rain gardens. The Stage 3 Road Safety Audit has been completed by an independent auditor. It is anticipated that the Belisha beacons at the zebra crossing will be connected in Q1, 2024.

FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Scoil Choilm CNS €200,000	Installation of flexible bollards on Porterstown Rd. outside the school entrance is complete. Detailed design nearing completion to enable procurement of works contractor. Contract documents are being finalised to engage a contractor for the works.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Rush & Lusk ETNS €200,000	Construction work is now complete and final snagging works has been completed.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Pope John Paul II NS, Malahide €200,000	Detailed Design is nearing completion for the Tranche 2 schools (4 no.), including Pope John Paul II NS. It is envisaged that this work package will go to construction in Q1 2024, and Pope John Paul II NS is currently scheduled to be the final Safe Routes to School scheme implemented in this package. Contract documents are being finalised to engage a contractor for the works.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Castaheany ETNS €200,000	Works have been substantially completed by contractor. Minor snag works ongoing.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – St. Benedict's NS €200,000	Works have been substantially completed by contractor. Minor snag works ongoing.
FCC/23/XXX	SRTS (R1) – Ladyswell National School €200,000	Detailed design nearing completion to enable procurement of works contractor. Contract documents are being finalised to engage a contractor for the works.

Appendix 3
Housing Delivery Construction Programme
Schemes on Site

Area Committee	Provider	Funding Stream	Site Name	No. Units	Status Detail	On-Site Date	Handover (estimated)
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Bowden Court (Outlands), Swords 53°27'52.7"N 6°14'04.1"W - Google Maps	**11** 4 x 1Bed 4 x 2 Bed 3 x 3 Bed	On-Site	Q4 2022	Q3 2024
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	Tuath Housing	Social - Elderly	Kilhedge Lane, Lusk 53°31'24.4"N 6°10'30.3"W - Google Maps	**31** 13 x 1 Bed 18 x 2 Bed	On-Site	Q1 2023	Q1 2024
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Ballough Place (Former Leonards Garage), Lusk https://goo.gl/maps/8u6BiRWzuLSTtmjk8	**10** 9 x 2 Bed 1 x 1 Bed	On-Site	Q1 2023	Q3 2024
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Monastery Court (Katies Hunts), Church Road, Lusk https://goo.gl/maps/vqRAVUw8ZqhM75w66	**5** 5 x 2 Bed	On-Site	Q1 2023	Q2 2024
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Mixed Tenure	Hayestown, Rush 53°31'24.1"N 6°06'42.1"W - Google Maps	**62** 17 x 2 Bed 45 x 3 Bed	On-Site	Q2 2023	Q3 2024
Balbriggan/Rush - Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	St. Ita's, Portrane Portrane Ave - Google Maps	**11** Restoration of existing cottages.	On-Site	Q4 2022	Q3 2024
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	Glenveagh Living Ltd	Mixed Tenure	Balmoston Ph1., Donabate 53°29'21.2"N 6°07'58.1"W	**172** 432 units, of which 20% are social and 20% affordable	On-Site	Q3 2023	Q2 2025
Blanchardstown/Mulhuddart/Castleknock/Ongar	FCC	Mixed Tenure	Church Fields 3A 53°24'44.7"N 6°23'39.0"W - Google	**300** 27 x 1 Bed 118 x 2 Bed 136 x 3 Bed 19 x 4 Bed	Sod-turning ceremony 2nd February 2024.	Q4 2023	Q3 2025

Appendix 3- continued
Schemes with Planning Approval and at Tender stage

Area Committee	Provider	Funding Stream	Site Name	No. Units	Status Detail	On-Site Date	Handover (estimated)
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social - Elderly	North Street, Swords 53°27'38.6"N 6°13'06.7"W - Google Maps	**13** 6 x 1 Bed 7 x 2 Bed	Demolition contractor on site. Contractor to be appointed in Q2 2024.	Q4 2023	Q3 2025
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk /Swords	FCC	Social -	Seatown Swords 53°27'35.4"N 6°13'04.7"W Google Maps	**36** 36 x 2 Bed	Design ongoing, Tender package to be completed.	Q1 2024	Q3 2025
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	North and East Housing Association	Social – Elderly	Garristown 53°34'03.7"N 6°22'42.1"W - Google Maps	**6** 3 x 2-bed 3 x 1-bed	Planning granted.	Q4 2023	Q4 2024
Blanchardstown/Mulhuddart/Castleknock/Ongar	FCC	Social – Elderly TBC	Junction of Blakestown Road and Huntstown Way, Dublin 15 53.399869, -6.401776 Google Maps	**30** 16 x 1 Bed 14 x 2 Bed	Conveyancing completed with planning permission.	Q2 2024	TBC
Howth/Malahide	FCC	TBC	Tuckets Lane 53.385248, -6.066128 Google Maps	**8** 4x 1 Bed 4x 2 Bed	Boundary issues being resolved.	TBC	TBC

Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Holywell, Swords 53°26'48.1"N 6°12'42.8"W	**57** 20 x 1- bed 29 x 2-bed 8 x 3-bed	S179a planning process complete.	Q2 2024	Q4 2025
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart/ Castleknock/ Ongar	FCC	Mixed Tenure	Church Fields 3B 53°24'44.7"N 6°23'39.0"W - Google Maps	**217**	ABP approved planning Q4 2023.	Q1 2025	Q2 2026
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart/Castleknock/ Ongar	FCC	Mixed Tenure	Mayeston, Dublin 11 53°24'28.4"N 6°17'02.1"W - Google Maps	**119** 39 x 1 Bed 68 x 2 Bed 12 x 3 Bed	S179a planning process underway.	Q2 2024	Q4 2025
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Mourne View, Skerries. 53.580404, -6.122225	**14** 11x2Bed 3x3Bed 1x4Bed	S179a planning process underway.	TBC	Q4 2025

Appendix 3- continued
Schemes at the Pre-Planning Stage

Area Committee	Provider	Funding Stream	Site Name	No. Units	Status Detail	On-Site Date	Handover (estimated)
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Remount, Lusk 53.521033026946974, -6.161600488074793	**18** 2 x 1 Bed 11 x 2 Bed 5 x 3 Bed	Will go through the S179a planning process.	TBC	Q3 2025
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Mixed Tenure	New Road, Donabate 53°29'02.6"N 6°08'27.5"W	**160** All Houses	At pre-planning stage.	TBC	TBC
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	TBC	O' Dwyers, Balbriggan. https://maps.app.goo.gl/inSEC4Qq3QSBHQHp8	**80-120**	Surveys progressing.	TBC	TBC
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Woodside, Swords. 53.453901, -6.210574 Google Maps	**34**	Design team have been appointed.	TBC	TBC
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	TBC	Mooretown Phase 1, Swords. https://maps.app.goo.gl/R8eAG1aoLXh1nL2J9	**200**	Design Masterplan to be completed.	Q1 2025	Q1 2026

Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Social	Kenure, Rush. 53.532278, -6.102176 Google Maps	**32** 10x1Bed 10x2Bed 12x3Bed	Surveys progressing.	TBC	TBC
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart/ Castleknock/ Ongar	FCC	Social	Fortlawn, Dublin 15	**3**		TBC	TBC
Howth/Malahide	FCC	Social	Fingerpost, Malahide	**4**	Design stage.	TBC	Q4 2026
Balbriggan/Rush-Lusk/Swords	FCC	Mixed Tenure	Balmoston Ph2, Donabate 53°29'21.2"N 6°07'58.1"W	**172**	At pre-planning stage.	TBC	TBC

*The above-estimated timelines are indicative and subject to a successful planning and procurement process.

Appendix 3- continued

Long Term Leasing

Area Committee	Lessor	Funding Stream	Site Name	No. Units	Status Detail	Handover (estimated)
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart/Castleknock/Ongar	Glenveagh Homes	Enhanced Leasing	Balroy House	**82**	On-site	Q1 2024

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 32

CONFERENCE REPORT

No Report

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 33

CORRESPONDENCE

Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh

Limerick City
& County Council

Seirbhísí Corparáideacha,
Comhairle Cathrach agus Contae Luimnigh,
Ceanncheathrú Chorparáideach,
Cé na gCeannaithe,
Luimneach

Corporate Services,
Limerick City and County Council,
Corporate Headquarters,
Merchants Quay,
Limerick

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t: +353 (0) 61 557150
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12th December, 2023.

To: EACH LOCAL AUTHORITY

A Chara,

I write to inform you that at the November Meeting of Limerick City and County Council, the following resolution was adopted and it was agreed to circulate it to all Local Authorities for support:

> **"That, Limerick City and County Council write to the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, Mr. Eamon Ryan, TD, asking when the wind energy development guidelines will be revised and updated."**

Is mise le meas,

Laura Flannery,
Meetings Administrator.

Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh

Limerick City
& County Council

Seirbhísí Corparáideacha,
Comhairle Cathrach agus Contae Luimnigh,
Ceanncheathrú Chorparáideach,
Cé na gCeannaithe,
Luimneach

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TO / EACH LOCAL AUTHORITY JOINT POLICING COMMITTEE

18th December, 2023.

A Chara,

At Meeting of Limerick Joint Policing Committee held on 8th December, 2023, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed :

"That this Joint Policing Committee write to the Commissioner to state our opposition to proposals to disband dedicated community policing and that we ask for the retention of these units and circulate this motion to all local authority Joint Policing Committees".

Is mise le meas,

MARK LEAHY
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
CORPORATE SERVICES, GOVERNANCE & CUSTOMER SERVICES
TEL. 061 556158
E MAIL : mark.leahy@limerick.ie

Comhairle Chontae Uíbh Fhailí
Offaly County Council

Áras an Chontae, Bóthar Charleville,
An Tulach Mhór, Contae Uíbh Fhailí, R35 F893

Áras an Chontae, Charleville Road,
Tullamore, Co. Offaly, R35 F893

T. 057 934 6800 | F. 057 934 6868
E. customerservices@offalycoco.ie

offaly.ie

Mr. Eamon Ryan T.D.
Minister for the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
Government Buildings
29-31 Adelaide Road
Dublin 2
D02X285

20th December 2023

RE: Offaly County Council

Dear Minister

At the December meeting of Offaly County Council, the members resolved, that in light of the fact that 12% of the land in Co Offaly is under the ownership of semi state companies such as Bord na Móna, they call on the government to ensure that State Lands where renewable energy projects have been developed cannot be sold.

They further requested that any state lands to be considered for sale must receive the approval of the Government.

The members would welcome your comments on this resolution.

Yours sincerely

Mr. Gerard Bruton
Meeting Administrator

Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo
Mayo County Council

A: Áras an Chontae, Caisleán an Bharraigh, Contae Mhaigh Eo, F23 WF90
T: 094 9064000 F: 094 9023937
W: www.mayo.ie

Ár dTag./ Our Ref.
Do Thag./ Your Ref.

16th January 2024

To: All Councils

Dear Meetings Administrator,

Below please find resolution passed by the Members of Mayo County Council at the Monthly Meeting held 15th January 2024, I would be grateful if you would circulate to Members.

The Elected Members of Mayo County Council at their monthly meeting of Monday January 15th 2024, suspended standing orders and resolved:

"That all co-operation ceases immediately, between the staff of Mayo County Council and Department of children, equality disability integration and youth, until such time as an agreed strategy is put in place to properly co-ordinate the provision of additional services for the communities' hosting refugees and international protection applicants. Services should include medical, policing, accommodation, housing, education, transport, training etc..... and that the delivery dates are set down for the roll out of these services.
This strategy should also reflect equality on the numbers of refugees across all national constituencies.

That Mayo County Council requests the Irish Government to revoke the European Union (Planning and Development) (Displaced Persons from Ukraine Temporary Protection) Regulations 2022

That Mayo County Council encourages government to utilise lands where planning permission has been granted but no works have taken place to erect modular or prefabricated housing for the accommodation needs of refugees fleeing wars and Irish people requiring affordable accommodation.

That Mayo County Council requests the Irish Government to immediately cease leasing any property that is intended to be used in the future as tourist accommodation for the accommodation needs of refugees, asylum seekers or people seeking temporary protection.

Any contracts issued where residency has not been taken up to date that the contracts are paused until the strategy is agreed.

Áras an Chontae, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland, F23 WF90

That this motion is circulated to An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar, Micheál Martin, Tánaiste, Helen Mc Entee, Minister for Justice, Roderic O Gorman, Minister for Children, Equality Disability, integration and Youth, all local Oireachtas members and Councillors in all other Local Authorities."

I would be grateful if you would acknowledge receipt of this correspondence to councilmeetingsadmin@mayococo.ie

Yours sincerely

Martina Hughes
Meetings Administrator
Mayo County Council

COMHAIRLE CONTAE
CHEATHARLACH

CARLOW COUNTY COUNCIL

Oifigí an Chontae,
Bóthar Átha Í,
Ceatharlach, R93E7R7

County Buildings,
Athy Road,
Carlow, R93E7R7

T: 059 9170300
E: See carlow.ie/contact-us
W: carlow.ie

22nd January 2024

Dear Meeting Administrator,

At the January meeting of the Council the members passed the following motion and agreed to circulate it to all Councils.

"That Carlow County Council affirms the great work done by sports clubs throughout the country and acknowledges the lack of funding opportunities for sports clubs in non-clár areas in terms of bringing their carparks up to a good standard in terms of drainage, surfacing and Health & Safety compliance. We call on central government to provide such funding opportunities by either expansion of current schemes such as LIS or a new funding scheme."

Yours Sincerely,

Eamonn Brophy,
Senior Executive Officer,
Corporate Services / Human Resources Department,

COMHAIRLE CONTAE SHLIGIGH
ÁRAS CONTAE COIS ABHAINN SLIGEACH

SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY HALL RIVERSIDE SLIGO

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F: +353 71 914 1119 W: www.sligococo.ie

Our Ref: 01/2024-35

30th January 2024

To/ **Each Local Authority**

At the Ordinary meeting Sligo County Council held on Monday, 15th January 2024, the Members agreed the following resolution:

"That this local authority calls on the Government to take a serious stance and introduce effective laws to prosecute those who wilfully break the law on bicycles, electric bicycles and electric scooters. A copy of this motion to be sent to every local authority within the State".

Yours sincerely,

Sinéad Branley
Meetings Administrator

c.c. Office of An Taoiseach
Minister for Transport

Corporate Services Section
Sligo County Council,
County Hall
Riverside,
Sligo F91 Y763
Tel: 0719111111 (Switchboard)
0719111024 (Direct line)
e-mail: meetings@sligococo.ie

Comhairle Contae
Loch Garman

Wexford County Council

County Secretary

MD/ZP

24th January, 2024

Memo to All Local Authorities

To Whom It May Concern

At the January Meeting of Wexford County Council the Members passed the following motion:

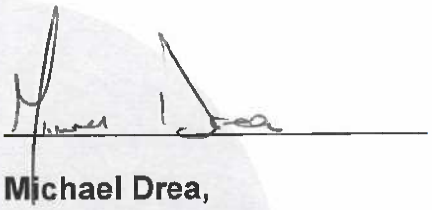
"This council notes that both the Taoiseach and the Tánaiste have suggested that Israel is committing war crimes in Gaza. Over 10,000 children have been killed in what Minister Simon Harris, has described as "a war on children."
Leo Varadkar has stated that the failure of Israel to observe humanitarian law 'can't be inconsequential'
War crimes also continue in the Occupied West Bank associated with settlements that are illegal under International Law. We note that hundreds of civilians have also been killed there (where Hamas doesn't exist), and a school funded by Irish money was demolished recently.
As an Irish local authority we acknowledge that we can no longer stand by as complacent witnesses to ongoing war crimes and constant breaches of International law.
There must be consequences and Ireland is best placed to lead the way, just as we did with Apartheid South Africa.
This council is requesting that Ireland should also exercise our right as a state party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to refer the actions in Palestine and Israel to the Prosecutor of the court for the purpose of requesting an investigation into any acts of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide that have occurred in Gaza over recent months.
We further support the growing call to invoke the Genocide Convention.
That Wexford County Council re-echoes the call of Dublin Local Authorities in formally supporting the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement (BDS) against apartheid Israel, as a peaceful campaign for change.
We therefore call for the enactment of the Control of Economic Activity (Occupied Territories) Bill 2018 and the Illegal Israeli Settlements Divestment Bill 2023 as a matter of urgency.

We request that this motion be circulated to all local authorities."

Comhairle Contae Loch Garman
Wexford County Council
An Charraig Leathan, Loch Garman
Carrickleath, Wexford Y35 WY93
053 919 6000 | customerservice@wexfordcoco.ie
www.wexfordcoco.ie | www.twitter.com/wexfordcoco

I would appreciate if you could note the view of the Members and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,



Michael Drea,
County Secretary
e-mail: **michael.drea@wexfordcoco.ie**
Phone: **053 9196260**

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 34

DEPARTMENTAL/MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Fingal County Council. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you are satisfied of the email's authenticity.

Our Ref: TTAS-MO-08611-2023

Dear Ms. Dempsey,

On behalf of the Minister for Transport, Eamon Ryan, T.D., I wish to thank you for your email regarding hospital access by public transport. A further reply will issue to you as soon as possible.

With best wishes,

Amanda Corley
Private Secretary to Minister Ryan
The Minister is a Designated Public Official under the Regulation of Lobbying Act, 2015 (details available on www.lobbying.ie)

An Roinn Iompair
Department of Transport
LÃ¡na Liosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60
Leeson Lane, Dublin, D02 TR60
www.gov.ie/transport

Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

23 January 2024

A/Senior Executive Officer
Nikki Halleran
Fingal County Council
County Hall
Main Street
Swords
Co Dublin
K67 X8Y2

Reference Number: DOT-TV-13251-2023

Dear Ms Halleran,

Thank you for recent correspondence regarding the Moore Street area.

Various 1916 relatives' groups were represented on the Moore Street Advisory Group to the Minister and produced 3 reports to the Minister over several years. That phase of consultation is now complete, and plans are well underway to refurbish the national monument at 14 – 17 Moore Street (which is in State ownership) in order that it can be presented to the public.

Collectively, 14-17 represent the most significant, original, complete, discrete, and continuous section of substantially intact pre-1916 buildings on the street. Most of the other buildings on Moore Street have been altered extensively since 1916 and retain little if any of the character of this time. In light of this, the substantially intact structures at Nos. 14 to 17 take on a greater significance and the importance of their protection becomes more evident and relevant.

The wider area around the monument is mostly in the ownership of a private developer which has had extensive engagement with the Advisory Group to come up with plans that are appropriately respectful of the history of the area.

I understand that a compulsory purchase order for the site surrounding the national monument was considered by the Moore Street Advisory Group and they were of the view that this would open significant legal challenges thus leaving the area in its current state of dereliction and would contribute to further decline for many years to come.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Varadkar, T.D.
Taoiseach

Tithe an Rialtais, Sráid Mhuirfean Uachtarach, Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 R583
Government Buildings, Merrion Street Upper, Dublin 2, D02 R583
T +353 1 619 4000 | E: taoiseach@taoiseach.gov.ie
www.gov.ie/taoiseach

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 41

AGE APPROPRIATE RECREATIONAL AND HANG-OUT SPACE FOR TEENAGERS –THE SPACE FOR PLAY

Motion: Councillor P. Mulville

"That the Chief Executive report on plans to provide age appropriate recreational and hang-out space for teenagers, as set out in Keeping it Green, An Open Space Strategy for Fingal and The Space for Play - A Play Policy for Fingal, to be done in close consultation and dialogue with young people, also given the recently completed county wide audit of play facilities."

Report:

The "Space for Play – A Play Policy for Fingal" policy adopted by Fingal County Council recognises that there is a requirement for the provision of recreational space for teenagers and seeks to guide the provision, development and enhancement of opportunities for play for children up to the age of 17. The play policy acknowledges that it is important to provide inclusive play spaces where older children and teenagers can "hang-out" and feel welcome to do so. The requirements of this age group in terms of public space are different to those of under 12's. Spaces, where they can congregate and socialise with their friends, connect to wi-fi and claim ownership of the space, are especially important.

Ball games areas and wheel parks are the most common forms of teenage provision. The provision of bespoke seating around the edge of such areas however creates a varied and valuable social space for everyone to use. 'Hangout' shelters are another example of social spaces that can be provided for teenagers. These work best when sensitively located close to other facilities

rather than being placed in isolated or exposed positions. Engaging with teenagers in designing such areas will improve the success of the facility. Considerate design and quality materials communicate to young people that they are valued. Under the adopted policy, these types of facilities may be provided in Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs), Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs) and Destination Playgrounds located respectively in Local Parks (2-20Hectares in size), Urban Neighbourhood Parks (20-50 Hectares in size) and Regional Parks (> 50 Hectares in size). These requirements for teenage friendly facilities are being progressed through the Planning & Development Management process and retrospectively on a priority basis in line with the recently completed county wide audit of play facilities and the currently ongoing and related audit of sports facilities in Fingal.

Source of Report

Matthew McAleese, Director of Services, Planning and Strategic Infrastructure Department

COMHAIRLE CONTAE FHINE GALL
FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY 12th FEBRUARY 2024

ITEM NO. 42

INSTALLATION OF SALT/GRIT BINS WITHIN HOUSING ESTATES

Motion: Councillor T. Leddy

"That this Council introduces a County wide policy of installing salt/grit bins within housing estates so that volunteers and Council workers could work together to ensure that footpaths are gritted during cold snaps."

Report:

The Operations Department published a tender in November 2023 for the supply and delivery of community salt bins for the Administrative Area of Fingal County Council. The tender was awarded in December 2023, and the successful contractor has been notified.

The Operations Department is currently awaiting final contract documentation from the successful tenderer, and once received, will proceed with advertising the scheme to Fingal community groups and resident associations throughout the County.

An application form and information will be published on the Council website which will allow Residents' Associations and other community groups to apply for a salt bin. There will be 2 sizes of bins available - 200L and 500L (costs to be detailed upon advertisement).

The bins will include an initial fill of salt and delivery to the specified location. Once the bin is delivered, the applicant group will be responsible for its maintenance and any future salt refills required.

As soon as the scheme goes live, the application form and associated information will be published on the Fingal website and across Council social media platforms.

Source of Report
Mary T. Daly, Director of Operations

: