



**ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT FOR THE
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

OF THE

**DRAFT KENMARE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
LOCAL AREA PLAN
2023-2029**

Planning Policy Unit
Kerry County Council
County Buildings
Rathass
Tralee
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Chapter 1 Introduction

A draft Local Area Plan (LAP) is being prepared for the Kenmare Municipal District in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. The purpose of the plan is to set out a comprehensive local planning framework with clear policies and objectives including land use zoning in the interests of the common good.

The Kenmare Municipal District covers a significant geographical area of the County.

The area and main settlements of the LAP are highlighted in Table 1 and Figure 1 below. The regional towns are Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin while Sneem and Waterville occupy important roles as district towns for the area as identified in the settlement hierarchy of the Kerry County Development Plan (KCDP) 2022-2028. The regional towns are significantly larger than the other settlements in the M.D. area. The Gaeltacht area of Uíbh Ráthach is also situated in the Kenmare M.D.

The LAP includes the following main settlements:

Settlement Status	Settlement
Regional Town	Cahersiveen, Kenmare, Killorglin
District Town	Sneem, Waterville
Villages	Baile an Sceilg, Beaufort, Chapelstown, Dún Géagáin, Glenbeigh, Kilgarvan, Knightstown, Portmagee
Small Village Settlements	An Chillín Liath, An Gleann, Bonane, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Cromane, Glencar, Kells, Kilgobnet, Lauragh, Tahilla, Templeoe and Tuosist.

Table 1 Main settlements of Kenmare MD LAP.

The LAP when adopted will replace previously adopted Local Area Plans for the area including the West Iveragh LAP 2019-2025. The context of the Kenmare MD LAP within the broader planning framework is discussed in further detail in Section 2 of this report.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic and effective process for ensuring that environmental issues are taken into account at every stage in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and review of plans, programmes and strategies. It is a process of evaluating the environmental consequences of a proposed policy, plan or programme (P/P). **As noted, in this report the “plan” being screened is the Kenmare MD LAP.**

Pursuant to Article 14(B) of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI 436 2004), as amended in Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 201 of 2011) and Article 9(1) of the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (SI 435/2004), as amended in Regulation 2011, (S.I. No. 200 of

The MD LAPs role is therefore to provide guidance as to how development can be achieved, what new developments are needed, where public and private resource inputs are required and guidance for development proposed in the plan area. In providing this statutory framework for the future growth, development and improvement of the MD area, the LAP must be consistent with the policies and objectives of the KCDP 2022-2028 including the Core strategy/settlement strategy as outlined in Chapter 3 of the KCDP. Other objectives to be included in the LAP will relate to the protection of specific natural and cultural heritage, protection of water quality, fisheries and other local quality of life provisions. However, several of these objectives are already addressed in the KCDP 2022-2028. Higher hierarchical policies, objectives and development management standards still apply to the MD area.

The MD plan is divided in two volumes. Volume 1 includes the main policy material - a written statement and relevant illustrative material including maps, diagrams and plans. The written statement has three sections. Section 1, outlines the local area plan, explains the background to the plan and core principles that have contributed to its preparation. Section 2 of the MD plan is the Local Area Strategy i.e. the overall strategic vision and development strategy for the MD as a whole. Various themes are set out including, population, sustainable communities, economic development and connectivity for the settlements. Section 3 introduces the overall development principles for the MD settlements. Volume 2 contains various environmental assessments relating to the SEA, AA and SFRA of the plan. There are six appendices to the LAP, which includes the settlement capacity audit and the climate action audit.

Chapter 3 Methodology for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Kenmare MD LAP

The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Kenmare MD LAP reflects the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of plans and programmes is required by European Directive 2001/42/EC *on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes (P/P) on the environment* (commonly known as the *SEA Directive*). For a specific range of land-use plans, this Directive is transposed into Irish law by Statutory Instrument (S.I.) No. 436 of 2004 (the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004), as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011). Hereafter these are referred to as the 'SEA Planning Regulations'.

Based on the requirements of legislation and guidance the SEA is carried out in a series of stages. The SEA is also informed by an assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The integration process is outlined below.

The first stage in the SEA process was scoping - subsequently outlined in a SEA Scoping Report drafted in June 2022. The report was sent to statutory and non-

statutory consultees. The findings and comments received as part of the scoping process were included and are addressed in this ER.

The aim of this SEA ER is to now identify the likely significant effects on the environment as a result of implementing the Kenmare MD LAP, develop mitigation measures to reduce/remedy these impacts if required and identify monitoring procedures to monitor the impacts of the Plan. The Environmental Report is being made available at the same time as the draft MD LAP and consultation is taking place with the relevant authorities and the public prior to the documents being adopted.

Information in this ER is divided as follows:

Information to be included in an Environmental Report as defined in Schedule 2B of SI 436 of 2004	Relevant Chapter in this Environment Report
<i>(a) an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans</i>	Chapter 11
<i>(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan</i>	Chapter 5
<i>(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected</i>	Chapter 5
<i>(d) 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;</i>	Chapter 5
<i>(e) 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;</i>	Chapter 6
<i>(f) 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</i>	Chapter 7
<i>(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;</i>	Chapter 8
<i>(h) 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</i>	Chapter 4
<i>(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan</i>	Chapter 9
<i>(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided</i>	Non-technical

Information to be included in an Environmental Report as defined in Schedule 2B of SI 436 of 2004	Relevant Chapter in this Environment Report
<i>under the above headings.</i>	summary.

Chapter 4 Alternative Development Scenarios

The development and assessment of alternatives is a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Alternatives must be realistic, reasonable, viable and implementable. In the context of this plan, the alternative scenarios to be considered are limited by the hierarchical policies/objectives. Scenarios can only relate to alternatives within the settlements which are allocated population growth as per the *Core Strategy* as previously assessed as part of the KCDP 2022-2028. Other limits on alternative options are outlined. Four alternatives are subsequently considered.

To assess the likely significant impacts of each alternative on the environment, a matrix is used. The matrix assesses the alternatives against the established environmental objectives outlined in Chapter 6. Further to the assessment process Alternative 3 is deemed the preferred option. This option seeks to utilise opportunity sites through master planning to drive development in Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as the regional towns in the MD plan area whilst phasing residential development in the settlements identified for population growth in the *Core Strategy* of the KCDP 2022-2028.

Chapter 5 State of the Environment-Existing Environmental Baseline in the Kenmare MD Area.

This chapter includes an overview of the baseline environment of the MD area. As required, this includes a description of the state of the environment at present; discussion of the key problems/ issues currently being faced in the area; and a description of the expected evolution of the environment should the plan not be implemented, i.e. in the absence of the plan. A brief description of the geographical setting of the plan area is included in Section 1.6 of this document. Key demographics for the MD are outlined in figure 2-2.

The key environmental baseline data for the LAP area is under the parameters outlined in Schedule 2B (f) of SI No 436/2004. They are:

- population/human health,
- biodiversity (flora, fauna),
- geology/soils,
- hydrology/hydrogeology,
- air quality/
- climatic factors,
- material assets
- cultural assets (architecture, archaeology),
- landscape, and
- the interrelationship between the above factors

Chapter 6 Proposed Environmental Objectives, Targets and Indicators for the Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEA uses a combination of objectives, targets and indicators to describe and monitor change and predict impacts of proposed plans and programmes on the environment. Objectives and targets set aims and thresholds that should be considered when assessing the impact of proposed plans on the environment. The final determination of a potential set of indicators for this SEA was subject to review further to the SEA scoping with statutory consultees undertaken in June 2022 and was determined by the availability of existing data, relevance, monitoring programmes and the scale of application. They are summarised below in Table 1.

Chapter 7 Likely Significant effects on the Environment from the Kenmare Municipal District Local Area Plan

This section gives an overview of the assessment of the implementation of the preferred alternative outlined in Chapter 4 for the Kenmare MD LAP for possible likely significant effects on the environment. The environment is defined as per the topics listed in the SEA Planning Regulations and as outlined in Chapter 5. The assessment of the plan for likely significant effects is undertaken by assessing sections of MD LAP against the EPOs presented in Chapter 6. It includes a detailed assessment of the individual objectives contained in the plan including zonings proposed. By evaluating the detailed objectives, the likely significant effects of implementing the Kenmare MD LAP are identified and allows for mitigation measures to be incorporated to avoid, reduce, repair or compensate. Mitigations measures are discussed in more detailed in Chapter 8.

Potential *environmental effects* are classed as being:

Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
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In assessing the likely significant effects of the Kenmare MD Plan the full range of effects as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive are considered. The screening of the objectives proposed in the Kenmare MD plan are provided in Appendix 2. Those deemed likely to have a significant effect on the environment are specifically addressed in this Chapter. In addition to the objectives, zonings and associated Opportunity sites proposed within the MD plan are screened for possible significant effects.

It should be noted that throughout the draft Kenmare MD LAP 2023-2029 the term “Sustainable” is used widely. Sustainable is defined as *that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*. The conservation of species and habitats in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive is considered to be an important component of sustainable strategies, policies and objectives. Similarly, where the term ‘at appropriate locations’ is used within the Kenmare

MD LAP, the protection of the Natura 2000 networks (European Sites) ecological integrity inherently applies. In addition, where development is proposed or encouraged the caveat 'subject to environmental assessment' has been widely used to ensure the protection of the environment.

The objectives and policy statements of the draft plan had already included the above terms or similar type text when initially phrased by the planning team. A full list of objectives screened for this SEA is provided in Appendix 2.

A small number of objectives in the plan were highlighted for alteration by the SEA to ensure no significant effects on the environment from the implementation of the plan. In addition, certain objectives in Appendix 2 do show an "potential conflict with EPOs" for several parameters. The mitigation provided and/or integrated into the plan in these instances is discussed in more detail in Chapter 8.

In relation to zoning maps, this has been done to align with the new Core Strategy in the County Plan. Housing allocation has been set out in the County Plan and the LAP has provided residential zoning where appropriate to do so, mainly reflecting the new Core Strategy now provided in the KCDP 2022-2028. More details and an assessment of same are provided in Chapter 7.

Chapter 8 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures for individual objectives is provided in this chapter, the recommendations contained within this ER have been incorporated into the published Draft Kenmare MDLAP.

In relation to mitigation, it should be noted that certain terminology has been already integrated into the plan to ensure protection of the environment. *Sustainable/Sustainable development* and/or the term *sustainability* imply adherence to the principles of protection of the environment further to the SEA/AA/SFRA processes. In addition, *at appropriate locations* and *subject to environmental assessment* are integrated into both objectives and/or policies that promote development. The terms, although not repeated in each objective, are nonetheless implicit. The principles of *sustainable development* underpin the LAP and this is prefaced at the start of the document, specifically in Section 1.5.

Finally, of relevance to this section is that the MD LAP includes measures to protect the natural and cultural heritage and the social fabric of the county by ensuring that all policies and objectives must comply with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development and are compliant with the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.

Chapter 9 Monitoring Measures

Under Article 10 and Section (i) of Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations, monitoring is required in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects caused by the Plan. Monitoring will focus on aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted by the Plan. Indicators and targets have been identified for the main environmental issues in the study area as outlined in Chapter 5. The indicators chosen are at a level, which is relevant to the Plan, and are collated and reported on by a variety of Government Agencies, such as EPA, OPW, NPWS and different sections within Kerry County Council. Much of the indicator information required is already being actively collected and reported at a level sufficient to meet the needs of this Plan. The frequency of monitoring is set by relevant legislation. Monitoring measures are summarised below in Table 2.

Chapter 10 Next Stage

The Kenmare M.D. LAP 2023-2028, SEA Environmental Report, Habitats Directive Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Report and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment are now available for public consultation.

Ongoing consultation forms an integral part of the SEA methodology. Signed submissions, observations or comments on this ER are welcomed and are now invited.

Submissions and observation on this ER (and/or the LAP) may be made during the period from: 31st August until 13th October 2023.

Submissions/observations may be made using the online consultation portal:

<https://consult.kerrycoco.ie/>

or

In writing to the Planning Policy Unit,
Kerry County Council,
County Buildings,
Rathass,
Tralee,
V92 H7VT

And marked

"Submission on SEA ER Report for the Kenmare MD LAP 2023-2029".

Consultation forms an integral part of the SEA methodology. Further statutory consultation will be undertaken as the SEA progresses from this ER stage to the final preparation of the SEA Statement. Consultation will inform the Kenmare MD LAP as appropriate.

Table 2: EOs and associated Targets, Indicators and Monitoring used in this SEA.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
Population	P1: Guide the future development of the MD area in line with the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy outlined in Chapter 2 of the KCDP	The population growth occurs as per the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy of the KCDP That populations in the MD area have access to high quality residential, amenity and public infrastructure with sustainable travel patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data and breakdown of population figures targeted for the key settlements in the MD area, • Provision of public facilities over lifetime of the plan – amenity, recreational/green infrastructure • Implementation of Master Plans/Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements • Travel patterns within the MD area, including update of <i>active travel</i> options, • Bringing back into use of Vacant sites and/or Derelict sites, • Urban generation projects undertaken in main settlements, • Development of <i>opportunity sites</i> identified 	Yes – internal sections of KCC; Local enterprise office; Census data Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends from census cycle/geodirectory register; • LAP review cycles 	Review objectives and policy; review development management procedures. Planning Department, in consultation with other sections in KCC, including Capital Infrastructure Unit, Housing Unit, Economic Development Unit and LEO
Human Health	HH1: Protect the public from threats to	The local community are protected from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for 	Yes – EPA, Irish Water; KCC including Enforcement, Environment Sections,	Pursue reasons for non-

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
	health and wellbeing	threats to health and well-being linked to their local natural and built environment, including air, water and noise.	<p>discharges, noise, odour and/or air quality,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any health clusters identified by HSE that may be linked to public services such as the provision of water infrastructure, Provision of public and community facilities over lifetime of the plan – amenity, recreational/green infrastructure Properties retro-fitted for improved heating/energy efficiency, Compliance with the new Solid Fuel Regulations 2022 	<p>LAWPRO. SEAI</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports from EPA/Irish Water Annual reports from KCC sections LAP review WFD/LAWPRO cyclic reports HSE and EPA 	<p>compliance. Consultations with Environment Section of KCC, Enforcement, EPA, LAWPRO and IW and/or HSE and EPA</p>
Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)	B1: Protect biodiversity including ecosystem services across the functions of relevance to the MD LAP	That biodiversity is integrated into all decision making across the functions of the MD LAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration/provision of green/blue infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan Use of nature-based solutions particularly in management of surface water run-off, Actions undertaken to support All Ireland Pollinator Plan, Ecological reports submitted with planning applications Compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive Landscaping plans for developments – native 	<p>Yes – from KCC Sections; KBAP, NBDC <i>All Ireland Pollinator Plan</i> tracker/web-tool; NPWS data/habitat mapping/CORINE mapping.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual/Biennial NPWS Art 17 cycle LAP review WFD cycle 	<p>Review of policy and objectives, Land Use plans, other LA plans and projects and development management procedures.</p> <p>Consultation with Planning Department,</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> species/ecological networks/planting for pollinators, • Actions of from the Kerry BAP completed 		NPWS, IFI, LAWPRO
Soil	S1: Protect soils against pollution, and prevent degradation of the soil resource across the functions of relevance to the MD LAP	That the soil and the geological heritage of the MD LAP area is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green field/brown field sites zoned for development in MD LAP area • % brownfield/infill sites developed compared to greenfield sites • Census data and breakdown of population growth in urban versus rural areas • Any geohazards from activities/developments supported in the plan including flooding • Geological reports/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications. • Impacts to GSC sites from development 	Yes- KCC Sections; GSI; CORINE/Teagasc; EPA/LAWPRO Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFD cycle • Annual/Biennial Reports from KCC & LAWPRO • Census data 	Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with Planning Department, Capital infrastructure Unit and Environment/Enforcement, KCC and other statutory bodies if applicable.
Water	W1: Ensure compliance	Significant pressures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status/risk of waterbodies under the WFD with pressures associated for 	Yes- KCC; EPA/LAWPRO; OPW.	Pursue non-compliance

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
	with the objectives of the WFD for waterbodies within the MD area	identified to waterbodies linked to land uses governed by the plan are addressed	land uses governed by the LAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk of AFA under the next cycle of the WFD, • Compliance of water infrastructure for settlements with targeted population growth • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges • Use of nature-based solutions particularly in management of surface water run-off, • Implementation of flooding projects. 	Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFD cycle • Annual reports KCC, EPA and LAWPRO. 	and/or pollutions event, Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with Planning Department, Environment, Enforcement, KCC and IW, LAWPRO.
Air Quality	AQ1: Protect local air quality from emissions that are harmful to human health and the local environment	That the quality of the local environment governed by the functions of the MD LAP protects local air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality/emissions/odour reports/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for air quality • Travel patterns and modes of transport within the MD • Uptake of <i>active travel</i> options and use of public transport, • Integration/provision of green 	Yes- Census; KCC sections; geodirectory register; EPA Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census cycle • Annual reports EPA & KCC • Real time data from monitoring stations 	Pursue non-compliance. Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<p>infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the sources of space heating used by populations • Properties retro-fitted for improved heating systems, • Compliance with the new Solid Fuel Regulations 2022 • Air quality trends from real-time data on the number of days/Percentage change in number of days annually air quality levels exceeded EU air quality regulations for monitoring station 		<p>Consultation with Environment and Enforcement, KCC and planning department.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>C1: Ensure the plan supports a transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy and society</p>	<p>That mitigation and adaptation to climate change inform the functions/decision making governed by the MD LAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population/growth of settlements identified in the <i>Core Strategy</i> for the MD • Travel patterns and modes of transport within the MD including <i>active Travel</i> options, • Green/blue infrastructure/amenity infrastructure provided including cycleways/greenways/blueways/pe atways • Number of new addresses in rural areas as per the Geodirectory Register, • % brownfield sites developed 	<p>Yes- Census; geodirectory register; KCC sections; CORINE/Teagasc, Energy Office, KCC, and SEAI.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census cycle • KCC internal annual records • SEAI annual reports 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>Consultation with planning department, Economic Development Unit, Energy</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<p>compared to greenfield sites in key settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new houses within settlement boundaries • Number of derelict houses/vacant properties in use within settlement boundaries, • Results from Croí Conaithe and similar schemes, • Number of Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) established in the MD • Actions from the Kerry Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and future LA CAP completed relating the MD, • Flood Risk Assessment reports submitted with planning applications • Implementation of nature-based solutions & similar technologies • Roll out of EV infrastructure • Traffic patterns within the MD Area • Renewable energy projects • Emissions trends identified in the future LA CAP. 		<p>office and Climate Change Co-ordinator Officer.</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
Material Assets	M1: Protect the material assets of the MD while optimising new assets to match proposed growth and sustainable development.	To promote sustainable development that matches existing and new infrastructure with the proposed population growth for the MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of infrastructure projects identified in the MD LAP • Population growth in settlements with sufficient water infrastructure – drinking and wastewater treatment • Development of <i>opportunity sites</i> identified in settlements, • Re-use of building stock within existing settlements including vacant and derelict sites, • Roll out of National Broadband Plan • Availability and development of digital hubs 	<p>Yes- KCC sections; EPA; Irish Water, MD Office</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census cycle • Annual reports 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>Planning Department, TII, NRDO and/or Economic Development Unit, KCC and MD office</p>
Cultural Heritage	CH1: Protect the cultural heritage of MD LAP area	That protection of the LAP's cultural heritage informs the functions/decision making of the MD LAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use of vacant/derelict structures including vacant institutional buildings, • Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements • Archaeological Impact Assessments, and/or archaeological investigations undertaken • Architectural Impact Assessments undertaken for PS/ACAs 	<p>Yes – KCC sections – Development Management; MD office; Arts Office and Tourism Office. Also Fáilte Ireland/OPW/NPWS</p> <p>Frequency: Various annual reports</p>	<p>Pursue non-compliance</p> <p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>County</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers for iconic cultural heritage sites. • Number of literary, musical, artistic and other cultural initiatives undertaken in the MD Area 		Archaeologist /Conservation Officer/Irish Officer.
Landscape	L1 Protect the landscape of the MD LAP area	That landscapes identified in the MD area, including urban townscapes and streetscapes, are protected and enhanced by good design principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of opportunity sites in towns and settlements, • Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements • Visual Impact Assessments/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications • Architectural Impact Assessments undertaken for PS/ACAs 	Yes- KCC sections Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual/Biennial reports • LAP review 	Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Planning Department
Flooding	F1 Protect the community and infrastructure from inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding	That sustainable flood risk management practices are implemented in the MD LAP area in adherence to DOEHLG's <i>Guidelines on Flood Risk Management</i> and the KCDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk Assessment reports submitted with planning applications • Development within areas identified as at flood risk • Implementation of nature-based solutions & similar approaches in flood mitigation • Integration/provision of green and blue infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan • Implementation of approved Flood Relief Scheme(s) 	Yes- KCC Sections; OPW. Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAP cycle • Annual reports • CFRAM 	Review of policy and objectives and CFRAM project timelines, OPW in consultation with KCC.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
		2022-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood events experienced over the plan period, • Properties/areas flooded over the plan-period 		

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Originating from the *Local Government Reform Act 2014* and changes to the electoral structures of the county, County Kerry now consists of five Municipal Districts (MDs) - Tralee; Killarney; Listowel; Castleisland/ Corca Dhuibhne and Kenmare. The three former town councils of Tralee, Listowel and Killarney were abolished. A draft Local Area Plan (LAP) has been prepared for the Kenmare Municipal District in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. Sections 18 and 20 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, dictates what is to be contained in a LAP. The purpose of the plan is to set out a comprehensive local planning framework with clear policies and objectives including land use zoning in the interests of the common good, appropriate for each town and village in the MD.

The area and main settlements of the Kenmare MD LAP are listed in Table 1-1 and shown in Figures 1-1 & 1-2.

Table 1-1 Settlement Hierarchy in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

Settlement Status	Settlement
Regional Towns	Cahersiveen, Kenmare, Killorglin
District Towns	Sneem, Waterville
Villages	Baile an Sceilg, Beaufort, Chapletown, Dún Géagáin Glenbeigh, Kilgarvan, Knightstown, Portmagee
Small Village Settlements	An Chillín Liath, An Gleann, Bonane, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Cromane, Glencar, Kells, Kilgobnet, Lauragh, Tahilla, Templenoe and Tuosist.

The Draft Local Area Plan will replace the previously adopted Local Area Plans contained in the Kenmare Functional Area Local Area Plan 2010, Killorglin Functional Area LAP 2010 and Cahersiveen, Waterville & Sneem Functional Areas Plan 2013-2019. This local area plan will also replace the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025.

1.2. Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic and effective process for ensuring that environmental issues are taken into account at every stage in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and review of plans, programmes and strategies. It is a process of evaluating the environmental consequences of a proposed policy, plan or programme (P/P). **It should be noted that in this report the “plan” being screened is the Kenmare MD LAP.**

SEA is governed by the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes (P/P) on the Environment (commonly known as the *SEA Directive*). It was transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435/2004), amended in Regulations 2011 (S.I. No 200 of 2011) and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004 (SI 436/2004), amended in Regulations 2011 (S.I. No 201 of 2011) and Planning and Development (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI 262 of 2011). The SEA process consists of a series of steps or stages which are:

- **Screening** of P/P to establish whether it must undergo an SEA;
- **Scoping** of the details to be provided in the Environmental Report (ER), in consultation with environmental authorities;
- **The Environmental Report** (ER) containing the findings of the assessment on the likely significant effects on the environment of the P/P;
- **Consultation** on the Draft Plan and associated Environmental Report;
- **An SEA Statement** - identifying how environmental considerations and consultations have been integrated into the Final Plan; and
- **Monitoring Programme** of the significant environmental effects of the P/P.

Pursuant to Article 14(B) of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI 436 2004), as amended in Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 201 of 2011) and Article 9(1) of the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (SI 435/2004), as amended in Regulation 2011, (S.I. No. 200 of 2011), KCC is required to carry out a SEA for LAPs further to thresholds listed in the above regulations. As the Kenmare MD area exceeds those thresholds (5,000 persons or more) screening was therefore deemed unnecessary as a mandatory SEA was required. The SEA proceeded straight to scoping.

The scoping process was outlined in a SEA Scoping Report produced in June 2022. The scoping report was sent to statutory consultees as required under aforementioned regulations. Comments received, discussed further below, have informed this report which is the next stage in the SEA process – the Environmental Report (ER) of the Kenmare MD plan.

1.3. Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

It should also be noted that in addition to the SEA, the Kenmare MD LAP was assessed under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and was informed by the process where appropriate. A Natura Impact Report accompanies the Kenmare MD LAP.

1.4. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

The Kenmare MD LAP was also subjected to a SFRA which ran concurrently with the drafting of the MD LAP, the SEA and AA. The SFRA is essentially an assessment of the flood risk of MD area and is being prepared in accordance with requirements of the DoEHLG and OPW Planning 2009 Guidelines 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management'. The purpose of a SFRA under the DEHLG (2009) guidelines is, "to provide a broad (area-wide) assessment of all types of flood risk to inform strategic land-use planning decisions. SFRA's enable the Local Authority to undertake the sequential approach, including the Justification Test, allocate appropriate sites for development and identify how flood risk can be reduced as part of the development plan process." One of the key outcomes of a SFRA is therefore to inform policy formulation and any land zoning decisions. In the case of the Kenmare MD LAP, the plan zoning decisions are specifically informed by the SFRA. The SFRA also provides guidance to ensure sustainable flood risk management principles underpin planning decision-making in the LAP over its lifetime.

The Process Timeline			
	Stage	Stage Description	Process Timeframe
	1	Pre-Draft Stage	SEA Scoping Report – June 2022
	2	Draft Plan Stage	Public Display of Draft LAP (6 Weeks)
			Chief Executive's Report on Submissions Received (6 Weeks)
			Council Members Consider the Chief Executive's Report (6 Weeks)
	3	Amendments to Draft Plan	Adopt or Amend LAP (3 weeks)
			Amendments SEA/AA Screening of amendments commences
			Public Notice of Material Alterations and Screening Report, Full Environmental Report if Deemed Necessary and Available Subject to Section 20(3) (G). (3 Weeks)
			Public Display (4 Weeks)
			Preparation of Chief Executive's Report (4 Weeks)
			Chief Executive's Report (6 Weeks)
			Council Members Decision (6 Weeks)
	5	Adopted Plan	Adoption of Local Area Plan (This comes into effect 4 weeks from the date of adoption)
Note: Exact dates may change over the course of the process			

Figure 1-3 Statutory time frame for the Local Area Plan

1.5. Climate Change and a transition to a low carbon society.

The Kenmare MD LAP was drafted following the publication of Ireland's 2023 Climate Action Plan (CAP23). Planning for climate change is now pivotal to planning policy with the role of spatial planning in the dual strategies of climate action – adaptation and mitigation – identified as key strategic climate action.

Spatial planning needs to dictate a vision for future development that supports a decarbonised society. CAP23 supports the need for spatial policy to reflect both mitigation and adaptation policies at a local level. *Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LA CAP)* commenced the formal statutory plan making process in July 2023. The LAP may be adopted prior to the CAP. However, the LAP will ultimately seek to support climate related actions particularly regarding promotion of consolidated settlement patterns; sustainable travel and active travel initiatives; community heating schemes/micro-generation opportunities; large-scale retrofitting schemes; regeneration of existing building stock and ultimately decarbonisation zones such as the pilot scheme proposed for Dingle.

1.6. Biodiversity

Drafting the LAP occurs as international reports continue to outline an unprecedented decline in global biodiversity to which Ireland is not immune. The importance of both the intrinsic value of biodiversity but also associated “ecosystems services” such as those provided by wild pollinators is now well established. Biodiversity as a means to both mitigate and adapt to climate change, is equally well acknowledged. This is outlined further in KCC's 2022 Biodiversity Action Plan included in Volume 6 of the KCDP 2022-2028.

The Iveragh and Beara Peninsula's which are located within the Kenmare Municipal District are significant for biodiversity and nature conservation. As part of this the area contains qualifying interest habitat types within the full range from the highest uplands in the County to the estuaries and marine environments of Castlemaine Harbour and Kenmare Bay. Much of the plan area's biodiversity is found in farmland, be it within High Nature Value (HNV) farmland or within hedgerows and watercourses located in more intensively farmed areas. Hedgerows, wetlands, watercourses, patches of woodland or semi-natural grasslands all act as stepping-stones within the broader landscape and form an integral part of areas famed landscape. The biodiversity value of farmland is dependent on appropriate agricultural management. Intensification of farming practices but also abandonment of naturally disadvantaged farmland (often of high nature value) are threats to some of the most valued habitats and species in the plan area.

Some of the plan areas most natural habitats require active management to maintain or restore their conservation interest, for example Rhododendron management. Agri-environmental and NPWS schemes such as ACRES CO, the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Project and the Nattarjack Toad Scheme positively impact on biodiversity in the plan area.

The plan area also contains some of the Country's most important freshwater loughs and rivers, including the River Laune, Caragh Lake and Lough Currane, famed for

aquatic riches such as Atlantic Salmon. Waterways in the plan area, including the River Caragh and Blackwater contain some of the most important populations of the endangered Freshwater Pearl Mussels in the world. The indented nature of the coastline provides high quality habitat for Otters, which the estuaries, saltmarshes and mudflats are important winter foraging grounds for waterbirds. Agricultural grasslands and heaths along the coastline support an important population of Chough while the many sea cliffs and offshore islands support breeding seabirds. Sand dune habitats found for example at Rossbeigh, Ballinskelligs Bay and Derrynane exhibit examples of priority annexed habitat, now rare across Europe. They also support rare plants of special conservation interest.

Valentia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC contains a very vulnerable *Edwardsia delapiae*-associated (large shallow inlet and bays) type habitat. The plan area also supports one of the most internationally important populations of Lesser Horseshoe Bat, a species vulnerable to habitat loss and fragmentation. The plan area also supports an interesting collection of Mediterranean species native to Kerry but absent from much of the rest of the Country. These are collectively known as Lusitanian flora and fauna and include the Kerry lily, Kerry slug and the Nattarjack toad. The reintroduced white-tailed eagle is also found in the plan area.

Equally, hedgerows, wetlands, rivers and streams that criss-cross the MD area act as stepping-stones within the ecological and visual landscape.

Combined, the MD's natural heritage has the potential to form an integral part of the existing and potential green and blue infrastructure of the plan area. The MD LAP will therefore need to contain objectives/policies and land zonings that protect the MD's biodiversity, augment its ability to offer positive responses to climate change and reverse declining trends. The plan continues to support the concept of making space for nature particularly within our urban settlements.

1.6 Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The third cycle of the WFD is being rolled out in Ireland as the LAP is being drafted with the National *River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027* due for publication¹. The LAP will support the objectives of the WFD. This process of compliance has in effect been predominately undertaken at the KCDP level, specifically through the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy outlined in Chapter 3 of the KCDP. Both strategies dictate the level of population growth targeted for key settlements in the county. The availability and/or imminent availability of water infrastructure, particularly waste-water infrastructure, was a key factor in this process of population allocation. Working with Uisce Éireann to provide fit for purpose water infrastructure (waste and drinking) will be required and supported in the LAP. In addition, at a strategic level the KDCP supports compliance with the WFD through for example objectives on nature-based solutions in urban development and in proposed flood schemes; continued support for compliance to EPA codes of practices for domestic waste water treatment systems and protection of water resources during development. The latter includes Local Authority own developments like housing schemes, urban regeneration and active travel (greenways/blueways etc). Development Management Standards and

¹ <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/56b71-third-cycle-draft-river-basin-management-plan-2022-2027-consultation-report/>

Guidelines outlined in Vol 6 of the KCDP provide specific details on how these measures should be implemented at project level.

1.7 Kenmare Municipal District Local Area Plan

1.7.1 Kenmare Municipal District LAP Geographical Area

The area incorporated into the Kenmare MD LAP is illustrated in Figures 1-1 and 1-2. The principal towns in the Municipal District are Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as designated regional towns and Sneem and Waterville (designated district towns) to a lesser extent. The municipal district includes the settlements outlined in Table 1-2 below.

Settlement Status	Settlement
Regional Town	Cahersiveen, Kenmare, Killorglin
District Town	Sneem, Waterville
Villages	Baile an Sceilg, Beaufort, Chapelstown, Dún Géagáin, Glenbeigh, Kilgarvan, Knightstown, Portmagee
Small Village Settlements	An Chillín Liath, An Gleann, Bonane, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Cromane, Glencar, Kells, Kilgobnet, Lauragh, Tahilla, Templenoe and Tuosist.

Table 1-2 Settlements, listed by hierarchy as per the County Development Plan in the Kenmare MD LAP

1.7.2 Purpose of the Kenmare Municipal District LAP

The LAP is being prepared by KCC to provide a statutory framework for the future growth, development and improvement of the Kenmare MD area. This has to be consistent with the policies and objectives of Chapter 3 in the KCDP 2022-2028 namely the Core strategy/settlement strategy.

The MD LAP is the principal statutory planning instrument for setting out a balanced understanding, vision and spatial strategies at the local level. The purpose of the LAP is to guide future plan led coordinated development within the towns and villages of the Kenmare MD. This is to be undertaken in a sustainable and equitable manner while balancing the wide ranging and sometimes competing needs of the local community, businesses, landowners and the environment. It functions to inform members of the public, the local community, stakeholders and developers of the policies and objectives for the development of this area. It includes provisions in relation to land use management, community facilities and amenities, transport and infrastructure, urban design, heritage and the environment. The MD LAP provides guidance as to how the development can be achieved, what new developments are needed, where public and private resource inputs are required and guidance for development proposed in the plan area.

Once adopted all planning applications received within the Kenmare MD will be measured against the contents of the MD LAP and the current KCDP 2022-2028. The Kenmare MD LAP must therefore be read in conjunction with the KCDP 2022-2028 and any variations thereof. Unless otherwise stated, KCDP 2022-2028 policies, objectives and development management standards still apply to the area. The successful implementation of the LAP will have a positive impact on the Kenmare Municipal District, ensuring it develops in a sustainable manner. Taken in conjunction with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region and the KCDP 2022-

2028, the Municipal District Local Area Plan will complete the planning framework for the area. The context of the Kenmare MD LAP within the broader planning framework is discussed in detail in Section 2.

1.7.3 Drafting the Kenmare Municipal District LAP

In September 2022 notice, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) was given that KCC as the PA was commencing the process of preparing a LAP for the Kenmare MD covering the area as identified in Figure 1-1. Submissions or observations on issues to be considered in the preparation of the Kenmare MD LAP were invited from members of the public and other interested parties. Further to this notice 60 submissions were received. Submissions were received from a wide section of society including community groups and statutory authorities. These submissions also informed the drafting of the LAP and the SEA. The Scoping report was prepared in June 2022 and issued to the relevant statutory authorities, as per requirements.

1.7.3.1 Contents of the Draft Kenmare Municipal District LAP

The Plan consists of two volumes.

Volume one main policy material includes both a written statement and relevant illustrative material including maps, diagrams and plans. There are three main sections:

- Section 1: Introduction: This section outlines the local area plan, explains the background to the plan and core principles that have contributed to its preparation.
- Section 2: Local Area Strategy: This section sets out the overall strategic vision and development strategy for the Municipal District as a whole, including growth and population targets for the settlements.
- Section 3: Settlements
 - Introduction to settlements: This section introduces the overall development principles for the MD settlements.
 - Regional Towns, Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin: This section sets out the planning proposals for the main town of the Kenmare Municipal District. Zoning maps for the settlements are also included in this section.
 - District Towns: This section sets out the planning proposals for the remaining key settlements in the Kenmare Municipal District; namely Waterville and Sneem. Each settlement is accompanied by a zoning/objective map.
 - Villages: Baile an Sceilg, Beaufort, Chapletown, Dún Géagáin, Glenbeigh, Kilgarvan, Knightstown and Portmagee.
 - Small Village Settlements: An Chillín Liath, An Gleann, Bonane, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Cromane, Glencar, Kells, Kilgobnet, Lauragh, Tahilla, Templenoe and Tuosist.

Appendices

- Appendix A: Settlement Capacity Audit
- Appendix B: Land-use Zoning Matrix
- Appendix C: Town Centre First Approach
- Appendix D: Proposed ACA
- Appendix E: Climate Action Audit

- Appendix F: Social Infrastructure Audit

Volume Two: Environmental Reports (see separate documents)

1. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
2. Natura Impact Report (NIR)
3. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

A more detailed description of the MD LAP is found under section 2.5 below.

1.8ER Report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

Section	Heading
2	Planning Policy Context
3	Methodology for the SEA of the Kenmare MD LAP
4	Alternative Development Scenarios
5	State of the Environment – Existing Environmental Baseline in the Kenmare MD Area
6	Proposed Environmental Objectives, Targets and Indicators for the SEA
7	Likely Significant Effects on the Environment from the Kenmare MD LAP
8	Mitigation Measures
9	Monitoring Measures
10	Next Stage

2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 Introduction

The Kenmare MD LAP is located within a clear hierarchy of spatial planning policy. This hierarchy of strategies, policies, plans follow a format which commences with high level International and/or EU documents linking progressively downwards into the site-specific local plans and policies. This is illustrated in Figure 2-1 below. A MD LAP must therefore adhere to policy and strategic options which are pre-determined by higher level plans. Relevant international and national policies, plans and programmes are set out in Appendix 1.

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA process include an assessment of other Plans/Programmes (P/Ps) related to the P/P being assessed (Annex I (a) and Schedule 2B of S.I. 436 of 2004). As part of the SEA process the Kenmare MD LAP is established with regard to other plans and programmes that have been adopted at International, European, National and Regional level. The purpose of this review is to take into consideration the legislative and policy framework within which the Kenmare MD LAP sits and must conform.

2.2 The National and Regional Planning Policy Context

The Municipal District Local Area Plan is part of a systematic hierarchy of land use plans and spatial plans including the recently published *Project Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework (Feb 2018) (NFP)* superseding the *National Spatial Strategy (NSS) 2002-2022*, the *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region* and the *Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028* as shown in Figure 2.1. These plans provide a broad canvas to steer sustainable growth and prosperity of the region and County, through the formulation of public policy integrating land-use, transport, economic growth and investment.

As shown in Figure 2.1 MD LAPs are located towards the end of the overall spatial planning decision making hierarchy. The Municipal District Local Area Plan are therefore guided by the *National Strategic Outcomes* of the NFP including the following *Shared Goals*:

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 Amenities and Heritage
8. Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society
9. A Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and other Environmental Resources
10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services

The NPF recognises a national trend in rural decline and in seeking to address this supports the objective that a significant proportion of national population and economic growth will be targeted at building up the fabric of smaller towns, villages and rural areas. An emphasis will be placed on redeveloping derelict and under-utilised lands inside small towns and villages.

There is a target of at least 40% of new housing to be delivered within the existing built-up areas of cities/towns and 30% in towns and villages on infill and/or brownfield sites. In context of the Kenmare MD plan, Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin towns are recognised as the main administrative/retail centres of the region. Population growth for the area is targeted in these three regional towns over the period of the Plan. The consolidation and development of the town core of these settlements is envisaged as contributing to meeting these population targets. The smaller towns of Sneem and Waterville will aim for a reduced targeted growth as set out in the LAP.

These NPF NSOs are in turn reflected in the *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES SR)* as published in 2020. The RSES includes Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow and Wexford. The RSES outlines the vision for the sustainable development of the region over the lifetime of the strategy. It projects population growth and proposed housing growth in the region out to 2031. Kerry is included in these projections. The KCDP new *Core Strategy* was therefore required to be consistent with the projected population and housing growth as outlined in the RSES for the county. The new *Core Strategy* contained in the KCDP 2022-2028 allocates populations and housing growth to towns, villages and settlements within the County consistent with the RSES as adopted in 2020. The LAP has to be consistent with the policies and objectives of the KCDP 2022-2028 including the *Core strategy/settlement strategy* as outlined in Chapter 3.

In aiming to achieve this the KCDP and consequently the Kenmare MD LAP takes into account:

- The identification of Tralee and Killarney as Key Towns in the RSES
- The important economic role of Killorglin in this network and its strong association with Tralee, Killarney and third level institutions
- Distribution of the existing population
- Demand for housing
- Available and planning infrastructure in particular drinking water and wastewater infrastructure as per Uisce Éireann's Capital Investment Programme
- Sustainable population growth in line with the NSO's of the NPF, and
- Achieving compact growth within existing settlements focusing on infill and brownfield sites and within the existing footprint of settlements

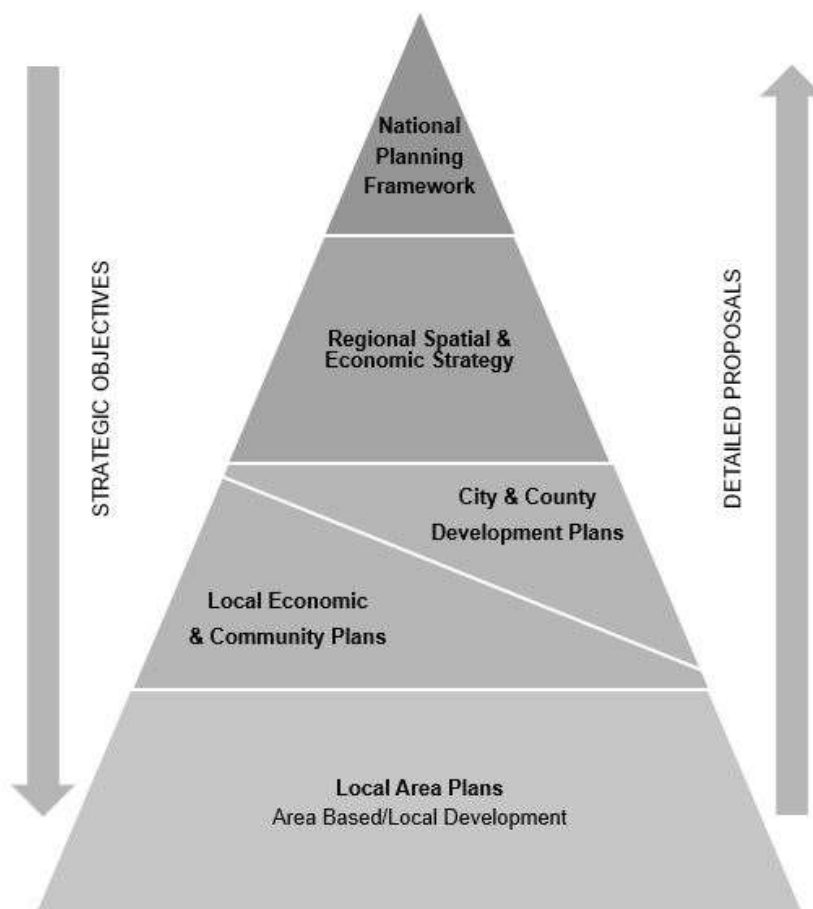


Figure 2-1 Diagrammatic flow chart illustrating the hierarchical relationship between the Local Area Plan and the wider spatial context of land use and spatial plans

In addition to the above, all Local Area Plan's policies and objectives are informed by best practices and national planning guidance including Ministerial Guidelines published pursuant to Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Appropriate Assessment (AA) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) all inform the preparation of Municipal District Plans through an ongoing iterative process from drafting through to the final adoption of the plan.

2.2.1 Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland

'Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland', which was launched in September 2021, is the government's housing plan to 2030. It is a multi-annual, multi-billion-euro plan which targets the improvement of Ireland's housing system and delivery of more homes of all types for people with different housing needs. The government's overall objective is that every citizen in the State should have access to good quality homes: -

- to purchase or rent at an affordable price
- built to a high standard and in the right place
- offering a high quality of life

The government's vision for the housing system over the longer term is to achieve a steady supply of housing in the right locations with economic, social, and environmental sustainability built into the system. It is estimated that Ireland will need an average of 33,000 new homes to be provided each year from 2021 to 2030.

The policy has four pathways to achieving housing for all: -

- supporting home ownership and increasing affordability
- eradicating homelessness, increasing social housing delivery, and supporting social inclusion
- increasing new housing supply
- addressing vacancy and efficient use of existing stock

Housing for All impacts on the policies contained in the Local Area Plan in relation to the regeneration of towns and villages, accelerating the delivery of residential accommodation, land acquisition, diversification of housing types, the provision of housing for needs, unlocking vacant dwellings, heritage properties and land, developing a skilled workforce, the provision of water & wastewater infrastructure, and dealing with construction waste. The plan supports the implementation of the objectives of the Housing for All Plan.

2.2.3 Straitéis 20 Bliain Don Ghaeilge 2010-2030 (20 Year strategy for the Irish language)

The Strategy 2010-2030 outlines the economic, social, and cultural development policies for the Gaeltacht and contains particular policies for cultural and linguistic initiatives and language-based projects. In this context, particular importance is attached to the preservation and promotion of Irish in the Gaeltacht in relation to conserving and protecting the heritage, culture, and richness of the language where it remains as a household and community language.

2.3 County Planning Policy Context – Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Kenmare MD LAP aligns with the main goals set out in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 including the development of vibrant compact settlements providing a high quality of life for residents and visitors, the enhancement of the built environment through the development of public realm enhancement schemes to complement existing and new proposed infrastructure in the settlements and the attainment of the low carbon and climate resilient society through emphasis on compact growth.

2.3.1 Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2016-2022

Further to the *Local Government Reform Act 2014* and *Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government*, economic, social and community development has become a key role of Local Government. The main vehicle to achieve the aims of this policy is the Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP). LECPs sit alongside the County Development Plans (CDPs) providing a stronger and clearer role for local government in economic and community development. This framework underpins the vision set out in the *Action Programme for Effective Local Government*.

The Kerry LECP was published by KCC in 2016. It sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the sustainable economic and local community

development of the County from 2016 to 2022. The aim is to focus the role of Local Government, State Agencies, Community Sector, Local Development Groups and other bodies that are involved in the development of County Kerry in a coherent manner. The LECP is guided by the Local Community Development Committee in co-operation with the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee of KCC. The LECP is consistent with the KCDP Core Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines. The Kenmare MD LAP is below the LECP and will be led by several of the policies and objectives of this strategic overarching plan. In effect, the KLECP 2016-2022 and KCDP 2022-2028 will be two key documents that will significantly influence the Kenmare MD LAP. Preliminary work on a new LECP is on-going.

2.4 Municipal District Local Area Plans

As shown in Figure 2.1 the MD LAP at its tier of decision making will influence a range of locally led environmental issues within the geographical range of the plan area. In order to develop policies and objectives that are appropriate to the needs and future potential of the settlements identified within the municipal district area, Municipal District Local Area Plans are framed by the overall development strategy outlined in the settlement hierarchy set out in Chapter 3 of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. The KCDP in turn has been influenced by the aforementioned national and regional strategies.

Specific information to be provided in a LAP is governed by Section 18-20 of the Planning and Development Act (as amended). It includes:

- (a) objectives for the zoning of land for the use solely or primarily of particular areas for particular purposes, or*
- (b) such other objectives in such detail as may be determined by the planning authority for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area to which it applies, including the objective of development of land on a phased basis and detail on community facilities and amenities and on standards for the design of developments and structures.*

The MD LAPs provide guidance as to how development can be achieved, what new developments are needed, where public and private resource inputs are required and guidance for development proposed in the plan area. In providing this statutory framework for the future growth, development and improvement of the MD area, the LAP must be consistent with the policies and objectives of the KCDP 2022-2028 including the Core strategy/settlement strategy as outlined in Chapter 3 of the KCDP. Other objectives to be included in the LAP will relate to the protection of specific natural and cultural heritage, protection of water quality, fisheries and other local quality of life provisions. However, several of these objectives are already addressed in the KCDP 2022-2028. These higher hierarchical policies, objectives and development management standards still apply to the MD area.

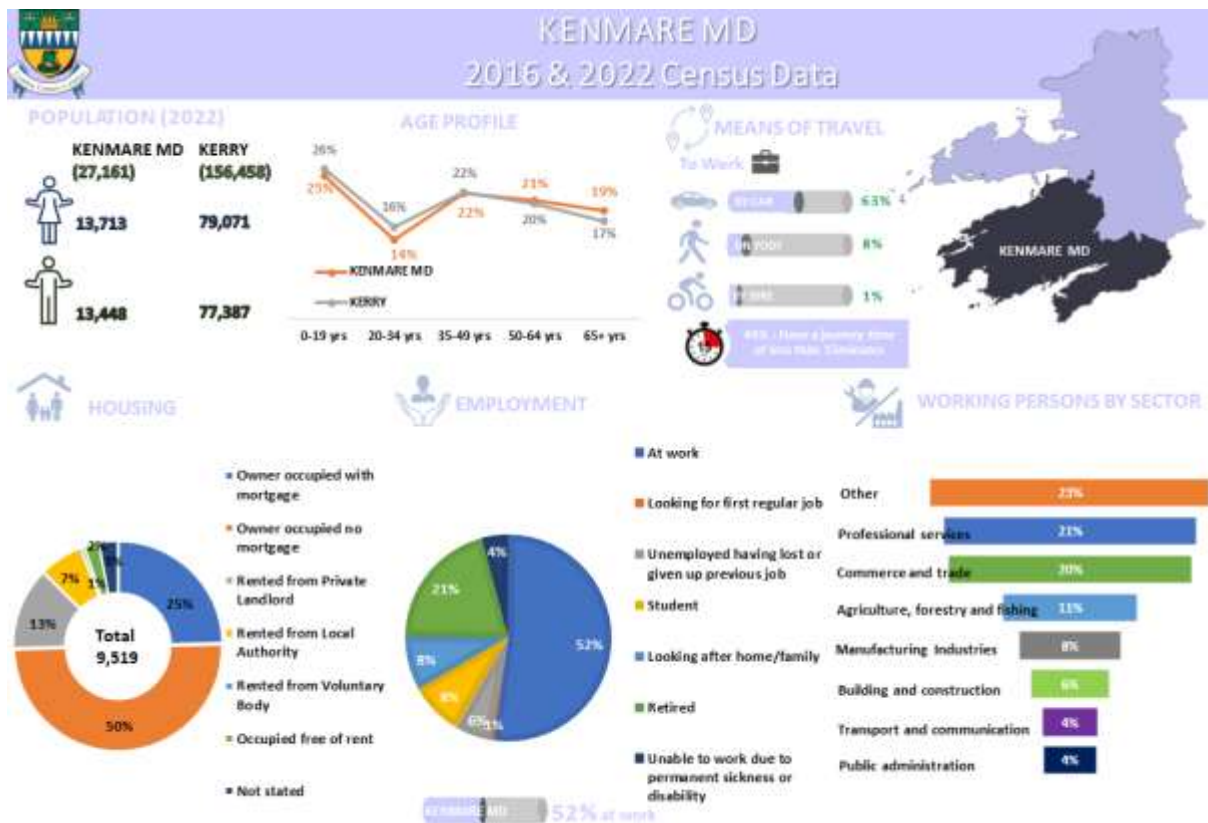
The MD LAPs build on previous land use plans. It takes into account recent key development trends and national, regional and local policy developments such as Housing for All, Town centre First which provides for the inclusion in Local Area Plans of objectives for the development and renewal of areas identified as being in need of regeneration, vacant sites register and housing supply issues. Further the Local Area Plan

has been prepared within the context of continuing high rates of development in rural areas, with low growth rates recorded for the main towns and villages of the Municipal District.

2.5 Kenmare Municipal District Local Area Plan

The area incorporated into the Kenmare MD LAP is illustrated in Figure 2-3 below. The principal towns in the MD are Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and the other settlements are outlined in Table 1-. The MD plan is physically divided in two volumes. Volume 1 includes the main policy material - a written statement and relevant illustrative material including maps, diagrams and plans. The written statement has three sections. Section 1, summarised above, outlines the local area plan, explains the background to the plan and core principles that have contributed to its preparation. Section 2 of the MD plan is the Local Area Strategy i.e. the overall strategic vision and development strategy for the MD as a whole, including growth and population targets for the settlements. Section 3 introduces the overall development principles for the MD settlements in three parts. Volume 2 contains various environmental assessments relating to the SEA, AA and SFRA of the plan. The Kenmare MD plan is discussed in more detail below.

Figure 2-2 Kenmare MD at a glance.



Overall Vision and Strategic Aims Identified in the Kenmare MD Plan

The Kenmare MD LAP's presents a key vision for the MD as follows:

To develop the area's settlements as a network of attractive, liveable towns and villages with sustainable levels of population, employment activity and enhanced levels of amenity which encourage a high quality of life and well-being and support a sustainable synergy with the rural countryside.

In aiming to achieve this vision a number of key strategic aims for the area have been identified. They are detailed in Section 2.1.4 of the Plan and are listed in brief below:

- To promote and strengthen Cahersiveen as a centre for economic growth and employment and as an attractive place to live and visit.
- Promotion of the sustainable development of the area's agricultural communities and other traditional rural based economic activity while simultaneously fostering sustainable economic diversification and development in rural areas.
- To build a sustainable tourism future that maximises and diversifies the tourism product to the highest standard particularly into non-traditional areas and extends the tourist season taking particular care of the natural and built environment.
- Increased connectivity of the area, both with strategic economic centres within the county and with the regional cities identified in the National Planning Framework through the development of critical infrastructure.
- Investment in key pieces of water infrastructure (including upgrade of the Kenmare WWTP and increased and appropriately sourced water supply for the Kenmare area and increased reservoir storage capacity at the mid Kerry Water Treatment Plant, Gearha, Beaufort) to realise the potential of the towns and villages of the plan area and to protect quality of the surrounding environment.
- The development of the technological capacity within the area through supporting the rollout of broadband and telecommunications infrastructure, facilitating the development of digital hubs and the establishment of start-up enterprise space in existing unoccupied buildings.
- The sustainable management of the land resource in the settlements, through targeting dereliction, vacant and under-utilised sites in towns and villages to ensure development is carried out in an integrated and consolidated manner and through regeneration stimulation opportunities, whilst avoiding inappropriate development.
- The creation of an age friendly environment that will cater for the needs of an ageing population
- To ensure that the Irish language will be preserved and promoted as the living community language of the Gaeltacht and that Gaeltacht communities will be supported to strengthen and expand the social networks that nourish Irish as the community language.

2.5.1 Kenmare Municipal District LAP Settlement Overview

The regional towns, district towns and villages are identified in the settlement hierarchy and Core Strategy outlined in Chapter 3 of the KCDP. The Core Strategy provides for a population allocation in the county of 9,363 persons over the 6 year plan period, which

equates to approximately 7,000 new houses. KCC is required to identify and reserve an appropriate amount of land in appropriate locations to meet housing and population targets.

Future housing supply in the Kenmare MD Area must be provided in a sustainable manner and demonstrate consistency with the objectives of the KCDP, particularly in relation to the quantum and location of lands identified for development. The Core Strategy has allocated a housing target of 556 units to Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and 62 units to Sneem and Waterville within the MD area. Development should be within the existing settlement and emphasis is placed on brownfield sites, infill sites and re-use of existing housing stock/vacant buildings. New residential areas should be connected, attractive & well designed with a range of adaptable dwelling types and densities, creating a sense of place & a high-quality public realm. The allocations are provided in more detail below in table 2-1 below. The LAP provides a written statement and zoning map for each of the settlements identified.

Table 2-1 Population growth for settlements in Kenmare MD and projected growth as outlined in the Core Strategy of KCDP 2022-2028

Main settlements	Population 2016 (CSO)	Population Projection 2022 (Estimate)	Population Growth Target	Housing Requirement
Cahersiveen	1041	1107	129	101
Kenmare	2376	2339	261	204
Killorglin	2199	1107	320	251
Sneem	288	306	27	21
Waterville	462	491	52	41

Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin are the designated regional towns in the settlement hierarchy of the KCDP. These three settlements are the main administrative, retail, health, education and service centre for the Kenmare MD and provides a large portion of the MD's recreational facilities, culture, archaeological, architectural heritage and linguistic/cultural heritage.

The *District Towns* of **Sneem and Waterville** while having a much smaller population base compared to the regional towns are however strong, active and vibrant settlements. These towns generally provide a good range of facilities including primary schools, health facilities, and many other diverse community services. These settlements in the Kenmare MD area function as local drivers for their surrounding areas through well-established social functions. They support clusters of services, local employment however both of these settlements are significant from a tourism perspective providing visitor accommodation and amenity facilities.

Emphasis will be on the growth of the regional towns of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and within Sneem and Waterville to a lesser extent, as the principal locations for future investment in housing, employment, infrastructure, social and community facilities.

Key challenges for these areas include population growth, regeneration of town/settlement centres, digital connectivity, community and social facilities, local infrastructure and sustainable tourism.

2.5.2 Overall Development Strategy of the Kenmare MD

The overall development strategy of the MD is outlined in Section 2.1 of the plan. It recognises the importance of the growth of the towns and villages identified in the settlement hierarchy of the KCDP 2022-2028 in achieving the aims and objectives of the MD plan. This is a major challenge for the MD, particularly as rural areas outside of settlements have continued to attract a strong demand for one off rural type housing. The impact of low growth rates for the main towns and villages and the longer term social, economic physical and environmental implications for the Kenmare Municipal District are highlighted. The development and sustaining of a critical population mass is identified as vital to the sustainability of the settlements in the Kenmare Municipal District. It is the aim of the settlement strategy as set out in section 3.10 of the KCDP 2022-2028 to:

- promote the growth and sustainable development of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as regional towns, (Kenmare subject to the provision of approved wastewater infrastructure) This implies that these regional towns are at the centre of sustainable economic growth in the MD,
- promote the growth and sustainable development of Sneem and Waterville as district towns, and
- facilitate sustainable compact growth relevant to the size of the settlement in the designated villages and small village settlements in compliance with the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.

The MD plan envisages that the development of these settlements will allow for the provision of local services, by encouraging and facilitating population growth at a scale, layout and design that reflects the character of those settlements, where water services infrastructure is likely to be available or there are plans in place to develop such infrastructure. Strategic development objectives are listed in the plan to further this aim.

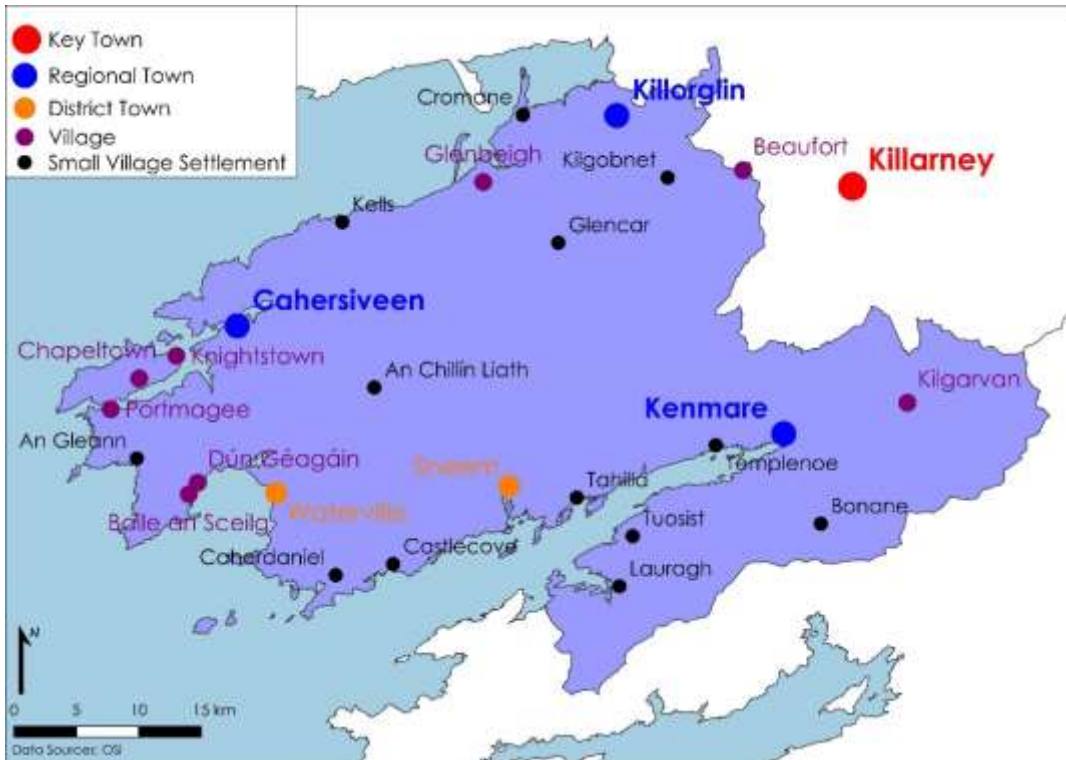


Figure 2-3 Kenmare MD Settlement Hierarchy

2.5.3 Summary of the Kenmare MD LAP

Section 2.2 to Section 2.11 of the Kenmare MD plan proceeds to provide background information on the MD under the headings of Population, Sustainable land use development, Rural areas, Sustainable communities, Gaeltacht Areas, Culture & Heritage, Economic Development, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation, Environment, Water & Wastewater Management, and Connectivity. Key points from these sections of the MD plan are summarised below.

2.5.3.1 Population Housing and Sustainable Land Use Development

Results from Census 2022 records the population of the Kenmare MD at 27,076 persons which was an increase of 8% from 2016, at 25,062 persons. This is a positive increase from the previous census period (2011-2016) where the population rose by only 2%. Table 2-1 below allows for comparisons with other Municipal Districts in terms of population and population change. In brief Census 2022 Tralee Municipal District saw the largest increase in population of all the Municipal Districts between 2016-2022, an increase of +8.7%. During this same period, Killarney and Castleisland-Corca Dhuibhne Municipal Districts experienced population increases of 5 and 5.4% respectively over the census period. While Listowel experienced the lowest population increase at 2.1%. Table 2.1 details the figures below.

Baseline population figures/settlements within the settlements of the MD in the inter-census period (2016-2022) are set out in the LAP and table 2-2 below and are discussed in more detail under section 5.2 of this report.

Municipal District	2011 Census	2016 Census	2022 Census	% Change 2016-2022
Kenmare	24,562	25,062	27,161	+8.4
Castleisland - Corca Dhuibhne	31,195	31,326	33,004	+5.4
Listowel	28,802	28,674	29,285	+2.1
Tralee	33,265	33,038	35,922	+8.7
Killarney	27,678	29,607	31,086	+5.0

Table 2-1 Population Growth for each MD in the county 2011-2022

Main settlements	Population 2016 (CSO)	Population Projection 2022 (Estimate)	Census 2022 Population	Population Growth Target	Housing Requirement
Cahersiveen	1041	1107	1297	129	101
Kenmare	2376	2339	2566	261	204
Killorglin	2199	2339	2163	320	251
Sneem	288	306	386	27	21
Waterville	462	491	555	52	41

Table 2-2 Population allocation for Kenmare MD as outlined in the Core Strategy of KCDP 2022-2028 with Census 2022 figures

In the lifetime of the previous KCDP 2015-2021 (as extended), permission for 635 residential units have been granted in the plan area. Of these 280 units were granted in settlements, whilst 354 residential units have been granted in the rural areas of the MD. Relatively low number of residential units were permitted in two of the designated regional towns of the Plan area - Kenmare and Cahersiveen. The GeoDirectory residential address database indicates that the overwhelming majority 721 or 79% of new residential addresses in the plan area between 2012 and 2022 are located in the rural part of the plan area, that is, outside of the development boundary of the settlements in the plan area.

A key objective of the KCDP 2022-2028 is to strengthen the urban structure of the regional towns, Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin. To meet this aim, the key objective of the Kenmare MD LAP is to therefore consolidate the core strategy by focusing projected population growth, over the lifetime of the plan into specific settlements – namely Cahersiveen, Kenmare, Killorglin, and to a lesser extent the district towns of Sneem and Waterville (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Development of Kenmare however is dependent on the development of the approved wastewater treatment facility.

A number of Design Briefs have been prepared for undeveloped residential zoned greenfield sites within the main settlements. These design briefs seek to provide a development framework for the sustainable, phased and integrated development of these residential and other zoned lands and include the incorporation of existing

features of biodiversity value (e.g hedgerows, trees, watercourses) & enhancement of biodiversity.

2.5.3.2 Rural Areas Sustainable Communities, Gaeltacht Areas and Culture & Heritage

This section of the plan outlines the provisions made for planning policies in rural areas that are below the strategic level of the KCDP 2022-2028. These areas are defined as *all the rural areas within the municipal district boundary and outside the boundaries of the towns and villages that are zoned in this local area plan*. The plan notes that a large part of the rural area of the Kenmare Municipal District, is described as ‘a rural area under significant urban influence’ and rural areas under urban influence’ as identified on maps in volume 3 of the KCDP 2022-2028. Of note is the level of one-off rural housing development in the environs and rural areas surrounding the three regional towns of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin. There are also however designated *other rural areas* in the southern and middle of the Iveragh Peninsula and at the southern edge of the Beare Peninsula.

Rural areas in the MD are also recognised as facilitating transport links from National and secondary road infrastructure, through to the provision of existing and potential greenways/cycleways/walkways and blueways. The potential of this natural heritage to equally provide opportunities for tourism; artisan food, arts and the creative sector is also acknowledged.

The plan supports the Irish language, culture and heritage in the plan area. As part of this the development of sustainable heritage-based tourism projects, the Valentia Transatlantic Cable UNESCO Project and the Bray Head project and the preservation of stone walls are supported.

2.5.3.3 Economic Development and Tourism & Outdoor Recreation

This section highlights relevant employment and economic activity to the Kenmare MD. The Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle is recognised as an innovative economic hub within the established network of Killorglin, Tralee, Killarney and the Atlantic Economic Corridor. The plan also highlights that there are several enterprise hubs part of the Kerry Hub Network comprised located within the MD.

Kenmare Enterprise Hub (Kenmare)
RDI Hub (Killorglin)
Sneem Digital Hub (Sneem)
gteic Baile an Sceilg
Office Light (Cahersiveen)
Valentia Cable Station (Valentia)

Research presented in the MD plan indicates that that Killorglin has the most geographically extensive commuter catchment area, relative to the number of jobs in the settlement and its inbound commuters are more likely to be dispersed, rather than concentrated in any cluster of locations, as occurs with other employment nodes. In addition, it is highlighted that persons who work in Killorglin almost half are under 40 years of age and the majority (61%) have a third level qualification. Thus, in terms of age and education, Killorglin has the most vibrant workforce in the county.

The plan particularly recognises that towns and villages play a critical role in the overall socio-economic, environmental, cultural growth, development and quality of life of the citizens and visitors alike. The importance of the rural economy is also outlined. Town and villages in the Kenmare Municipal District have faced considerable difficulties in recent years to retain vibrancy and vitality in the face of a number of challenges. Building critical population mass and addressing the challenges of town centre/village renewal is a key objective of the Plan to ensure the long-term sustainability of many of the settlements in the Kenmare MD area in terms of sustainable jobs growth and retail sales. A principle focus of the local area plan is to encourage re-development and renewal of town and village cores through various regeneration and renovation measures rather than continual expansion and sprawl of towns out into the countryside. The MD plan has a target that at least 30% of new housing to be delivered within the existing built-up fabric of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin utilising infill and or brownfield sites.

The Plan area has attractive towns, a fantastic natural environment and is an outdoor enthusiast's paradise. Its famous attractions include the internationally renowned Ring of Kerry driving route, Gap of Dunloe, Killarney National Park, Valentia Island and Sceilig Mhichíl which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the McGillicuddy Reeks, beaches and lakes.

2.5.3.4 Connectivity and Infrastructure

The supply of residential zoned land is focused in areas where capacity in infrastructure exists, or where capital investment is planned in the short to medium term. Section 2 subsection 2.10 of the plan includes the latest wastewater treatment and water supply capacity register for the plan area received from Uisce Éireann in June 2023.

Strategic issues in relation to sustainable transport and wider connectivity are also outlined in the plan. Projects supported include:- Cahersiveen Rural Regeneration Project Proposals including Boardwalk and Urban Renewal Works, Kenmare walkways including the peninsula park trail improvement works (as per land use zoning map), Kenmare inner relief road, Killorglin Rural Regeneration Project Proposals (including extension and improvements to the River Laune Walkway, permitted extension to the Annadale Road Carpark, proposed linear parks along the River including a wetland park to the south of the Annadale Road Carpark), Killorglin western inner relief link road and bypass constraints area map, Killorglin cycleway/walkway on the N72 out to the Fexco building, Cycleway from Killorglin to Ballykissane Pier, Sneem indicative pedestrian walkways, Sneem footpath and lighting to the GAA grounds on the Sportsfield road, Waterville carpark extension, N70 Waterville to Ballybrack Road Improvement Scheme, wastewater treatment infrastructure upgrades, Ballinskelligs Monk's Trail Walk upgrade, Ballinskelligs Blueway between Ballinskelligs Beach and Ballinskelligs Pier, and the Knightstown and Cahersiveen Blueway, Chapelstown carparking and village green proposals, Glenbeigh to Rossbeigh pedestrian/cycleway links. The plan further supports the sustainable upgrading/development of piers for leisure, rowing and fishing/marine activities. Water services infrastructure improvements in the plan area are also supported, including, Kenmare water supply / storage supplementation proposals and proposals to increase reservoir storage capacity at the mid Kerry Water Treatment Plant, Gearha, Beaufort.

The MD plan includes a recognition of and commitment to the facilitation of the roll out of the National Broadband Plan (NBP). It particularly acknowledges a support for digital/business hubs; start-up enterprise spaces and/or co-working hubs.

2.5.3.5 Environment and Heritage of the MD

The Kenmare MD LAP area contains several International, European, National and local sites of ecological interest with corresponding environmental designations.

It includes several high-status watercourses that support salmonid species and the annexed species of Freshwater Pearl Mussel (FWPM). The area has extensive upland areas with associated habitats designated as part of the Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River catchment cSAC. It partially overlaps with the Killarney National Park SPA and Iveragh Peninsula SPA. The coastline and coastal waters to both the north and south of the Plan area are designated as part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC/SPA and Kenmare River cSAC, respectively. Wintering waders/waterfowl visit Castlemaine Harbour in vast numbers.

The plan area contains a wealth of coastal habitats, including estuarine, salt marshes and mudflats, dune systems, lagoons and rocky shores.

Built heritage in the MD plan is outlined with many Protected Structures (PS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) already listed in the KCDP 2022-2028. Archaeological sites in the MD plan are listed in either the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) or Sites & Monuments Record (SMR). All of these monuments and their zones of archaeological potential/notification, as shown on the RMP and SMR constraints maps, are protected under the terms of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.

2.5.4 Settlements

This section of the plan outlines in greater detail the settlement strategy envisaged in the LAP. The strategy is underpinned by the growth of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as the leading settlements and to a lesser extent the village of Sneem and Waterville (subject to the upgrading of the wastewater treatment facility in Kenmare). This is consistent with the settlement hierarchy outlined in Chapter 3 of the KCDP 2022-2028.

Section 3 of the MD plan provides more information on how this settlement strategy is to be implemented. It is presented as follows:

- An introduction to settlements. This section introduces the overall development principles for the MD settlements including the key objectives.
- Regional Towns: Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin: This section sets out the planning proposals for the three main towns of the Kenmare Municipal District. Zoning maps for each settlement are also included in this section.
- District Towns: This section sets out the planning proposals for the remaining key settlements in the Kenmare Municipal District; namely Sneem and Waterville. Each settlement is accompanied by a zoning map.

- Villages: This section sets out the planning proposals for the village settlements in the Kenmare Municipal District. Each settlement is accompanied by a zoning/objective map.
- Small Village Settlements: this section sets out general policy and objectives in respect to the identified small village settlements, within a defined development boundary.

2.5.5 Appendices

The MD LAP has six appendices:

Appendix A: Settlement Capacity Audit

Appendix B: Land-use Zoning Matrix

Appendix C: Town Centre First Approach

Appendix D: Proposed ACA

Appendix E: Climate Action Audit

Appendix F: Social Infrastructure Audit

2.5.5.1 Appendix A: Settlement Capacity Audit

The SCA was previously carried out in the KCDP 2022-2028. The SCA aim is to accommodate new development in terms of suitable lands and infrastructure within the plan period. It confirms whether sites as zoned are served by the necessary infrastructure so as to allow for their timely development.

The SCA included in the Kenmare MD plan again includes Cathersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and undertakes a similar process for Waterville and Sneem. This exercise accords with Appendix 3 (A Methodology for a Tiered Approach to Land Zoning) of the National Planning Framework, which distinguishes between lands that are Serviced (Tier 1) and those that are Serviceable (Tier 2).

The SCA is an infrastructural assessment of lands within settlements and includes the following infrastructure categories:

- Road access
- Footpath access
- Foul & surface water sewerage drainage
- Water supply
- Assumed residential density
- Estimated residential unit yield

2.5.5.2 Appendix B: Land Use Zoning

The MD plan uses the *Myplan.ie* General Zone Types (GZTs) classification scheme. *Myplan*, an initiative of the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government, is described in more detail in Appendix B of the plan. The following constitute the general zone type categories used in the MD plan.

1. Primary Sector
2. Commerce/Industry/Enterprise/Economic Development
3. Community Services/Facilities
4. Networks and Basic Infrastructure/Utilities
5. Residential

6. Green/Recreation/Conservation
7. Mixed Use,
8. Other


2.5.5.3 Appendix C: Town Centre First Approach.

This Appendix re-iterates town centre first policy previously detailed in Section 4.2 of the KCDP 2022-2028, namely the council is committed to a 'Town Centre First' policy approach in order to ensure that our towns and villages become vibrant places for living and working in by bringing vacant and urban building stock back into use while recognising town/village centre's role at the core of a vibrant community.

2.5.5.4 Appendix D: Proposed ACA

This Appendix sets out the proposed ACA for Valentia: Trans-Atlantic Cable Station ACA: Extension.

5.5.4.5 Appendix E: Climate Action Audit

As part of the SEA of the LAP and in order to ensure the plan was "climate proofed" objectives that specifically support climate action are marked by . In addition, a *Climate Action Audit* (Appendix E) provides more detail on the how the Plan aligns with climate action policy.

5.5.4.6 Appendix F: Social Infrastructure Audit

A Social Infrastructure Audit has been prepared as a supporting document to the draft Kenmare Municipal District Local Area Plan. The audit provides an overview of the existing infrastructure available within the MD and what may be required in the future in line with projected population growth.

METHODOLOGY FOR THE SEA OF THE KENMARE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT LOCAL AREA PLAN

3.1 Guidance

The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Kenmare MD LAP will reflect the requirements of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC *on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment* and the SEA Planning Regulations. In a specific Irish legislative context, the following provide guidance on interpreting the SEA Directive and will inform the LAP SEA:

- *Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities*, Prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage March 2022,
- OPR Case Study Paper CSP05, Climate Action and the Local Authority Development Plan, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2022,
- Clarke, D. (2021) Local Government Climate Action Key Performance Indicators – Literature Review, Dublin: Local Government Management Agency,
- *SEA of Local Authority Land-Use Plans - EPA Recommendations and Resources* 2022 Version 1.18.
- *Good practice guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessment in SEA*, EPA 2020,
- *Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring*, EPA 2020, as included as an appendix in the *Second Review of Strategic Environmental Assessment Effectiveness in Ireland* (González, A.; Riki, T., Gaughran A. and Bullock C. 2020),
- *Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland*, EPA, 2019
- *SEA Effectiveness Review in Ireland - Action Plan 2018-2020*, EPA 2018,
- *The Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) WebTool and User Manual*,
- *SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory*, June 2019, EPA,
- *GISEA Manual Improving the Evidence Base in SEA*, EPA, 2015,
- *Local Authority Adaptation Strategy Development Guidelines*, EPA 2016,
- *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA*, EPA 2015,
- *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 Environment Heritage and Local Government Guidelines (2004),
- *Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland*, Synthesis Report, Environmental Protection Agency, and
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No 201 of 2011) and Planning and Development (Amendment) Regulations 2011 SI 262 of 2011, amending the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No.436 of 2004).

3.2 Key stages in Strategic Environmental Assessment

As discussed, the SEA process consists of a series of steps or stages that need to be undertaken. These are:

- **Screening** of P/P to establish whether it must undergo an SEA
- **Scoping** of the details to be provided in the Environmental Report, in consultation with environmental authorities
- **An Environmental Report** - containing the findings of the assessment on the likely significant effects on the environment of the P/P
- **Consultation** on the Draft Plan and associated Environmental Report
- **An SEA Statement** - identifying how environmental considerations and consultations have been integrated into the Final Plan; and
- **Monitoring Programme** of the significant environmental effects of the P/P

Based on the requirements of legislation and guidance the SEA will be carried out in the series of stages outlined above. The SEA will be informed by an assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (Section 1.3) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Section 1.4).

This report however specifically addresses step 3 of the above process, the Environmental Report of the SEA for the Kenmare MD LAP.

3.2.1 Scoping

The purpose of scoping in the SEA process is two-fold – to “scope” possible environmental effects of the plan in consultation with key stakeholders. Scoping identifies the likely extent (geographic, temporal and thematic) and level of detail for the environmental assessment and the information to be included in the SEA Environmental Report.

As required by the SEA Planning Regulations, and further to the *Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities* (DHLGH March 2022), environmental authorities were consulted in relation to the scope and level of detail to be included in this Environmental Report in February 2023, they were as follows²:

- Environmental Protection Agency,
- Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage including the DAU,
- Department of Environment, Climate and Communications,
- Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine, and
- any adjoining planning authority whose area is continuous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan.

The Scoping Report was emailed to the above statutory consultees and comments requested within 4 weeks, as defined by the SEA Regulations.

The findings and comments received as part of the scoping process were included and are addressed in this ER. They are summarised below.

3.2.1.1 Outcome of the Scoping Exercise

Specific comments made further to the consultation of the SEA Scoping Report, June 2022, are detailed below in Table 3-1.

² <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/3539d-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/#environmental-authorities-contact-details> [accessed in November 2022].

3.2.2 Environmental Report (ER)

The aim of this SEA ER is to identify the likely significant effects on the environment as a result of implementing the Kenmare MD LAP, develop mitigation measures to reduce/remedy these impacts if required and identify monitoring procedures to monitor the impacts of the Plan. The Environmental Report is being made available at the same time as the draft MD LAP and consultation is taking place with the relevant authorities and the public prior to the documents being adopted. Schedule 2B of S.I. 436 of 2004 (as amended) specifically details what information is to be contained in an Environmental Report. Table 3-2 lists the information required and details where this information is contained in this Environmental Report.

Table 3-1 Comments made from statutory consultees further to consultation on the SEA Scoping Report, June 2022.

Consultee	Comments	Addressed
EPA	<p>Submission provided information on various Guidance and resources available on SEA for the Council's reference. The submission states that KCC should ensure that the LAP aligns with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes and is consistent with the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region.</p> <p>In relation to the provision of critical service the EPA states that infrastructure (drinking water, wastewater, waste) to support current and future development, commitments to support and collaborate with the relevant stakeholders including Irish Water should be considered. Any development proposals and associated population increases associated with the Amendment should be linked to the ability to provide adequate and appropriate critical service infrastructure.</p>	Throughout the ER
Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government	No response made	N/A
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	No response made	N/A
Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment	No response made	N/A
Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	No response made	N/A
Cork County Council	No response made	N/A
Limerick County Council	No response made	N/A
IFI	No response made	N/A
LAWCO	No response made	N/A

Table 3-2 Information contained in this draft Environmental Report as per Schedule 2B of S.I. 436 of 2004

Information to be included in an Environmental Report as defined in Schedule 2B of SI 436 of 2004	Relevant Chapter in this Environment Report
<i>(a) an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans</i>	Chapter 11
<i>(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan</i>	Chapter 5
<i>(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected</i>	Chapter 5
<i>(d) 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;</i>	Chapter 5
<i>(e) 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;</i>	Chapter 6
<i>(f) 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</i>	Chapter 7
<i>(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;</i>	Chapter 8
<i>(h) 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</i>	Chapter 4
<i>(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan</i>	Chapter 9
<i>(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.</i>	Non-technical summary.

3.3 Integration of the MD LAP Plan, SEA, AA (NIR) and SFRA

This ER was prepared in parallel with the draft Kenmare MD LAP. The integration of the plan and SEA was achieved through close liaison between personnel delivering the SEA and other assessment. This included the key stages of scoping, the review of the existing situation in the area and the assessment of the MD LAP objectives. The internal procedures for integrating the plan process with the SEA are outlined in Table 3-3. The appropriate assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and the SFRA also informed the plan as appropriate. Table 3-3 explains the full integration of the drafting of the Kenmare MD LAP, the SEA, SFRA and the Appropriate Assessment.

Table 3-3 Integration of SEA, SFRA and AA

STAGES IN PLAN MAKING PROCESS	PLAN	SEA	SFRA	AA
Pre-review	Preparation of Issues Papers	SEA mandatory screening not applicable	-	-
Initial public consultation	Publication of (a) statutory notice of intention to make MD LAP	Scoping of the Environmental Report, in consultation with environmental authorities noting SFRA to be undertaken		Notify consultees that an assessment under Art 6 will be undertaken
Preparation of Documentation	Preparation of draft Plan	Preparation of Environmental Report. The process will be iterative, amendments will be made to the plan by SEA where required, and record made of same	Inform plan making process, will be iterative	An AA will be drafted in parallel with SEA and Plan. The process will be iterative, amendments will be made to the plan where required, and record made of same
Public consultation	Public display of draft plan and consideration of submissions	Public display of ER/SFRA and consideration of submissions		Public display AA and consideration of submissions
2nd public display (if required)	Display of any material amendment(s) to draft plan	Identify any significant environmental effects resulting from material amendments		Identify significant effects/ adverse effects on the site integrity on European sites resulting from material amendments
Completion of process	Adoption of plan	Making specified information available in the form of a SEA Statement	Finalise SFRA	Provide information on the AA
Post-plan Adoption	Implementation	Monitoring of significant environmental effects		Monitoring, if required/appropriate

4 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

4.1 Introduction

The development and assessment of alternatives is a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. "Reasonable" alternatives should be considered "taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme" (Article 5.1, SEA Directive 2001/EC/42). Article 5.1 goes on to note the Environmental Report should have "reasonable alternatives" that take into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme" requiring "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives". This implies three stages in the consideration of alternatives:

1. Identify reasonable alternatives.
2. Evaluate and compare the alternatives; and
3. Provide reasons for the choice of preferred alternative(s).

The EPA's 2015 guidance on alternatives within the SEA process – *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in the SEA* expands further on the requirements of the environmental assessment of alternatives in the plan making process. This guidance has informed the SEA of the MD LAP as discussed below.

4.2 Development of alternatives

As required by SEA, alternatives must be realistic (i.e. able to achieve the plan's/programme's objectives), reasonable (i.e. based on socio-economic and environmental evidence), viable (technically and financially feasible) and implementable (realisable within the plan's/programme's timeframe and resources). They should represent a range of different approaches within the statutory and operational requirements of a plan. It is important to recognise that reasonable, realistic alternatives that are capable of implementation are shaped by the position of the MD LAPs within the planning policy and decision-making hierarchy outlined in Section 2 of this report. For this plan the following considerations must be taken into account when formulating alternatives:

- The geographical extent of the plan area is set, there is no scope for an alternative that expands or reduces the study area extent,
- The MD LAP is a land use plan primarily concerned with the regulation of development in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area including the environmental impacts this development may have. The content is predetermined by relevant sections of the Planning and Development Act, (as amended),
- Higher level plans set strategic planning options for the MD LAPs. The population projections for County Kerry as set out in the Core Strategy of the KCDP 2022-2028 are based on RSES. The distribution of projected population growth throughout the County is set out in the Core Strategy and the Settlement Hierarchy outlined in Section 3.10 of the KCDP 2022-2028. It provides details on the population growth to be allocated to each MD in the county. There is no alternative to these population figures in relation to MD population growth,
- Furthermore, it is a policy of the aforementioned hierarchy plans to support the consolidation of Key Towns, this MD LAP is therefore required to reflect policies/objectives re-the promotion of the sustainable development of the key

settlements. In the MD, Cahersiveen Kenmare and Killorglin are the highest-ranking settlements (regional towns) within this hierarchy. Sneem and Waterville are designated as District towns,

- It is a policy of the aforementioned hierarchy plans to continue the support of the regional towns as detailed in Section 3.10 of the KCDP 2022-2028. The MD LAP is therefore required to reflect policies/objectives re-the promotion of the sustainable development of the towns of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin.
- The Core Strategy of the KCDP 2022-2028 outlines the zoning of lands for residential development in each MD that reflects targeted population growth. The figures were based on the sustainable availability of public infrastructure – wastewater and water supply – as informed by the strategic plans of Uisce Éireann. Therefore, there is no scope to look at an alternative settlement hierarchy within MD plan areas other than that outlined in the Core Strategy.
- In the Kenmare MD five settlements have been allocated population growth – Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as the regional towns, and Sneem and Waterville as the district towns – as outlined in Table 4-1 below. It should be noted that Kenmare has planning permission (January 2023) for an upgraded wastewater treatment plant, construction is due to begin later in the year.

Table 4-1 Population allocation for Kenmare MD as outlined in the KCDP 2022-2028

Main settlements	Population 2016 (CSO)	Population Projection 2022 (Estimate)	Population Growth Target	Housing Requirement
Cahersiveen	1041	1107	129	101
Kenmare	2376	2339	261	204
Killorglin	2199	1107	320	251
Sneem	288	306	27	21
Waterville	462	491	52	41

The alternative scenarios to be considered in the SEA of this MD LAP are therefore limited by the hierarchical policies/objectives outlined above. Scenarios can only relate to alternatives within these five settlements which are allocated population growth as per the *Core Strategy* as previously assessed as part of the KCDP 2022-2028. As noted in the EPA 2015 guidance on alternatives, the “do-nothing” option is not a viable alternative for a land use plan as there is a statutory requirement to make/and/or review land use plans. This is applicable in the case of MD plans as there is a legislative requirement to undertake the plan. A *business-as-usual* alternative however is considered – essentially the likely evolution of the current state of the environment without the implementation of the MD LAP. *Business as usual* and other alternatives considered in this report are discussed in more detail below.

4.3 Assessment of Alternatives

The four alternatives to be compared to each other to determine the scenario with the lowest levels of environmental impact are presented below. The limit on alternative options is outlined in the previous section.

Alternative 1: This alternative looks at the option of facilitating unphased residential development within the boundaries of settlements identified for population growth. This implies no distinction between *new/proposed residential* or *strategic residential reserve*. Rather residential development would be permitted at any stage within lands identified as suitable for residential development. This alternative would adhere to population growth figures as per the Core Strategy. However, the alternative would accommodate population growth within any land identified suitable for residential development within settlement boundaries.

Alternative 2: This alternative looks at the option of facilitating phased residential development within the boundaries of settlements identified for population growth. This implies phasing or timing residential development so that lands zoned *new/proposed residential* located close to urban cores are developed first. Lands identified as *strategic residential reserve* would not be developed until such times as a significant percentage of those identified close to the urban core are developed. This alternative looks at land use zoning that aims to consolidate the urban core of the towns/villages allocated population growth.

Alternative 3: This alternative looks at the option of promoting the identified opportunity and regeneration sites, through masterplanning to drive development in Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin coupled with phased residential development. This alternative recognises the importance of regional towns in the sustainable economic development of the entire MD area. Masterplans are proposed or have been developed for several opportunity/regeneration sites in the towns that could accommodate mixed uses in key locations.

Alternative 4: this alternative looks at a *business as usual* i.e. the likely state of the environment without the implementation of the MD LAP.

To assess the likely significant impacts of each alternative on the environment, a matrix is used. The matrix assesses the alternatives against the established environmental objectives outlined in Chapter 6. In assessing the likely significant effects alternatives, the full range of effects including 'secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent, temporary and negative effects were addressed. The assessment is presented in Sections 4.4-0 below.

Further to the assessment process Alternative 3 is deemed the preferred option. This option seeks to utilise opportunity/regeneration sites in conjunction with masterplans to drive the development of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as the regional towns, whilst phasing residential development in the settlements identified for population growth in the Core Strategy of the KCDP 2022-2028.

4.4 Alternative 1

	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Alternative 1					
Environmental Objectives					
Comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This alternative relates to the five settlements allocated population growth in the Core Strategy – Cahersiveen, Kenmare, Killorglin, Sneem and Waterville (subject to the construction of permitted upgraded waste-water infrastructure in Kenmare). • All settlements have identified lands suitable for residential development within their boundaries. • All lands zoned residential are close or relatively close to the town centres of the regional and district towns due to size and scale of the settlements. • Nonetheless unphased residential development likely to see development at the peripheries of the town boundaries - out-of-town locations on approach roads. Greater impacts from development on greenfield sites and associated impacts on biodiversity and soil. • Waste-water capacity exists for four of the settlements (Cahersiveen, Killorglin, Sneem and Waterville) regardless of timed zoning. • Water and wastewater capacity issues exists for one settlement (Kenmare) regardless of timed zoning. Planning permission granted for upgraded wastewater facility (Jan 23) but construction required before any new developments considered. • Likely to result in continued unconsolidated town cores which have gap and underused sites available for development/redevelopment. • Leap-frogging of residential development more likely to occur in all settlements particularly along existing main transport routes. Possible impacts on infrastructure schemes. • Reduces likelihood of <i>Smarter Travel</i> choices and non-vehicular access around the three regional towns in particular. • Conflict with policies to look at infill and brownfield sites to promote a town core out phased development. • Conflicts with EOs for air quality and climatic factors – increases likelihood of vehicular travel albeit at local levels. • Although the emphasis on opportunity sites/regeneration sites with the three main regional towns would remain, slower uptake if sites further away from town are developed first. • No residential zoning within flood risk areas so no impacts on flooding EO identified. 				

4.5 Alternative 2

	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Alternative 2					
Environmental Objectives	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 L1		CH1	F1 M1	
Comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This alternative relates to the five settlements allocated population growth in the Core Strategy – Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin (Kenmare subject to the construction of upgraded wastewater infrastructure) and Sneem and Waterville to a lesser extent. • Four of the settlements (Cahersiveen, Kenmare, Killorglin, and Waterville) have two phases of lands identified with the settlement boundary for residential development <i>new/proposed</i> and <i>strategic reserve</i>. • <i>New/proposed</i> located closer to urban cores, all settlements have a reasonably well-defined urban centre. • Phased residential development will seek to promote a consolidated urban form with lands close to town centre developed first. Implies less development in greenfield sites, less impacts on biodiversity, soil and water. • Possible impacts on architectural heritage and archaeological though developments close to town centres. • Water and wastewater capacity issues exists for one settlement (Kenmare) regardless of timed zoning – though permission now granted for upgraded wastewater facility (Jan 23) but construction required before any new developments considered. • Timing residential development implies greater co-ordination between services and population growth, again especially in designated regional towns. • Improves opportunities for <i>Smarter Travel</i> initiatives and increases likelihood the people will reside near where they work, go to school etc. • Reduces local impacts on air quality especially from travel times. • Consolidate urban planning a positive response to climate change. 				

4.6 Alternative 3

	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Alternative 3					
Environmental Objectives	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			F1	
Comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This alternative relates is similar to Alternative 2 but with specific focus on masterplans to development in Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin towns in particular. • It relates to the five settlements allocated population growth in the Core Strategy – Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin (subject to the construction of the now permitted upgraded wastewater infrastructure in Kenmare) and Sneem and Waterville to a lesser extent. • The settlements have two phases of lands identified with the settlement boundary for residential development <i>new/proposed</i> and <i>strategic reserve</i>. • <i>New/proposed</i> located closer to urban cores. • Phased residential development will seek to promote a consolidated urban form with lands close to town centre developed first. Implies less development in greenfield sites, less impacts on biodiversity, soil and water. • As noted for alternative 2 possible impacts on architectural heritage and archaeological though developments close to town centres, potential for unknown sub-surface archaeological exists. • Water and wastewater capacity issues exists for one settlement (Kenmare) regardless of timed zoning – though an upgraded wastewater facility has been granted planning permission but construction required before any new developments considered. • Timing residential development implies greater co-ordination between services and population growth, again especially in regional towns. • Improves opportunities for <i>Smarter Travel</i> initiatives and increases likelihood the people will reside near where they work, go to school etc. • Reduces local impacts on air quality especially from less travel time. • Consolidate urban planning a positive local response to climate change. • Masterplans for opportunity/identified regeneration sites in Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin towns identified as a key driver in the development of these towns as the regional towns. • UURDF plans set out in LAP for Cahersiveen and Killorglin address rejuvenation of these settlements for mixed uses including residential, commercial, retail and community use with large public realm schemes incorporated. Likely positive impact on population/human health. • Masterplans for other key opportunity sites aim to decrease need for the out-of-town retail and associated dependence 				

	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Alternative 3					
	on local traffic movement/journeys.				

4.7 Alternative 4

	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Alternative 4 Business as usual					
Environmental Objectives		W1 M1 C1 AQ1 S1 B1 HH1 P1	CH1	F1 L1	
Comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This alternative would see continued settlement patterns evident in the MD area namely low to stagnate population growth in towns/villages and increased population growth in out-of-town locations. • Continued settlement in areas under significant urban influence especially around the three regional towns. • Continued stagnation of town/village centres as people move further away from urban centres. • Infill/brownfield sites not prioritised for development. • Opportunities sites identified in three regional towns unlikely to be prioritised. • Implies more greenfield sites to be developed on the fringes of the town/villages – impacts on biodiversity, soil and water. • Continued reliance of car transport with associated commuting patterns. • Local impacts on air quality. • Out of town settlement patterns conflicts with climate change policies • Non-use of historic buildings especially within town/villages core. • Non-compatibility of infrastructure with population growth especially as rural areas population growth increases. 				

5 STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT- EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE IN THE KENAMRE MD AREA

5.1 Introduction

In line with the SEA Directive, a more detailed environmental baseline of the plan area is required. This is undertaken in this section. It provides a description of the state of the environment at present; discussion of the key problems/ issues currently being faced in the area; and a description of the expected evolution of the environment should the plan not be implemented, i.e. in the absence of the plan. The section outlines the key environmental baseline data for the plan area under the factors outlined in Schedule 2B (f) of SI No 436/2004. They are:

- population/human health,
- biodiversity (flora, fauna),
- geology/soils,
- water,
- air quality/
- climatic factors,
- material assets
- cultural assets (architecture, archaeology),
- landscape, and
- the interrelationship between the above factors.
- as noted in Section 1.4 a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment also informed the MD LAP.

Table 5-1 below is a non-exhaustive list of the information sources used to compile the environmental baseline for each the environmental parameters listed above.

In addition to the sources of information listed below, as discussed, the Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) tool developed by the EPA/UCD/AIRO/OSI was used in compiling this section along with information from catchments.ie and npws.ie.

Table 5-1 Environmental Information Sources for use in this ER.

Environmental Parameters	Information Sources
Population/Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022 Census data • Local Enterprise Office (LEO), KCC • Capital Infrastructure Unit (CIU), KCC • Vacant Site Office/Derelict Site office • Housing Statistics including the targets from <i>Housing For All</i> and other national schemes including <i>Croí Conaithe</i> Fund. • Environment Section, KCC • Enforcement Section, KCC • HSE • EPA – annual air and water quality reports including for drinking and waste-water infrastructure. • EPA Real time Air quality monitors

Environmental Parameters	Information Sources
Biodiversity (flora, fauna),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), • Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), • National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) • WFD map viewer/catchments.ie • Biodiversity Office, KCC • Kerry Biodiversity Plan 2022-2028 • Bird Watch Ireland (BWI) • Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) • Wetlands Survey Ireland website and county survey • Invasive Species Ireland website • Bat Conservation Ireland
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) map viewer including bedrock, subsoil, soil datasets and sites from the Irish Geological Heritage Programme (IGH) • CORINE • Teagasc Soil Map, • PIP maps from WFD app • EPA map viewer
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA map viewer • WFD map viewer/catchments.ie • EPA annual reports on water quality; drinking water waste-water quality and bathing waters. • GSI map viewer • Environment Section, KCC • LAWPRO • IFI • Uisce Éireann (UE) • Environment Section, KCC • Enforcement Section, KCC
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA Real time Air quality monitors, • Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) • Environment Section, KCC • Enforcement Section, KCC
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA • KCC Climate Action Team, • Local Authority Climate Action Plan • Kerry Climate Adaptation Strategy, 2019-2023 • Department of Environment, Climate and Communications • Energy Officer, KCC • SEAI • Flooding Section, KCC • RE infrastructure permitted • EV charge roll out • Active Travel/sustainable transport initiatives • Census data
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads Section, KCC • Municipal District Office • National Roads Design Office, KCC, • Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)

Environmental Parameters	Information Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Section, KCC • Broadband Officer, KCC • Uisce Éireann • CIU, KCC
Cultural assets (architecture, archaeology and the arts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of PS & Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) listed in the KCDP 2022-2028 • NIAH for Kerry • Kerry SMR/RMP as listed in the KCDP 2022-2028 • Archaeological Special Protection Areas listed in the KCDP 2022-2028 • County Archaeologist, KCC • Conservation Officer, KCC • Arts Officer, KCC.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing landscape designations within KCDP 2022-2028 • Landscape Character Assessment that formed part of the KCDP 2022-2028 • Village Design statements/Public realm reports and master plans, • Architectural Conservation Areas listed in the KCDP 2022-2028
SFRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources are identified in the DoEHLG/OPW 2009 Guidelines 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management', • The SFRA of the KCDP 2022-2028, • See also the SFRA of the Kenmare MD LAP

5.2 Population and Human Health - Baseline Assessment

5.2.1 Baseline Assessment: Population

The Kenmare MD LAP projected population growth figures and settlement strategy is framed within the *Core Strategy* settlement hierarchy set out in Chapter 3 of the KCDP 2022-2028. It is further informed by the 2016 census 2022 Census figures. Census 2022 results indicate that the population of County Kerry has increased from 147,707 to 156,458, an increase of 5.92% and that the State recorded an overall increase of 8% over the same period. The population increase in Kerry indicates a positive trend compared to the previous intercensal period 2011-2016 where the population increased by 1.5%. The population increase however is still amongst the lowest population growth recorded in the state. The population increase between 2016 and 2022 is dispersed across the county. The more peripheral areas to the west and south-west of the County and parts of the north experienced population decline while the Eds adjacent to the towns of Tralee and Killarney, Kenmare and Killorglin experienced the highest levels of growth.

Population figures from 2022 census indicate the population of the entire Kenmare Municipal District Area in 2022 was 27,161, persons. This is an increase of 8.4% from 2016 when the MD recorded a population of 25,062. This was a positive increase given that the population of the Kenmare MD was recorded at 25,062 in 2016, which was an increase of 2% on the 2011 figure at 24,562 persons.

A key objective of the KCDP 2022-2028 is to strengthen the urban structure of the hub towns of Tralee and Killarney and key designated regional towns, including Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin. To meet this aim, a key objective of the Kenmare MD LAP is to therefore consolidate the core strategy by focusing projected population growth, over the lifetime of the plan into specific settlements – namely Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and to a lesser extent the village of Sneem and Waterville (Development in Kenmare is dependent on construction of the permitted upgraded wastewater treatment facility).

The KCDP 2022-2028 has a target population growth of up to 789 additional persons for the Kenmare MD area for the five main settlements as listed below. Corresponding housing requirements/units at 618 are determined on these figures. Projected population growth targets and corresponding housing requirements for Kenmare MD plan are shown in Table 5-2. These figures are based on a strategic 60:40 split in each MD area of 60% population growth allocated to towns and 40% allocated to smaller settlements and rural areas. This is to ensure the development of vibrant towns and villages capable of servicing rural communities.

Table 5-2 Population allocation for main settlements of the Kenmare Municipal District as outlined in the Core Strategy of Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2022 with Census population figures for 2016 and 2022

Main settlements	Population Census 2016	Population Census 2022	Population Growth Target	Housing Requirement
Cahersiveen	1041	1297	129	101
Kenmare	2376	2566	261	204
Killorglin	2199	2163	320	251
Sneem	288	386	27	21
Waterville	462	555	52	41

In comparing baseline population figures/settlements and permitted housing units within the settlements of the MD in the inter-census period (2016-2022) a number of trends are evident. All the regional and district towns in the MD have recorded a population growth apart from Killorglin which saw a very small population decline of 36 persons, or -1.64%. There has been a relatively strong growth of Kenmare and Cahersiveen (+8.2% and 24.59%). This is the first period of growth recorded in Cahersiveen since 2006. The population increase is likely linked to the settlement of refugees there. Kenmare's population increase can be linked in part to its attractiveness as a retirement destination. However, permitted housing numbers remain very low in Kenmare due to water infrastructural constraints. Both Sneem and Waterville as district towns also recorded population growths at 98 persons +34.03% and +93 persons +20.13% though their existing population base is low.

In the lifetime of the previous KCDP 2015-2021 (as extended), permission for 635 residential units have been granted in the plan area. Of these 280 units were granted in settlements, whilst 354 residential units have been granted in the rural areas of the MD. Relatively low number of residential units were permitted in two of the designated

regional towns of the Plan area - Kenmare and Cahersiveen. The GeoDirectory residential address database indicates that the overwhelming majority 721 or 79% of new residential addresses in the plan area between 2012 and 2022 are located in the rural part of the plan area, that is, outside of the development boundary of the settlements in the plan area.

5.2.2 Baseline Assessment: Human Health

In relation to human health, individual and population health status is largely the result of the social, cultural, economic and physical environment in which we live. Factors such as the state of the environment, access to resources to meet basic needs, exposure to risks and capacity to cope with these, income and education levels, social network of relationships with friends, family and neighbours all have considerable impacts on health and wellbeing. Human health may be impacted upon in a variety of ways and through various environmental receptors such as water, biodiversity, climate, flooding, air and major accidents, etc. Disadvantaged people are more likely to live in poor quality-built environments and have limited access to transport and local amenities supporting healthy choices. This has further implications in regard to climate change and adaptation and mitigation to climate change including transport options, green infrastructure, energy provision and efficiencies and air quality emissions.

A deeper understanding around health and wellbeing has developed over the last number of years in Ireland since the drafting of the *National Environmental Health Action Plan* in 1999³. This is reflected in a later 2010 research paper carried out by the EPA as part of its STRIVE series - *Understanding the Links between the Environment, Human Health and Well-Being*⁴. In 2013 the *Healthy Ireland – A Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2023* was published⁵. The evolving idea of “quality of life” is also elaborated on in the recently published NPF (2018). Figure 5-1 below reflects the thematic elements that underpin the concept. The concept that health and wellbeing are supported by our local environment obviously underpins both the EPA's framework and of particular relevance to this ER of a land use plan.

The EPA's most recent (2020) state of the environment report *Ireland's Environment- An Integrated Assessment* recognises the benefits of a good quality environment to health and wellbeing. It is a key action in striving towards delivering environmental protection and sustainable development. The report goes on to note challenges faced nationally in pursuing this aim with an emphasis on two key environmental quality factors that can be directly correlated to health - air and water quality.

5.2.2.1 Water

As stated, several environmental parameters fall within the scope of human health, notably water quality (linked to both waste-water and drinking water infrastructure in the MD area). The Core Strategy outlined in the KCDP was predicated on availability of or the imminent availability of water infrastructure (drinking and waste-water) over the lifetime of the KCDP. Therefore, only settlements with or likely to have (over the lifetime of the plan), adequate water infrastructure are targeted for population growth.

³ <http://lenus.ie/hse/bitstream/10147/45646/1/8532.pdf>

⁴ http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/research/health/ERC_15_Garavan_HumanHealthLinks_syn_web.pdf

⁵ <http://health.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/HealthyIrelandBrochureWA2.pdf>

This is not re-assessed in this ER. This strategic decision has already been made, assessed and adopted in the KCDP further to the SEA undertaken at that time. More specific water quality issues in the MD area however are outlined below while water as a separate environmental factor is dealt with under Section 5.5 and water infrastructure is dealt with under 5.8. These sections should be read together.

However, in relation to health implications impacts of poor water quality can be both acute or indirect such as impacts on bathing waters. Impacts on water quality, for example from wastewater discharge, have the potential to cause detrimental effects on receiving waters including coastal waters that support commercial fisheries and/or other food production.

The most recent report on *Bathing water quality in Ireland, a report for the year 2022* was published by the EPA in May 2023. The report notes that urban wastewater incidents impacted bathing waters most frequently. Agricultural run-off, fouling from dogs on beaches and algal blooms were also reported. It is also noted that heavy rainfall can lead to run-off from agricultural lands, urban areas and from wastewater overflows, all of which can impact on bathing water quality temporarily.

Regarding the quality of raw drinking water, it is noted that on the *EPA Drinking Water Remedial Action List Q4 of 2022*, two settlements in the Kenmare MD have been included on this list, namely Cahersiveen and Kilgarvan. The Remedial Action list is a record of the public water supplies known to be at risk and where the EPA is requiring Irish Water to take corrective action.

In Cahersiveen, inadequate treatment for *Cryptosporidium* was identified which requires the installation UV disinfection. In addition, elevated levels of THMs above the standard in the Drinking Water Regulations have been recorded both in Cahersiveen and Kilgarvan which requires the installation of GAC post slow sand filtration. Uisce Éireann expects to have the work completed by June 2024 (Cahersiveen) and December 2024 (Kilgarvan).

5.2.2.3 Air Quality

The recognition of air pollution as a major environmental risk on human health has grown over the last number of years. According to the WHO, air pollution can increase the risk of stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma. In Ireland the EPA now estimates that there are approximately 1,300 premature deaths annually in the county due to poor air quality specifically from fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). When assessing air quality, the EPA focus on the two main pollutants: 1) particulate matter – PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ (very small particles which can be solid or liquid) and 2) Nitrogen oxides (NO₂ and NO - gases nitrogen oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)). Research indicates PM is a particular feature of emissions to air from burning of fossil fuels for heating while nitrogen oxides are pollutants that are emitted in ambient air when petrol or diesel is burned in internal combustion engines. PM_{2.5} and NO₂ are particularly important from a health perspective.

The EPA's most recent Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (AAMP) report on air quality relates to 2021 data - *Air Quality in Ireland 2021*⁶. This 2021 report and the 2020 *Ireland's State of the Environment Report, An Integrated Assessment 2020* details the main air quality trends based on monitoring from the national ambient air quality network. Reporting from 2021 states that air quality in Ireland is generally good. While monitoring shows that PM_{2.5} and NO₂ levels are within the current EU legal limits, these pollutants exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines (AQGs) for health.

Regarding local data, there are now three EPA national air quality monitoring stations in the county. One is located in the Valentia Observatory in Cahersiveen and one each in Tralee and Killarney. Real-time data for both towns can be viewed through the EPA's website airquality.ie. The EPA's Air Quality Index for Health (AQIH) also provides real-time information on air quality linked to health. Of interest to the County of Kerry is evidence from localised studies undertaken by the EPA/other research institutes over the last decade on air quality in urban areas outside of our main cities. These studies, including one undertaken in both Tralee and Killarney⁷, noted the significant negative impacts space heating systems has on local air quality – particularly particulate matter (PM). Coal, peat and wet timber were highlighted.

This research, and associated climate and other health policy, has ultimately culminated in the recent coming into effect in Ireland of the *Solid Fuel Regulations 2022*⁸. The primary function of the regulations is on improving air quality and improving people's health by restricting the retail, online and commercial sale of smoky fuels, including smoky coal, turf and wet wood. As noted, research has identified these fuels are a major contributor to air pollution and are linked to poor health in the population.

Linked to the type of fuel burned in the MD is the nature of the housing stock. Several of the aforementioned surveys noted efforts to improve air quality in towns will need to also address how domestic residences are heated in general, rather than attempting to discourage the use of one specific fuel. This ties in with the many actions proposed under climate policy form retro-fitting and/or upgrading heating systems and homes for energy efficiency. This is addressed in more detail in the Section 5.7 Climate. Synergies between health and housing stock is also of relevance in the context of air quality. Older housing stock traditionally have less energy efficient heating systems often reliant on fossil fuels. Climate policy linked to retrofitting houses for both comfort and energy efficiency is supported in the plan and will benefit human health.

Most common pollutants in an Irish context - particulate matter and NO/SO₂ - relate to the burning of solid fuel for heating and transport, respectively. Kenmare MD with its dispersed rural population reliant on high rates of car usage and traditional forms of home heating would be vulnerable to both pollutants. With the lack of regional/local information, national trends can certainly be applied to the county and trends for the MD extrapolated accordingly. Applying trends for example from the EPA's AQIH and data from its real time air quality monitoring station (based in Cahersiveen Tralee and Killarney), the following assumptions⁹ could be made for the Kenmare MD area:

⁶ <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/air/quality>

⁷ *Assessing the Impact of Domestic Solid Fuel Burning on Ambient Air Quality in Ireland, Assessment of Particulate Air Pollution and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Associated with Solid Fuel Usage in Four Towns in Ireland*

⁸ <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/licensing/air/solid-fuel-regulations/>

⁹ <http://www.epa.ie/air/quality/pro/>

- overall air quality is good however on average 20-30 days per year air quality is fair, poor or very poor,
- in rural areas fair air quality is mainly caused by the pollutant ozone,
- in small towns (Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin) fair air quality is usually due to ozone or particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5). In these areas, the most significant local source of particulate matter is domestic use of solid fuel, e.g. coal and wood. Air quality will be poor or very poor on about 10 days per year - most likely during periods of cold and still weather.

The EPA notes that health implications with significant air pollutants can be short term (24 hours) and/or long term (annual) with greater potential effects on vulnerable members of the community with pre-existing medical conditions. Although health trends of the general Kenmare MD public in relation air quality are not widely available extrapolations can be made. In an area with high car dependency and a dispersed rural settlement reliant on traditional forms of fossil fuel, it could be assumed that health effects listed in Table 5-3 are likely to be applicable in the MD.

Table 5-3 Health implications associated with significant air pollutants in Ireland¹⁰

Air Pollutant	Associated Health Implications/Impacts
NO ₂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term exposure linked to adverse respiratory effects including airway inflammation in healthy people and increased respiratory symptoms in asthmatics. • Long-term exposure is associated with increased risk of respiratory infection in children
SO ₂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary breathing difficulties for those who suffer from respiratory conditions such as asthma. • Longer-term exposure to high concentrations can aggravate existing cardiovascular disease and respiratory illness
PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of particulate matter relate to its ability to penetrate deep into the respiratory tract. This inhalation can increase the risk, frequency and severity of cardiopulmonary and respiratory disorders. It is particularly harmful for those who have a pre-existing respiratory illness. It also has a strong association with circulatory disease and mortality.

5.2.2.4 Health and Well Being

Finally, a deeper understanding of health and wellbeing has developed over the last number of years. The EPA's most recent *Ireland's State of the Environment Report, An Integrated Assessment 2020* recognises the benefits of a good quality environment to health and wellbeing, reflected in Figure 5-1.

¹⁰ *Air Quality in Ireland, 2016* EPA available at <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/air/quality/Air%20Quality%20in%20Ireland%202016.pdf>



Figure 5-1 Elements supporting *quality of life*¹¹

5.2.2.4.1 Human Health and Access to Green and Blue Space

Research is now demonstrating the connections between green and blue space and human health with key effects identified as follows¹²:

- Ecosystem services and physical health. There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the ecosystem services provided by high-quality green space have a significant influence on physical health. Such ecosystem services are particularly beneficial when they are easily accessible and exist in proximity to residential areas.
- Ecosystem services and mental health and well-being. Green spaces have been shown to deliver measurable mental health benefits and contribute to general psychological well-being.
- Ecosystem services and mitigating other forms of environmental risk to health. Green spaces and their associated vegetation can positively influence health through contributing to improved air and water quality.

The draft Kenmare MD LAP aims for the provision, maintenance and enhancement of infrastructure that supports the economic, cultural, health, environmental and

¹¹ Project Ireland 2040 - National Planning Framework

¹² page 4 of Eco-Health: Ecosystem Benefits of Greenspace for Health; Authors: Mark Scott, Mick Lennon, Owen Douglas and Craig Bullock. EPA No 238 2020

community development. The current Draft Kenmare MD LAP supports significant recreation and amenity projects throughout the MD.

5.2.3 Existing Environmental Problems/Sensitivities

Settlement trends for the MD show that population growth is occurring in two of the regional towns (Kenmare and Cahersiveen) and that Killorglin has experienced some population decline. In addition, there is a significant difference between the population of the regional towns of Kenmare and Killorglin when compared to Cahersiveen and between the regional towns to the district towns, which have very low population bases. In terms of permitted residential development rather one off-housing has seen most of the development and consequently population growth in the MD area over the inter-census period and between 2012-2022.

These trends are at variance with the policies and objectives of the KCDP 2022-2028, particularly in relation to the sustainable development of towns and villages. There are also indirect implications for human health further to these trends. Rural dispersed settlement requires for example excessive car based commuting patterns which impacts on localised air quality values. With the lack of specific MD health data certain assumptions can be made based on national trends from EPA air quality reports, specifically in relation to localised impacts from traffic and home heating. Excessive travel distances/commuting for work, education and access to a range of services can also impact on quality of life as people become disassociated with where they live and work. Equally use of concentrated public services such as municipal/group wastewater treatment schemes are more efficient and sustainable in preventing deterioration in water quality which can have impacts on human health. In this context it should be noted that Kenmare has a wastewater treatment plant which is currently at capacity and additional residential and other type of developments cannot be granted until the upgraded treatment plant recently granted planning permission (January 2023) has been constructed. In addition, Kenmare also has water (drinking) capacity issues.

5.3 Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)

5.3.1 Baseline Assessment

The Kenmare MD LAP area contains International, European, National and local sites of ecological interest with corresponding environmental designations.

Most notable are designations for habitats in the Plan area include the following:

- Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC
- Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC
- Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC
- Kenmare River SAC
- Castlemaine Harbour SAC
- Cahra Mountains SAC
- Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood, SAC
- Glanmore Bog SAC
- Kilgarvan Ice House SAC

- Glanlough Woods SAC
- Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC
- Maulagowna Bog SAC
- Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC

Seven Special Protection Areas (SPA) are located in the area:

- Iveragh Peninsula SPA
- Puffin Island SPA
- Skelligs SPA
- Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA
- Castlemaine Harbour SPA
- Killarney National Park SPA
- Eirk Bog SPA

A significant number of European sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites) occur within the plan area itself and within 15kms of the MD area (Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-3)

The Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River catchment SAC is a large site encompassing the mountains, rivers and lakes of the Iveragh Peninsula. The site is of high ecological value because of its rare species of flora and fauna and diversity of habitats.

The Kenmare River SAC comprises a long, narrow bay to the south of the Iveragh Peninsula. This site is important for both marine and terrestrial habitats, many of which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, as well as four Annex II species including lesser horseshoe bat and otter. Located at the peninsulas north-western tip, Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC encompasses the narrow channel and bay separating Valentia Island from the mainland. This site is important for three habitats in particular, namely large shallow inlets, reefs and tidal mudflats. Ballinskelligs Bay, located between Ballinskelligs and Waterville in the south-west of the peninsula forms part of the Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, a mainly shallow water marine site which also supports intertidal, coastal, grassland and freshwater habitats.

The Kenmare MD area also contains several Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated for the protection of certain bird species and wetland habitats under the E.U. Birds Directive. Puffin Island SPA, located just off the mainland, is one of the most important seabird sites in the country. The site is designated for several breeding seabird species including puffin, fulmar, storm petrel and Manx shearwater. Skelligs SPA is located approximately 11km west of the mainland and comprises the two highly-exposed and isolated islands of Great Skellig and Little Skellig. This site is of national and international importance in the diversity and abundance of breeding seabirds it supports, in particular gannet and storm petrel. The Iveragh Peninsula SPA stretches along the coastline of the plan area. The site supports an internationally important population of Chough and is also designated for Peregrine, and several seabird species. Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA is located west of Lamb's Head on the Iveragh Peninsula. The Islands support an internationally important population of Storm Petrel and nationally important populations of Manx Shearwater, Fulmar, Lesser Black-Backed Gull and Arctic Tern.

The Castlemaine Harbour SPA, The Bull and the Cow Rocks SPA, Eirk Bog SPA, are designated for the protection of a wide range of wader, waterbird, seabird and raptor species.

Nearly, all waterbody types as defined under the WFD occur within the MD area – surface, ground, transitional, coastal and lakes occur. Significant pressures on waterbodies within the MD are predominately related to agricultural and forestry, land uses outside of the scope of the LAP.

The Plan area includes several high-status watercourses that support salmonid species, lamprey species and the annexed species of Freshwater Pearl Mussel (FWPM). The area has extensive upland areas with associated habitats designated as part of the Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River catchment cSAC. It partially overlaps with the Killarney National Park SPA and Iveragh Peninsula SPA. The coastline and coastal waters to both the north and south of the plan area are designated as part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC/SPA and Kenmare River cSAC, respectively. Wintering waders/waterfowl visit Castlemaine Harbour in vast numbers. The LAP plan area encompasses the Currane Freshwater Pearl Mussel catchment which comprises the Capall and Cummeragh River and lake systems located between Sneem and Waterville.

Castlemaine Harbour SAC, comprising inner Dingle Bay, the River Maine and much of the River Laune catchment, is of major ecological importance for a variety of coastal habitats and several freshwater species including lamprey and Atlantic salmon. The Blackwater River (Kerry) SAC overlooks the Kenmare River inlet and is designated for Kerry slug, freshwater pearl mussel and other Annex II species. Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC and Dromore Lough SAC are designated for the protection of Kerry slug, freshwater aquatic and coastal habitats. Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC and Old Domestic Building, Dromore Wood SAC comprise breeding and hibernation sites respectively for the Annex II species lesser horseshoe bat. Both of these sites are of international importance.

The plan area contains a wealth of coastal habitats, including estuarine, salt marshes and mudflats, dune systems, lagoons and rocky shores.

Sand dune habitats at Rossbeigh are some of the most extensive in the southwest of Ireland and support Chough populations along with the Iveragh Peninsula. Many of the dunes are examples of priority annexed habitat, now rare across Europe. Annexed saltmarsh habitat occurs at Cromane and along the coastline of the Beara Peninsula. Some of these are susceptible to damage from development and recreational pressure. Other, coastal natural heritage sites include several off-shore islands within Kenmare Bay. They are designated as pNHA and some occur outside SAC designations. To the south the Beara Peninsula is designated for upland habitats (the Cahah Mountains) and several protected bogs. The LAP area is also home to a number of international important maternity roosting sites for Lesser Horseshoe bats.

Sites of national ecological importance within the plan area include Knockroe Bog NHA, located south of Kells, and a multitude of proposed NHA sites, including but not limited to Castlemaine Harbour pNHA, Kenmare River Islands pNHA, Spanish Island pNHA, Great Skellig pNHA, Little Skellig pNHA, and Glanleam Wood pNHA. Many of the pNHAs encompassed within the plan area overlap with Natura 2000 site designations.

Annexed species associated with cSAC designations occurring within the MD plan include as mentioned salmonid species, lamprey species and otter. Flora species are Petalwort found on dune slack and the Killarney fern.

Other sites of local ecological value – hedgerows, wetlands, watercourses - that are undesignated but are protected in the KCDP 2022-2028 and/or under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1976-2005 act as steppingstones within the broader landscape and form an integral part of the existing and potential green and blue infrastructure of the plan area.

It is noted that the KCDP outlined significant strategic policy/objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity in the county. This included the adoption of the Kerry Biodiversity Action Plan 2022-2028 (KBAP) as included in Volume 6. Again, policy that relates to rural areas has been strategically assessed in the KCDP and it will not be re-assessed in this ER. Rather, this ER assesses how proposals in the MD LAP will potentially impact on biodiversity – negatively and/or positively. For example, seeking to enhance biodiversity in settlements via supporting existing green and blue infrastructure in the towns and villages and/or enhancing/embedding biodiversity where possible as part of urban regeneration projects and evolving planning policy. As noted in the KBAP – the aim is to make *space for nature*. Climate action will also be considered, and this is discussed in more detail in Section 5.7.

5.3.2 Existing Environmental Problems/Sensitivities

As noted above the MD plan area has significant biodiversity resources including priority habitats and species designated under the Habitats Directive. Main pressures on biodiversity from land use planning include the location of Kenmare town on the outskirts of extensive cSAC designations surrounding Kenmare Bay. In particular, birds of SCl occur outside the SPA boundaries commuting and in particular roosting on supporting habitat in and around the verges of settlements.

As noted above the LAP plan area has significant biodiversity resources including priority habitats and species designated under the Habitats Directive. The importance of tourism and tourism growth within the plan area is a strong theme of the LAP; however, tourism, amenity and recreation have the potential to impact on habitats and species, particularly those which are sensitive or vulnerable such as upland habitats. Tourism and specifically eco- tourism are promoted in the plan for many areas with, for example, peat habitats which are sensitive to heavy foot fall. The LAP highlights the need to give underlying environmental attributes of an area due consideration particularly in regard to new or enhanced amenity infrastructure such as walking trails, greenways or cycleways. Potential issues which are highlighted within the LAP with regard to recreation and amenity include wildlife disturbance through light, noise etc., trampling and erosion, and the introduction of invasive species. The spread of aquatic invasive species is a concern in the context of watercourses within the plan area. Terrestrial invasive species, such as *Rhododendron ponticum*, can be of widespread concern, particularly for example in the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River catchment SAC. This species occurs throughout the Kenmare MD LAP plan area. As more emphasis is placed on amenity

infrastructure and development for both tourism and local amenity purposes, an increased potential for detrimental impacts on native habitats/species arising from the introduction and spread of invasive species occurs. The LAP highlights infrastructural deficits which exist within the plan area in particular with regard to water and wastewater treatment. These deficits will play a key role in limiting development in certain areas. Any development of such infrastructure has the potential to result in pressures on water resources due to abstraction and water quality. The current level and pattern of development within certain areas is considered unsustainable according to the LAP. The cumulative impacts of development have the potential to result in adverse impacts to the landscape, water quality and biodiversity. Discharges from both point source and diffuse sources are also issues within the plan area in relation to protection of fisheries habitat and species. As outlined above, the plan area encompasses the Currane FWPM catchment. FWPM are a highly sensitive species requiring very high-water quality i.e. rivers at near natural conditions and can therefore indicate the overall health of river systems. Pressures to FWPM identified within the catchment include but are not limited to overgrazing, barriers to migration, channelisation, agricultural practices, peat exploitation, water abstraction, forestry, on-site wastewater treatment systems, and forestry. Water quality is discussed in more detail in Section 5.5.

IFI have previously noted that pressures on fisheries habitat and species arise from pressures on water quality; fish spawning and nursery areas; passage of migratory fish; ecosystem structure and functioning; sport angling and commercial fishing and amenity and recreational uses. Maintaining river continuity and avoiding fragmentation of watercourses at a landscape level from inappropriate development is key.

It is also noted that while many of the MD watercourses are designated under European and National legislation a significant portion of watercourses located outside these areas are likely to hold annexed species. This includes salmon and lamprey (sea, river and brook) all of which are listed as Annex II Species.

In relation to coastal areas, Kenmare wastewater treatment plant is located to the southwest of the town. The treatment plant is operating at capacity, an upgraded facility is urgently needed for population growth and to ensure the protection of the natural environment. Most of the settlements listed for development under the Plan have wastewater treatment infrastructure available.

Disturbance of key species that breed/forage/commute near urban areas or areas under tourism pressure is notable in the MD but to lesser extent than for example the Kenmare MD area. Other issues relating to biodiversity include localised flooding events both coastal and fluvial. Albeit the latter is not as significant as in other MD areas. Localised coastal is however an issue considering vast stretches of soft coastal shorelines along the western boundary of the MD. Hard engineering solutions to flood risk such as rock armoury and/or removal of river gravels are often perceived as negating flooding pressures. These measures however have the potential to impact on fisheries habitats and species although with other species such as otter. In addition, the MD area has extensive coastal areas that are designated for the protection of coastal habitats. This specifically includes a full suite of sand dune habitats including priority annexed habitat. These habitats are coming under pressure from access and tourism related activities, but also potential coastal protection works from coastal flooding.

With climate change likely to exacerbate coastal flooding episodes, pressures are placed for solutions that often conflict with nature conservation policy.

Invasive species and the spread of both aquatic and terrestrial species is another threat to biodiversity within the plan area. The spread of aquatic invasives is a significant concern in the context of the watercourses in the MD area. As more emphasis is placed on blue infrastructure for both tourism ventures and local amenity uses, an increased potential for detrimental impacts on native habitats/species from introduced invasives e.g Zebra mussel occurs. Use of coastal sites for blueways etc has the potential for disturbance of marine/coastal species such as otter, seals and/or cetaceans such as bottlenose dolphins, harbour porpoise etc.

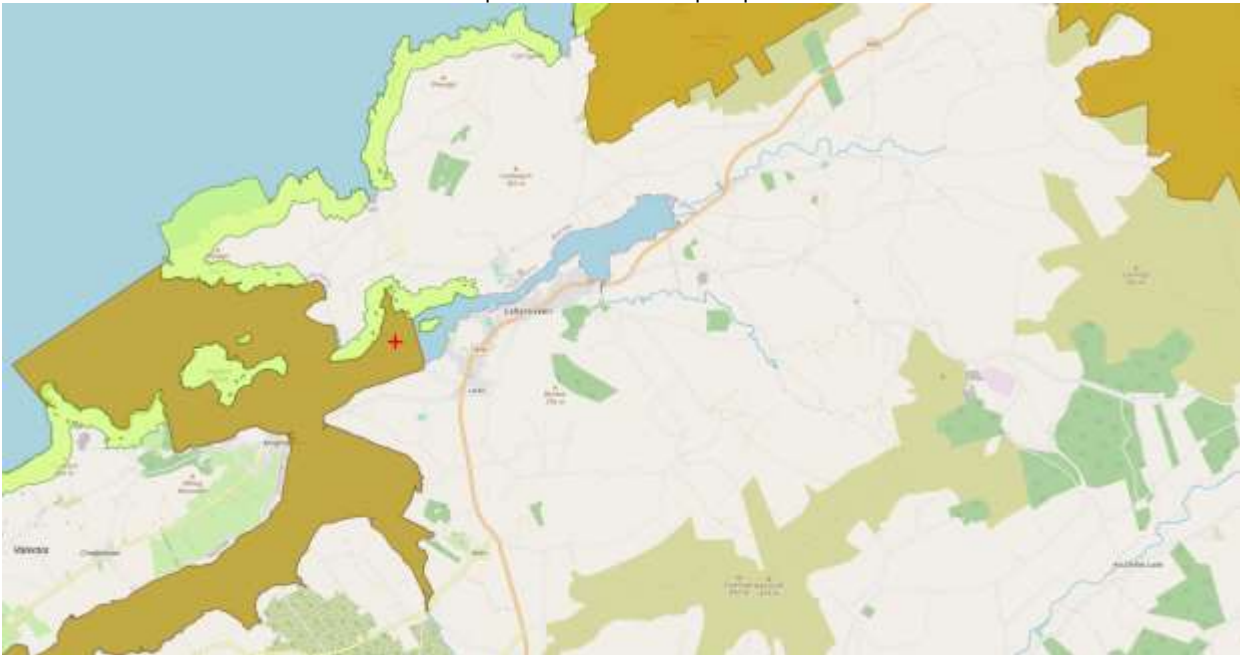


Figure 5-2: European Sites surrounding Cahersiveen

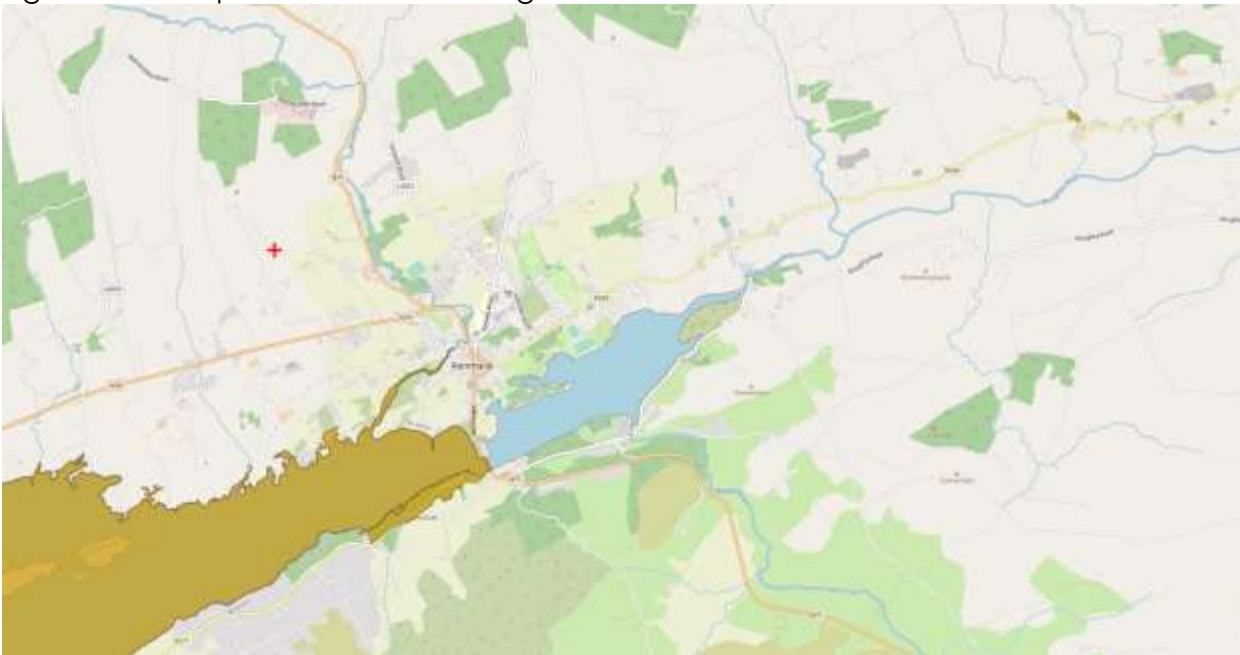


Figure 5-3: European Site surrounding Kenmare

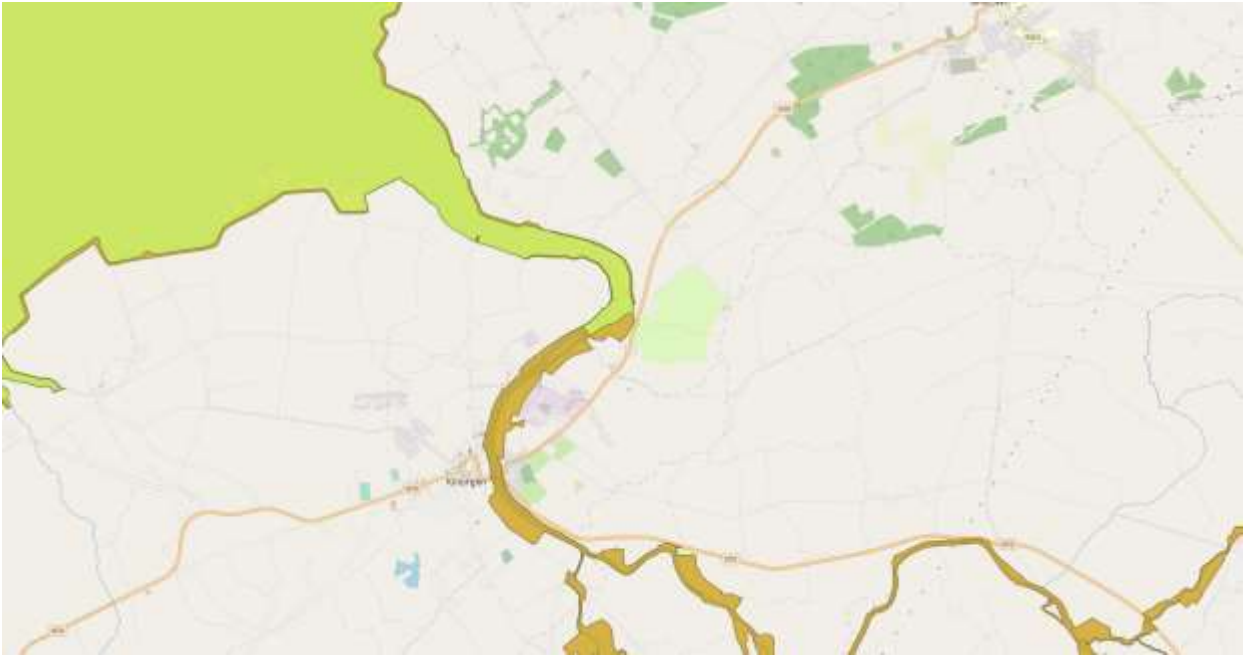


Figure 5-4: European Sites surrounding Killorglin



Figure 5-5: European site surrounding Sneem



Figure 5-6: European site surrounding Waterville

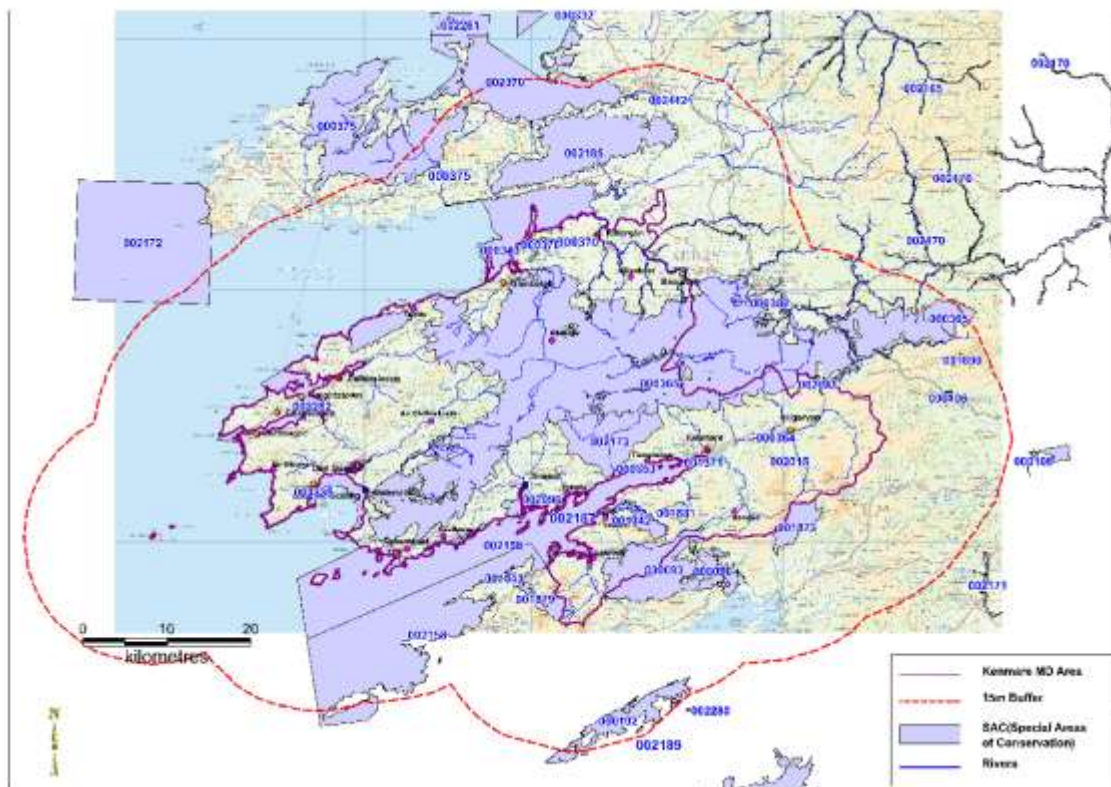


Figure 5-7 cSAC within 15km of the MD Area

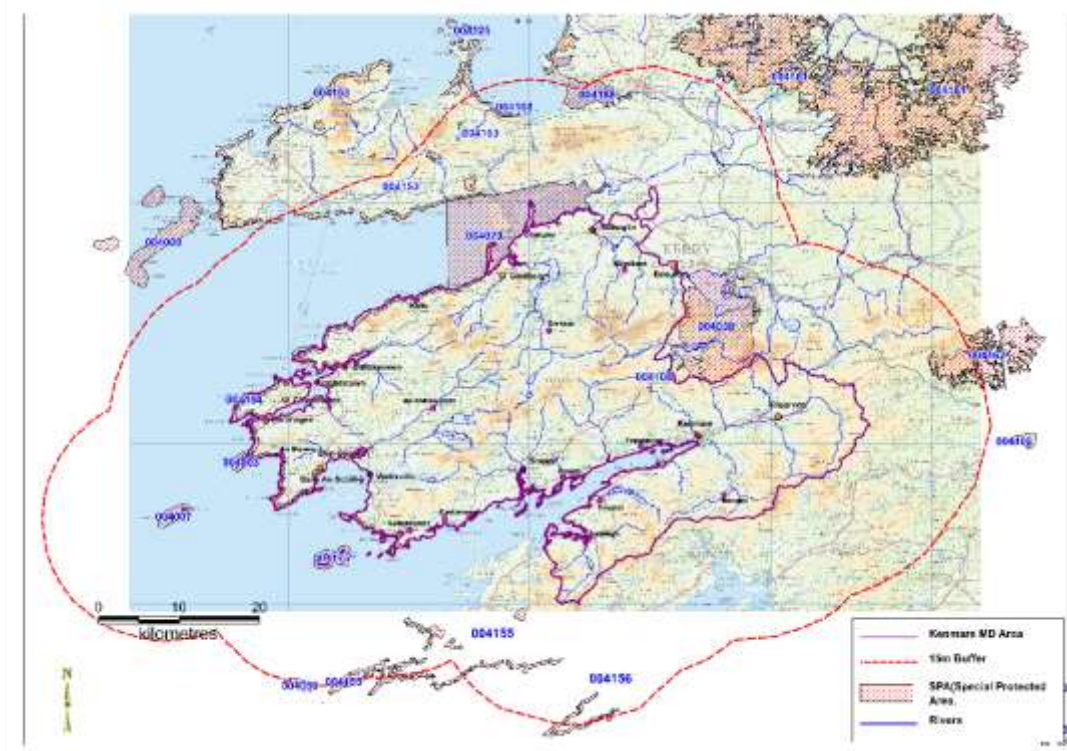
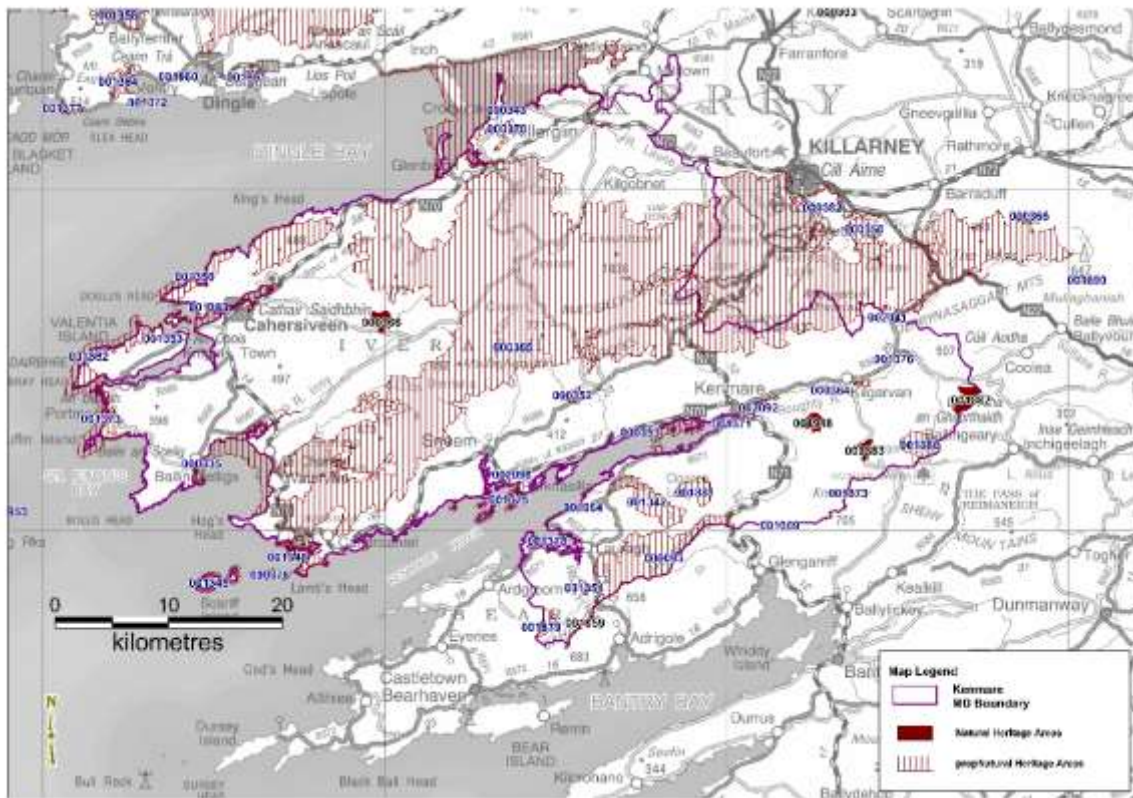


Figure 5-8 SPA within 15km of the MD Area

Figure 5-9 NHA and pNHA within the MD Area



5.4 Geology and Soils

5.4.1 Baseline Assessment

Provisions for soil protection are presently integrated into several existing EU environmental directives including the Nitrates Directive, Water Framework Directive and particularly the Habitats Directive through the protection of peat soils in blanket and raised bogs. An EU Soil Directive has been proposed by the EU for a number of years but to date has not materialised. In Ireland protection of soil resources are therefore reliant on national policy relating to agriculture, forestry, waste and water etc. The potential of peat soils to sink carbon and thus aid Ireland's obligations in relation to climate action has gained support as discussed in the EPA's 2011 STRIVE research paper – *Bogland: Sustainable Management of Peatlands in Ireland*¹³.

The land of Kenmare M.D. area is characterised by sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and mudstone, in upland, lowland and coastal areas and islands. Soil types vary across the area with peat mostly dominant in the uplands and coarse loamy drift (and subsequent podzolics and gleys) at coastal and estuarine areas. The mountainous land is bordered by lowland mineral soils¹⁴. The peninsular nature of the LAP implies the entire northern and southern boundaries are coastal as both the Iveragh and Beara peninsula are included in the LAP. Geology/soil types reflect the marine nature of this border with extensive sandy deposits particularly at Cromane and Rossbeigh. The coastline here is predominately soft with extensive sand dune systems and salt marsh habitat occurring at the interface between land and sea. In contrast the southern

¹³ <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/research/land/strive75.html>

¹⁴ County Kerry Agriculture Resource Survey, Published by County Kerry Committee of Agriculture Tralee, Ireland, 1972

coast of the Iveragh Peninsula and northern coast of the Beara peninsula are more sheltered in nature. Here salt marsh habitats can dominate reflecting the location within a relatively sheltered bay.

Valentia Island is located off the western coast of the Iveragh peninsula. It is the largest island off the County Kerry coast and is directly connected to the mainland by a bridge to Portmagee and by ferry to Renard during the summer months. The Island has potential for geo-tourism with the Slate Quarry, the tetrapod walkway, and hill and mountain/rock climbing. The LAP recognises the importance of developing the geo-tourism product responsibly.

In relation to geological heritage, Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) through the Irish Geological Heritage Programme (IGH) has identified important geological and geomorphological sites (County Geological Sites (CGS)) throughout the country. Several occur within the Kenmare MD plan area and on Valentia Island in particular. To date IGH sites in Kerry have not been designated as NHAs. They are however protected via an objective in the KCDP 2022-2028.

5.4.2 Existing Environmental Problems/Sensitivities

Significant problems or sensitivities around soil/geology are not specifically identifiable in the plan area in relation to land use planning. Issues are generally localised to potential sensitivities around use of brown field and/or green field sites for proposed developments and/or local impacts on sensitive geological sites. The latter is particularly relevant in relation to possible impacts from infrastructure schemes including upgrades to existing road infrastructure or coastal infrastructure, envisaged in the MD LAP.

The majority of the plan area comprises an urban environment. Significant changes to soil conditions can be brought about by impacts of climate change, such as changes in air temperature, precipitation and extreme weather events. The changing weather patterns and increase in extreme weather events can result in soil moisture deficit, increase in soil temperatures, soil erosion and increased siltation. This calls for soil and land-use management from a climate change perspective to preserve and enhance soil quality and organic content to prevent losses.

The promotion of brownfield sites and reusing existing buildings for development is a key target for the Plan and designated regeneration sites with specific areas identified for regeneration in Cahersiveen, Killorglin and Kenmare. Compact growth, brownfield land development and adaptive reuse of buildings reduces the need for new greenfield land development, as well as reducing the need for new aggregates from quarrying.

Impacts on upland soil types of form amenity and tourism pressures in particular hill walking are highlighted as a concern in mountain ranges within the MD area. Tourism and specifically eco-tourism are promoted in the plan for many areas with peat habitats sensitive to heavy foot fall. Kenmare MD is significantly dependent on tourism and uphill mountainous and coastal areas have localised erosion associated with hill

walking and recreational uses. As more eco or adventure tourism is promoted in the region this may exacerbate.

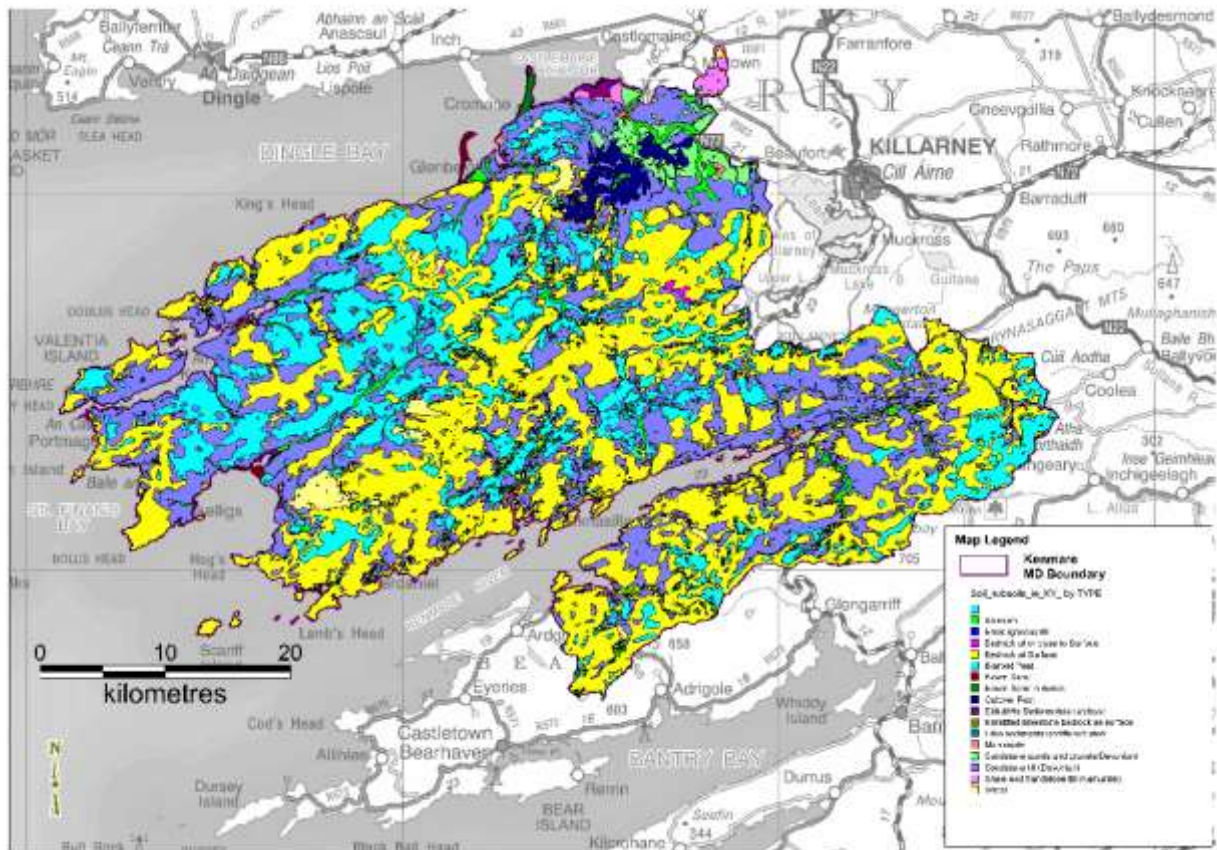


Figure 5-10 Subsoil within the MD Area.

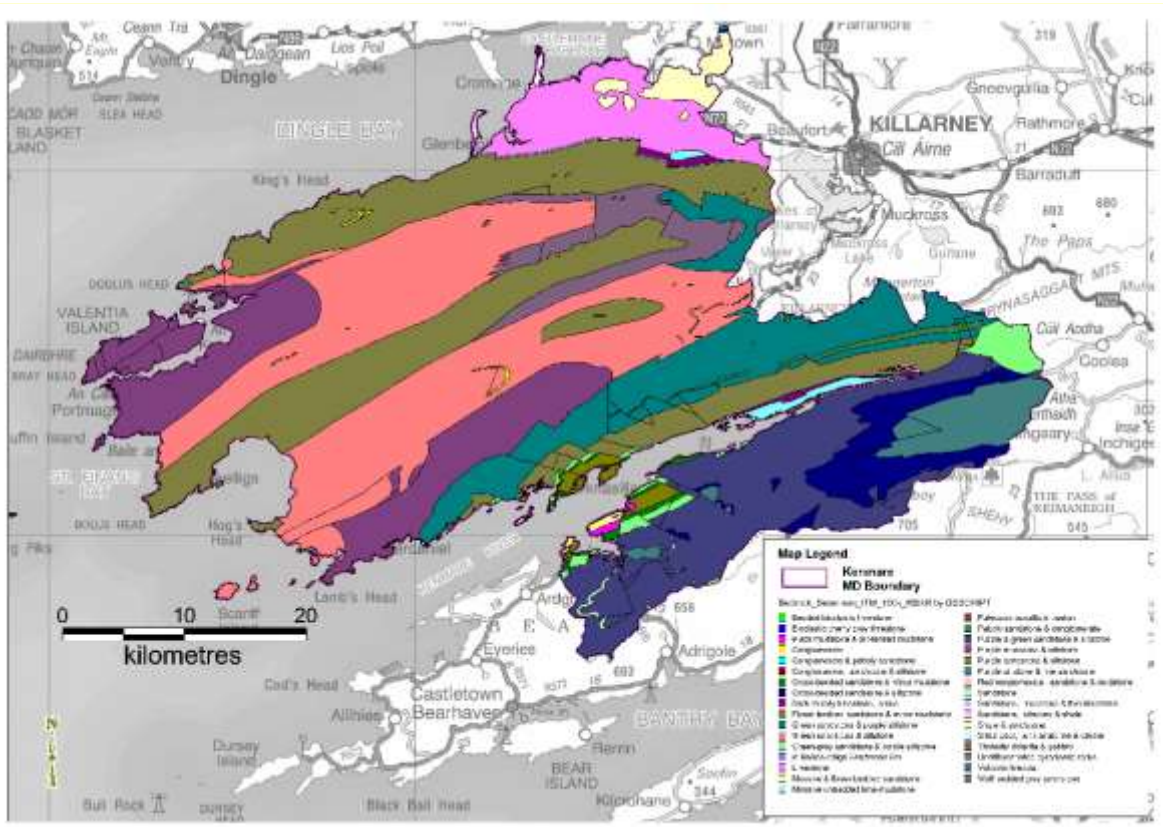


Figure 5-11 Bedrock classifications within the MD Area.

5.5 Water

5.5.1 Baseline Assessment

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is key environmental legislation governing the management of water (surface freshwater – river and lake), groundwater, coastal and transitional (estuarine) in Ireland. The second cycle of the WFD's River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) was guided by Ireland's *River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021*. The third cycle of the WFD is being rolled out in Ireland as the LAP is being drafted with the *National River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027* due for publication¹⁵.

Kenmare MD is located partly within the Dunmanus-Banty-Kenmare Catchment which includes settlements Kenmare, Waterville and Sneem and the Laune-Maine-Dingle Bay Catchment, which includes settlements Killorglin and Cahersiveen¹⁶. As mentioned, all waterbody types, occur within the Kenmare MD. The *significant issues* identified for many of the waterbodies are linked to excess nutrients and morphological impacts. *Significant pressures* identified relate to agriculture followed by hydromorphological pressures, urban wastewater, forestry and peat. To note, all bar urban wastewater are land uses outside the scope of this report. Where waterbodies in the MD have *significant pressures* linked to sustainable development and proper planning, it is noted that the KCDP has addressed many of these strategic issues. This includes protection of water resources and overall compliance with the WFD – for example compliance with the Drinking Water Directive and in rural areas compliance of one-off housing with the EPA CoP for domestic wastewater treatment systems. Therefore, while several waterbodies in the MD are subject to pressures from domestic waste-water discharges (i.e. single house septic tanks); quarries or industrial discharges, it is noted these pressures are already assessed and mitigated in the KCDP. Ultimately it is the septic tank inspection programme, compliance with discharge licences etc which the KCDP supports, that will address these issues/pressures. As such these issues/pressures are not considered relevant to this report (having been addressed in the KCDP) and were scoped out of the SEA.

The first draft of the National RBMP (February 2017) saw the characterisation of *risk*, as defined by the WFD, to waterbodies (WB) not meeting WFD objectives. Groundwater, coastal and transitional waters were not included in this process. Information for these WBs was deemed at this stage in the cycle to be either limited and/or required large scale catchment responses. The result of the above characterisation process was the assigning of WBs (rivers and lakes) to three *risk* categories:

At Risk	of not meeting WFD objectives. More targeted supporting mitigation measures needed
Review	either more information is required or where measures have recently been implemented and improvements have not been realised
Not at Risk	of meeting WFD objectives. No additional investigative works required. Basic measures still however pertain to these catchments

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/56b71-third-cycle-draft-river-basin-management-plan-2022-2027-consultation-report/>

¹⁶ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

By the end of 2017 "Priority Areas for Action" PAFAs were identified across the country. Of PAFAs recommended in Kerry, six fall within the Kenmare MD LAP area located in the Iveragh Peninsula:

- Lough Currane
- Inny
- Upper Caragh
- Valencia Harbour
- Owenshagh
- Slaheny

The main watercourses located in the plan include the Rivers Laune, Inny, Ferta, Carhar, Cummeragh, Oghermong and Derreen. Numerous Loughs are also located in the plan area, including Lough Currane, Cloonaghlin Lough and Derriana Lough. The River Inny is the largest river in the Iveragh Area running over 26 km from Coomaspeara in the east towards Ballinskelligs Bay via the Inny Estuary. The River Inny is currently at risk.

In the EPA's most recent report *Water Quality in 2022, an Indicators Report*, it noted there has been no significant change in the biological quality of rivers or lakes in 2022. The rate of decline largely matches the rate of improvement. Nitrate and phosphate concentrations are too high.

Further assessment of these waterbodies is occurring at the time of writing by LAWPRO, namely the Catchments Assessment Team, in consultation with various stakeholders including KCC. In addition to the PAFAs, the *blue dot catchments programme* is also being rolled out by LAWPRO¹⁷. Kerry contains a number of these *blue dot* catchments – essentially high-water status catchments that are to be either maintained or restored.

The 3rd cycle of the WFD will run from 2022-2027¹⁸. The challenges affecting Ireland's waters and possible solutions are outlined in *Significant Water Management Issues in Ireland, Public Consultation Document. An Overview of the Characterisation and Area for Action Selection Process* for the third cycle commenced in 2020.

The drafting of the 3rd cycle occurred within the context of the EPA's most recently published report on the *Status of Water Quality in Ireland, 2016-2021* (2022). The report provides an evaluation of the ecological health of Ireland's rivers, lakes, canals, groundwaters, estuaries and coastal waters against the standards and objectives set out in the WFD and the RBMP 2018-2021. Data used to inform the report extends over the period 2016-2021.

This assessment shows that over half (54%) of the County's surface waters are in good or better ecological status which means that nearly half (46%) are in unsatisfactory condition. 91% of groundwaters are in good status. Overall, our water quality is declining and the number of monitored water bodies in satisfactory condition has decreased since the last assessment. There is a relatively small decline in water quality of the County's rivers and lakes. The number of estuaries and coastal water bodies in

¹⁷ The *blue dot catchment programme* forms part of the 2nd cycle of the WFD. The programme aims to protect and restore high status waters. It aims to prioritise these catchment for the implementation of supporting measures and for available funding.

¹⁸ <https://www.housing.gov.ie/search/sub-topic/river-basin-management-plans/>

satisfactory condition has decreased by almost 16% and 10% respectively. There has also been a slight decline (0.8%) in the quality of groundwaters with more groundwater bodies now in poor condition. 43% of river sites, mostly in the south and southeast of the country, have high nitrate concentrations while nearly a third of river sites (30%) and a third of lakes (33%) have elevated phosphorus concentrations. Phosphorus levels are particularly high in lakes in the northeast of the country. Agriculture is noted in the EPA's report as the most prevalent significant pressure causing water quality impacts.

5.5.2 Wastewater Discharges in the MD Area

A review of existing wastewater discharges in the MD is provided in Table 5- below. Five settlements – Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin – and Sneem and Waterville to a lesser extent are allocated population growth in the MD LAP as per the Core Strategy of the KCDP 2022-2028. (The development of Kenmare is dependent on the construction of the recently granted upgraded wastewater treatment infrastructure) None of the other settlements in the MD are allocated specific population growth projections due to the lack of wastewater infrastructure. The provision of waste infrastructure is not anticipated by Irish Water over the lifetime of the plan.

Of the five settlements allocated population growth in the Kenmare MD plan:

- **Cahersiveen**, has adequate capacity in the plant to cater for the proposed population growth allocated to the settlement.
- **Kenmare**: planning permission recently granted for an upgraded wastewater treatment facility. (January 2023) Funding has been allocated for this priority scheme however there is no timescale for its construction. Until such time as the facility is in operation new residential development in Kenmare will be constrained.
- **Killorglin** has adequate wastewater treatment capacity for population growth.
- **Sneem** has adequate wastewater treatment capacity for population growth.
- **Waterville** has adequate wastewater treatment capacity for population growth.

Settlements such as Baile an Sceilg, Beaufort, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Chapelstown, Dún Géagáin, Glenbeigh, Kilgarvan, Knightstown and Portmagee and will not be capable of supporting reasonable levels of development given the absence of definite capital investment plan for wastewater infrastructure.

Figures 5-7 to 5-11 below show the river waterbodies and their WFD Risk under the 3rd cycle relevant to the growth settlements identified for development under the Kenmare MD LAP. This includes the three regional towns, Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and the district towns of Sneem and Waterville.



Figure 5-12 Surface waterbodies in and around Cahersiveen – Boola_010 & Carhan_020, WFD Risk – Review

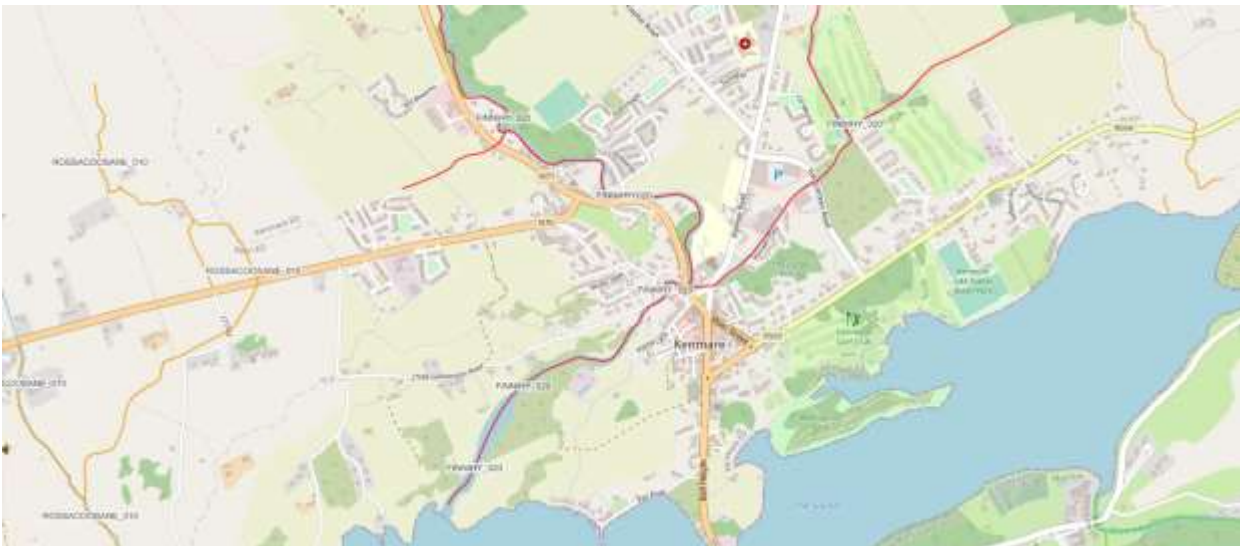


Figure 5-13 Surface waterbodies in and around Kenmare – Finnhy, WFD Risk – At Risk

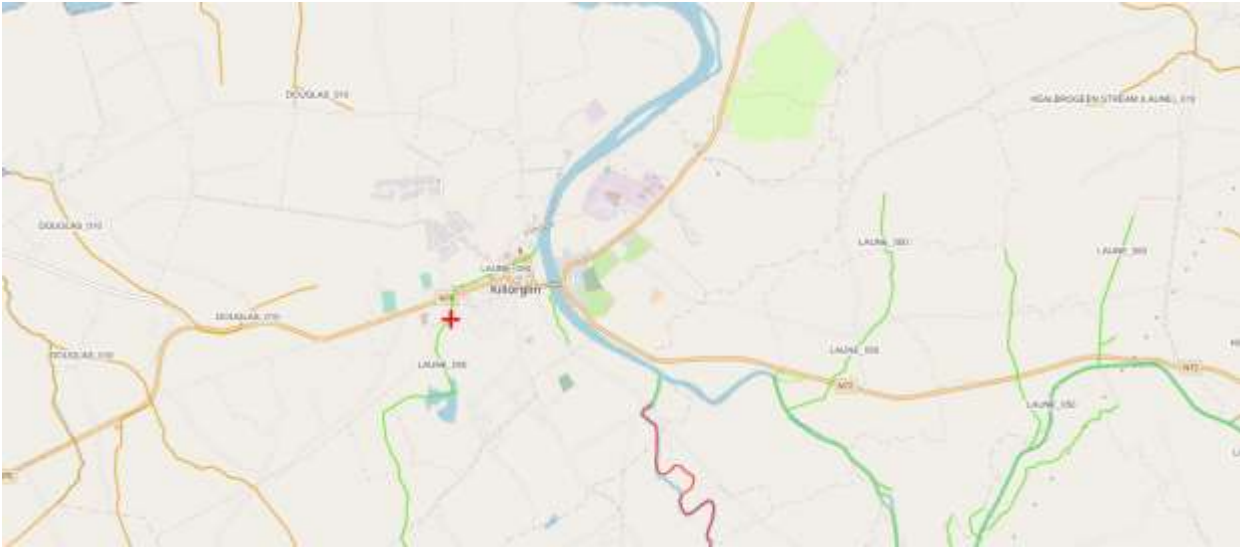


Figure 5-14 Surface waterbodies in and around Killorglin -Laune_050 WFD Risk, Not at Risk



Figure 5-15 Surface Waterbodies in and around Sneem, Ardsheelhane_020 WFD Risk- At Risk



Figure 5-16 Surface Waterbodies in and around Waterville,: Inny (Kerry)_030 WFD Risk – At Risk & Finglas (Waterville)_010 WFD Risk- Review

Table 5-4 River waterbodies relevant to all settlements identified in the settlement hierarchy proposed under the Kenmare MD LAP – status and risk under the WFD 3rd cycle.

WATERBODY	FW ID [RIVERS ONLY, IN KENMARE MD]	VALUE	WFD Risk
FINNIHY_020 (Kenmare)	IE_SW_21F010510	Moderate	At Risk
ROUGHY_040 (Kenmare)	IE_SW_21R010350	High	Review
SHEEN_020 (Kenmare)	IE_SW_21S010600	HIGH	NOT AT RISK
SHEEN_030 (Kenmare)	IE_SW_21S010700	HIGH	NOT AT RISK
LAUNE_050 (Killorglin)	IE_SW_22L010510	GOOD	NOT AT RISK
DOUGLAS_010 (Killorglin)	IE_SW_22D250950	GOOD	REVIEW
CARHAN_020 (Cahersiveen)	IE_SW_22C030300	MODERATE	REVIEW
BOOLA_010 (Cahersiveen)	IE_SW_22B390780	MODERATE	REVIEW
INNY (KERRY)_030 (Waterville)	IE_SW_21I010900	MODERATE	AT RISK
FINGLAS (WATERVILLE)_010 (Waterville)	IE_SW_21F051000	GOOD	REVIEW
ARDSHEELHANE_010 (Sneem)	IE_SW_21A020200	GOOD	AT RISK
ROUGHY_030 (Kilgarvan)	IE_SW_21R010250	HIGH	NOT AT RISK
LAUNE_030 (Beaufort)	IE_SW_22L010300	GOOD	NOT AT RISK
BEHY (KERRY)_030 (Glenbeigh)	IE_SW_22B021300	MODERATE	AT RISK

WATERBODY	FW ID [RIVERS ONLY, IN KENMARE MD]	VALUE	WFD RISK
COOMNAHORNA_RIVER_010 (Caherdaniel)	IE_SW_21C070720	GOOD	REVIEW
FEAGHMAAN_WEST_010 (Knightstown and Chapelstown)	IE_SW_22F240620	GOOD	REVIEW
Coom (Cork)_010 (Baile an Sceilg & Dún Geagáin)	IE_SW_21C940730	GOOD	REVIEW
KNOCKEENAWADDRA_010 (Portmagee)	IE_SW_22K480900	MODERATE	NOT AT RISK

Table 5-5 Coastal waterbodies within the Kenmare MD LAP – status and risk under the WFD 3rd cycle.

WATERBODY	TW ID	STATUS	RISK
Portmagee Channel	IE_SW_210_0000	Good	At Risk
Ballinskelligs Bay	IE_SW_200_0000	High	Review
Valencia Harbour	IE_SW_220_0000	Good	At Risk
Portmagee Channel	IE_SW_210_0000	Good	At Risk
Outer Kenmare River	IE_SW_190_0000	Good	Review

Table 5-6 Transitional waterbodies within the Kenmare MD LAP – status and risk under the WFD 3rd Cycle.

WATERBODY	CW ID	STATUS	RISK
Castlemaine Harbour	IE_SW_230_0200	Poor (ecological status or potential)/failing to achieve good (chemical surface water status)	At Risk
Inner Kenmare River	IE_SW_190_0300	Good	Not at Risk
Ferta	IE_SW_220_0100	Good	At Risk
Sneem Harbour	IE_SW_190_0600	High	Not At Risk

Table 5-7 Lake Waterbody relevant to settlements identified and development proposed under the Kenmare MD LAP – status and risk under the WFD 3rd cycle.

WATERBODY	CW ID	STATUS	RISK
Currane (Waterville)	IE_SW_21_457	Moderate	At Risk

Table 5-8 WasteWater Discharges in the Kenmare MD Area for the 5 settlements (regional and district towns) allocated population growth targets¹⁹

Discharge Reg Number	Authorisation Type & Status	Agglomeration Name	Agglomeration Size PE	Treatment	Receiving WB	WB Status/Risk	Upgrade by Irish Water
D0181-01	Certificate/Certified	Cahersiveen	5600	Secondary	Valencia Harbour	Good, At Risk	Not within plan timeframe
D0184-01	Certificate/Certified	Kenmare	5833 (The WWTP is not designed for nutrient removal)	Secondary	Kenmare Bay	Good, Review	Yes, the recently permitted upgrade to the WWTP is scheduled to commence in 2023.
D0182-01	Certificate/Certified	Killorglin	5000	Secondary	Laune River	Good, Not at risk	Not within plan timeframe
D0285-01	Certificate/Certified	Sneem	2500	Tertiary (P Removal)	Sneem Harbour	Good, Not at risk	Not within plan timeframe
D0287-01	Certificate/Certified	Waterville	3000	Tertiary (UV)	Ballinskelligs Bay	High, Review	Not within plan timeframe

The above settlements aside from Kenmare which awaits construction of the approved upgrade to its wastewater treatment plant have adequate capacity in their plants for the development proposed within the LAP.

¹⁹ <http://www.epa.ie/terminalfour/wwda/wwda-search.jsp?countyName=Kerry&Submit=Search+by+County>

5.5.3 Protected Areas

The 3rd cycle of the WFD will see a continued emphasis on WBs listed on the Register of Protected Areas. These are areas identified as those requiring special protection under existing national or European legislation, either to protect their surface water or groundwater, or to conserve habitats or species that directly depend on those waters. Those within the Kenmare MD LAP are listed below in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9 Protected Areas in the Kenmare MD LAP²⁰

Protected Area	WB (including WFD ID)
Bathing Areas	Rossbeigh, IESWBWC230_0000_0300 Whitestrاند, IESWBWC220_0000_0100 Cúas Crom IESWBWC230_0000_0500 Trá na hÚine (Inny Strand, Waterville) IESWBWC200_0000_0200 Baile an Sceilg (Ballinskelligs) IESWBWC200_0000_0100 Doire Fhíonáin (Derrynane) IESWBWC150_0000_0100
Drinking waters	COTTONER'S (LAUNE)_010 KNOCKEENAWADDRA_010 INNY (KERRY)_030 FINGLAS (WATERVILLE)_010 COOMNAHORNA_RIVER_010 LISS_010
Shellfish Area	Cromane IE_SW_230_0100 Valentia Harbour IE_SW_210_0000 Kenmare River/Sneem/Ardgroom IE_SW_190_0000
SAC	Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC Kenmare River SAC Castlemaine Harbour SAC Caha Mountains SAC Cloonee and Inchiquin Loughs, Uragh Wood, SAC Glanmore Bog SAC Kilgarvan Ice House SAC Glanlough Woods SAC Lough Yganavan and Lough Nambrackdarrig SAC Maulagowna Bog SAC Old Domestic Building, Askive Wood SAC
SPA	Iveragh Peninsula SPA Puffin Island SPA Skelligs SPA Deenish Island and Scariff Island SPA Castlemaine Harbour SPA Killarney National Park SPA

²⁰ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

Protected Area	WB (including WFD ID)
	Eirk Bog SPA
Salmonids River Regs (SI 293)	None
Nutrient Sensitive Areas	None

5.5.4 Hydrogeology (Groundwater)

The quality of our drinking water supply, fisheries and terrestrial based habitats is intrinsically linked with groundwater quality. The quality of groundwater in the plan area, is assigned a status – good or poor – following a reliable assessment in accordance with Annex V of the WFD. In addition to this Directive and associated transposed regulations to protect and restore, wherever necessary, groundwater, additional legal instruments are also in existence which strengthen and support the WFD ultimate goal with respect to groundwater. The WFD Groundwater status for 2013-2018 inside the plan area is classified as 'good', see table 5-10 below.

The Kenmare MD LAP area extends over four ground waterbodies (GWB). Their *status* and *risk* under the WFD are detailed in Table 5-10 and shown on Figure 5-1. The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) rates aquifers according to their vulnerability to pollution. Aquifer vulnerability refers to the ease with which pollutants of various kinds can enter underground water. Figure 5-7 highlights areas of extreme to moderate vulnerability. The classification of extreme or high vulnerability means that the groundwater in these areas is very vulnerable to contamination due to hydrogeological and soil factors.

Groundwater vulnerability varies across the MD. A ring of *extreme* vulnerability occurs around Cahersiveen town and in Knightstown, ranging between *moderate* and *high* and *extreme* around Killorglin and *moderate* and *high* around Glenbeigh. Kenmare has mainly *moderate* with some smaller pockets of *high* and *extreme* vulnerability, while Sneem is characterised by *high* and *extreme* vulnerability, correlating with increases in height above sea level. Moving westwards at Waterville vulnerability changes to *moderate*.

In relation to aquifer productivity, a band in and around Killorglin is classified as regionally important Aquifer- Karstified (diffuse) reflecting the limestone origins of the bedrock. Kenmare is classified as *locally important aquifer- Karstified*. Remaining lands in the MD are classified predominately *locally important aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zone*. While around Cahersiveen, Valentia and Caherdaniel bands of *Poor Aquifer- Bedrock which is generally unproductive except for local zones* is identified.

Table 5-10 Groundwater waterbodies within the Kenmare MD LAP – status and risk under the 3rd cycle of the WFD.

GB WATERBODY ID	WATERBODY	STATUS	RISK
IE_SW_G_022	Cahersiveen	Good	Review
IE_SW_G_019	Beara Sneem	Good	Not at Risk
IE_SW_G_023	Cahersiveen Islands	Good	Not at Risk
IE_SW_G_048	Laune Muckross	Good	At Risk

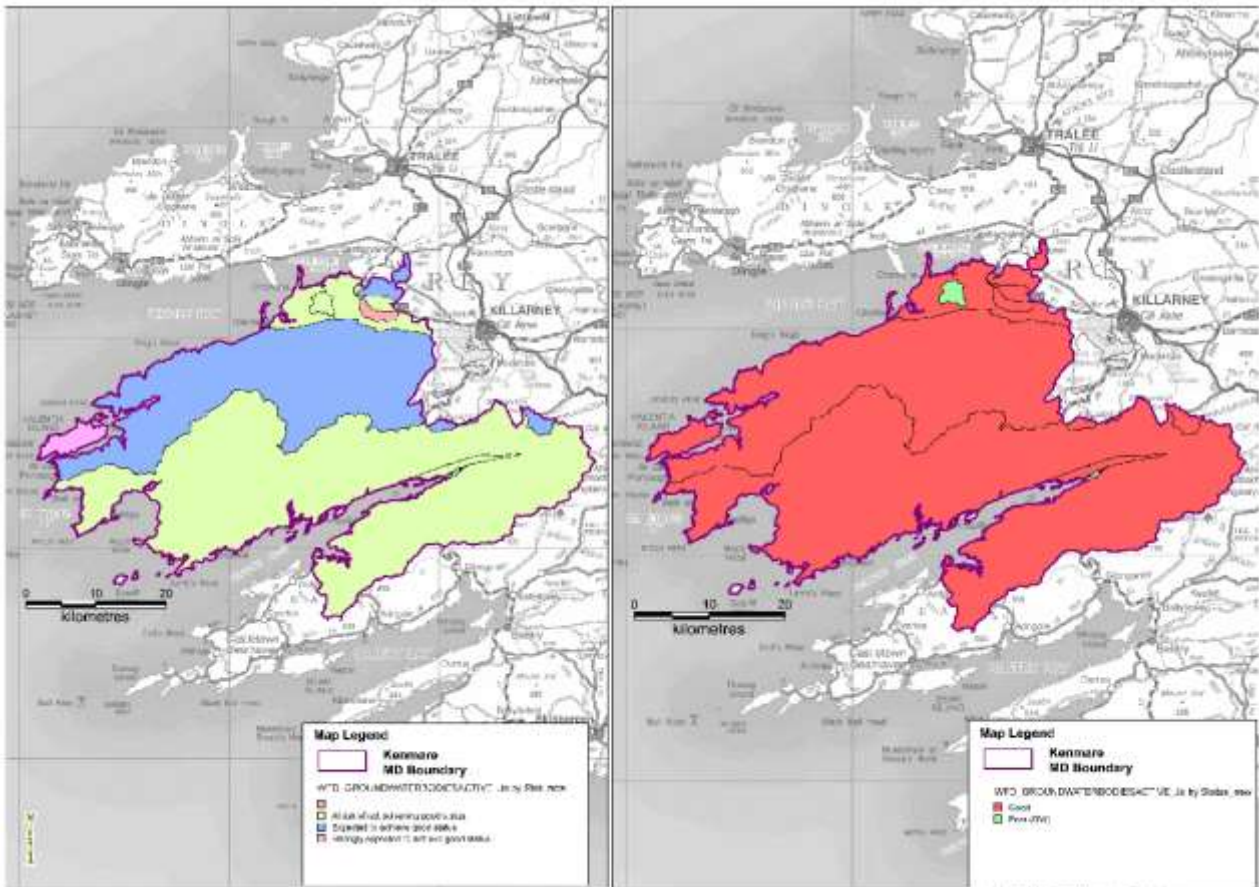


Figure 5-17 & 5-18 Groundwater status in the MD Area.

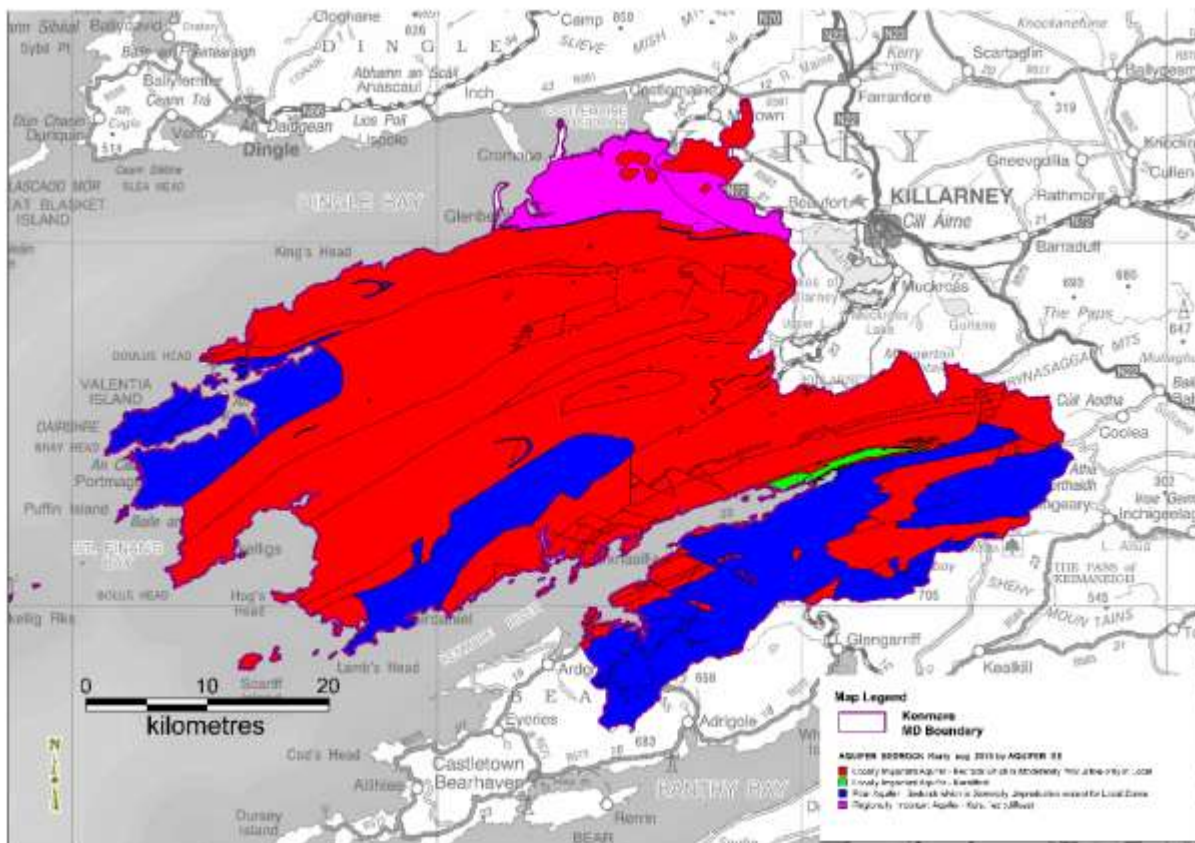


Figure 5-19 Aquifer productivity in MD area.

5.5.5 Existing Environmental Problems/Sensitivities

As noted above the plan area has significant water resources –coastal, freshwater, and groundwater – as defined under both the WFD and the Habitats Directive. The WFD, now in its third cycle, has specifically focused on key catchments and associated waterbodies that will require specific measures going forward. In the Plan area 3 catchments have been identified as AFAs (see above). The pressures on these systems is extrapolated from research undertaken as part of the initial stages of the 2nd cycle of the WFD and in the identification of the systems as AFAs in the first instance. Ultimately, further research is required to investigate the main pressures on these systems. However as stated in the latest EPA’s most recently published report on the *Status of Water Quality in Ireland, 2016-2021* (2022) Irish Agriculture is noted in the report as the most prevalent significant pressure causing water quality impacts. Aside from zoning of land for agricultural purposes (which in respect of this LAP is very limited given that the LAP deals with town and village settlements), this LAP which deals specifically with zoned lands in settlements does not have a role in influencing agricultural development.

Flooding and responses to flood risk can imply hard engineering solutions such as rock armoury and/or removal of river gravels, this can impact on the ecological status of a waterbody including the hydrogeomorphology of surface watercourses. Invasive species and the spread of both terrestrial but specifically aquatic species is another threat to waterbodies within the plan area. As more emphasis is placed on blue infrastructure for both tourism ventures and local amenity uses, there is an increased potential for

detrimental impacts on native habitats/species from introduced invasives. Localised impacts on riparian habitats from development and damage to riverbanks from rock armoury etc and/or forms of development is another environmental problem identified in the plan area.

However as stated in the LAP, developments proposed will be sustainable and subject to environmental assessments therefore there is no presumption that an objective of the plan will be automatically granted if such assessments prove significant in terms of a negative impact on the environment.

Invasive species and the spread of both terrestrial but specifically aquatic species is another threat to waterbodies within the plan area. As more emphasis is placed on blue infrastructure for both tourism ventures and local amenity uses, there is an increased potential for detrimental impacts on native habitats/species (freshwater and marine) from introduced invasives.

Localised impacts on riparian habitats from development and damage to riverbanks from rock armoury etc and/or forms of development is another environmental problem identified in the plan area.

5.6 Air Quality

5.6.1 Baseline Assessment

Air quality in the context of human health has been outlined previously in Section 5.2 Population/Human Health. As discuss, the EPA's most recent Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (AAMP) report on air quality relates to 2021 data - *Air Quality in Ireland 2021*²¹. This 2021 report and the 2020 *Ireland's State of the Environment Report, An Integrated Assessment 2020* details the main air quality trends based on monitoring from the national ambient air quality network. Reporting from 2021 states that air quality in Ireland is generally good. While monitoring shows that PM2.5 and NO2 levels are within the current EU legal limits, these pollutants exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines (AQGs) for health.

Regarding local data, as mentioned there are now three EPA national air quality monitoring stations in the county. One is located in the Valentia Observatory in Cahersiveen and one each in Tralee and Killarney. Real-time data for these towns can be viewed through the EPA's website airquality.ie. The EPA's Air Quality Index for Health (AQIH) also provides real-time information on air quality linked to health and for example Tralee town has shown poor air quality periodic throughout 2022 and early 2023. Monitoring data indicates that overall air quality is good at the monitoring station in Cahersiveen. As a rural station located in a coastal area outside an urban centre, lower limits of air pollutants would be expected.

Research, and associated climate and other health policy, has ultimately culminated in the recent coming into effect in Ireland of the *Solid Fuel Regulations 2022*²². Smoky fuels, including smoky coal, turf and wet wood are now identified as a major contributor to air pollution and are linked to poor health in the population.

²¹ <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/air/quality/epairqualityreport2019.html>

²² <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/licensing/air/solid-fuel-regulations/>

5.6.2 Existing Environmental Problems/Sensitivities

As noted above and earlier in Section 5.2 there are no specific values for air quality for the MD area. As outlined local air quality in Ireland is particularly influenced by home heating and transport associated fuel consumption. Taken into account the settlement patterns in the Kenmare MD area and associated high dependency of car travel, it can be expected that air quality within the MD is influenced by both emissions associated with travel and solid fuel burning and most likely occurs at a very local/spatial level. Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as the only “large” towns in the MD are likely to suffer from local temporal air quality issues.

In the context of a land use plan, travel times/commuting distances to work and amenity/recreational activities is heavily influenced by settlement strategies. Sustainable settlements where people work and live in proximity is a pre-requisite for reduced transport times. It also allows some sustainable forms of energy use such as district heating schemes coupled with a move away from fossil fuel.

5.7 Climatic Factors

5.7.1 Baseline Assessment- Introduction

Planning for climate change has become national policy in recent years further to the publishing of the *National Policy Position on climate action and low carbon development* in 2014 and the *Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act* of 2015. Underpinning our national policy is the *National Transition Objective* - the goal of achieving a “*low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by the end of the year 2050*”. The key challenge is to integrate (or mainstream) the *National Transition Objective* into all levels of national, regional and local decision-making including policies, plans and programmes and strategies (PPPS). This is envisaged by the parallel national dual strategies of mitigation - of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and adaptation - to the impacts of climate change.

Nationally responses are being led by Government through evolving climate policy, most recently laid out in the *National Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23)* as supported by carbon budgets and sectorial emissions ceiling approved by Government in 2022.

National policy continues to strengthen the roll of Local Government as a key leader in climate action. Climate legislation now requires CA to be led at county level through individual Local Authority Climate Action Plans (LA CAP). The LA CAP is envisaged as a key instrument that strengthens the links between national and international climate policy. The plan will deliver effective climate action at local and community level through place-based and evidence-based climate action. These statutory 5-year plans are to include mitigation and adaptation actions that ultimately provide pathways to achieve a decarbonised society. LAs will have their own targets set out in the plan but will also have to influence, co-ordinate/facilitate and advocate for climate action across its administrative area. In line with national policy, KCC has now commenced with its own LA CAP. Under a statutory timeframe the plan is set to be adopted by Q1 in 2024. Its drafting will overlap with the drafting of the MD Plan.

Climate policy underpins the land use planning making process. Specifically, the Kenmare MD LAP seeks to ensure proper planning and sustainable development

namely through consolidating growth of our towns and villages integrating sustainable travel and energy planning. Use of infill and brownfill sites seek to use and improve existing building stock whilst promoting the circular economy. It is generally accepted that promoting compact patterns in future development can lead to shorter trips to employment, education, shops, social contacts and activities, creating more possibilities for active and sustainable travel. Compact patterns of development also support moves towards district heating, reducing household emissions.

5.7.2 Mitigation

In line with international consensus, the key focus of mitigation is reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Irish Government has committed to an annual 7% reduction in emissions to reach its 51% reductions target to 2030. Carbon budgets and sectorial emission ceilings have provided national targets for pathways to achieve these reductions.

In the context of this MD LAP, climate policy underpins the land use planning making process. Specifically, the MD LAP seeks to ensure proper planning and sustainable development namely through consolidating growth of towns and villages integrating sustainable travel and energy planning. Use of infill and brownfill sites seek to use and improve existing building stock whilst promoting the circular economy. It is generally accepted that promoting compact patterns in future development creates more possibilities for active and sustainable travel resulting in a lowering of emissions from transport coupled with a co-benefit of improved air quality and health/well-being. Compact patterns of development also facilitate shared public services such as district heating, wastewater infrastructure and greater synergies in energy efficiencies in our building stock for example from communal retro-fitting schemes and/or micro-generation.

The baseline emissions inventory (BEI) for the county is presently being developed as part of the LA CAP.

5.7.2.1 Settlement Patterns

Comparative analysis of the GeoDirectory residential address database from 2012 - 2022 highlights the level of development in the Kenmare MD LAP area. The points shown on Figure 5.20 below indicate the location of new residential development from 2012 – 2022. 914 additional points have been added in this 10-year period. The overwhelming majority 721 or 79% are located in the rural part of the plan area, that is, outside of the development boundary of the settlements in the plan area.

The data highlights there is still a very considerable amount of residential development occurring outside of settlements and this continuing trend is at odds with sustainable development patterns.

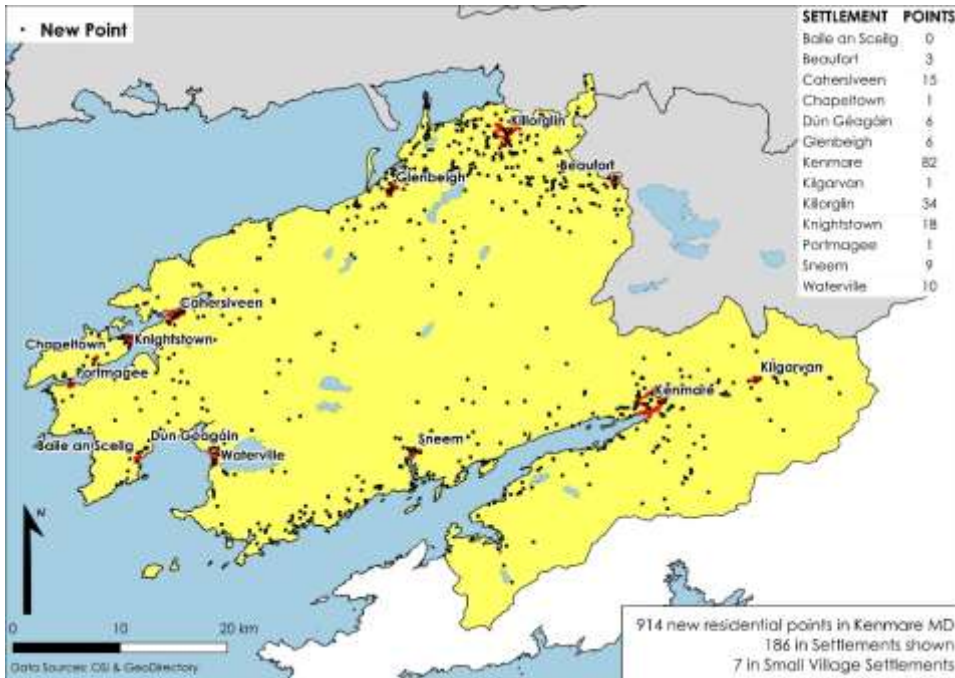


Figure 5-20: New Residential Geo-Directory Points 2012-2022

5.7.2.2 Transport and Commuter Patterns

A review of 2016 CSO data shows that the private car is the most common form of transport in the MD

Table 5-4 below taken from the LAP highlights the dominance of the car in terms of mode of transport. While the maps outlined in Figures 5-21 and 5-22 show that Killorglin has an extensive commuter zone.

	On foot	Bicycle	Bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle or scooter	Car & Van	Work at home	Other
Kenmare	15.5%	2.5%	0.9%	0.1%	66.6%	6.4%	7.7%
Killorglin	19.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	70.3%	3.9%	4.4%
Cahersiveen	26.2%	2.9%	0.5%	0.0%	60%	6.2%	4.2%
Waterville	13.2%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	73%	7.5%	2.9%
Sneem	30.4%	3.5%	1.7%	0.0%	45.3%	13.0%	6.1%

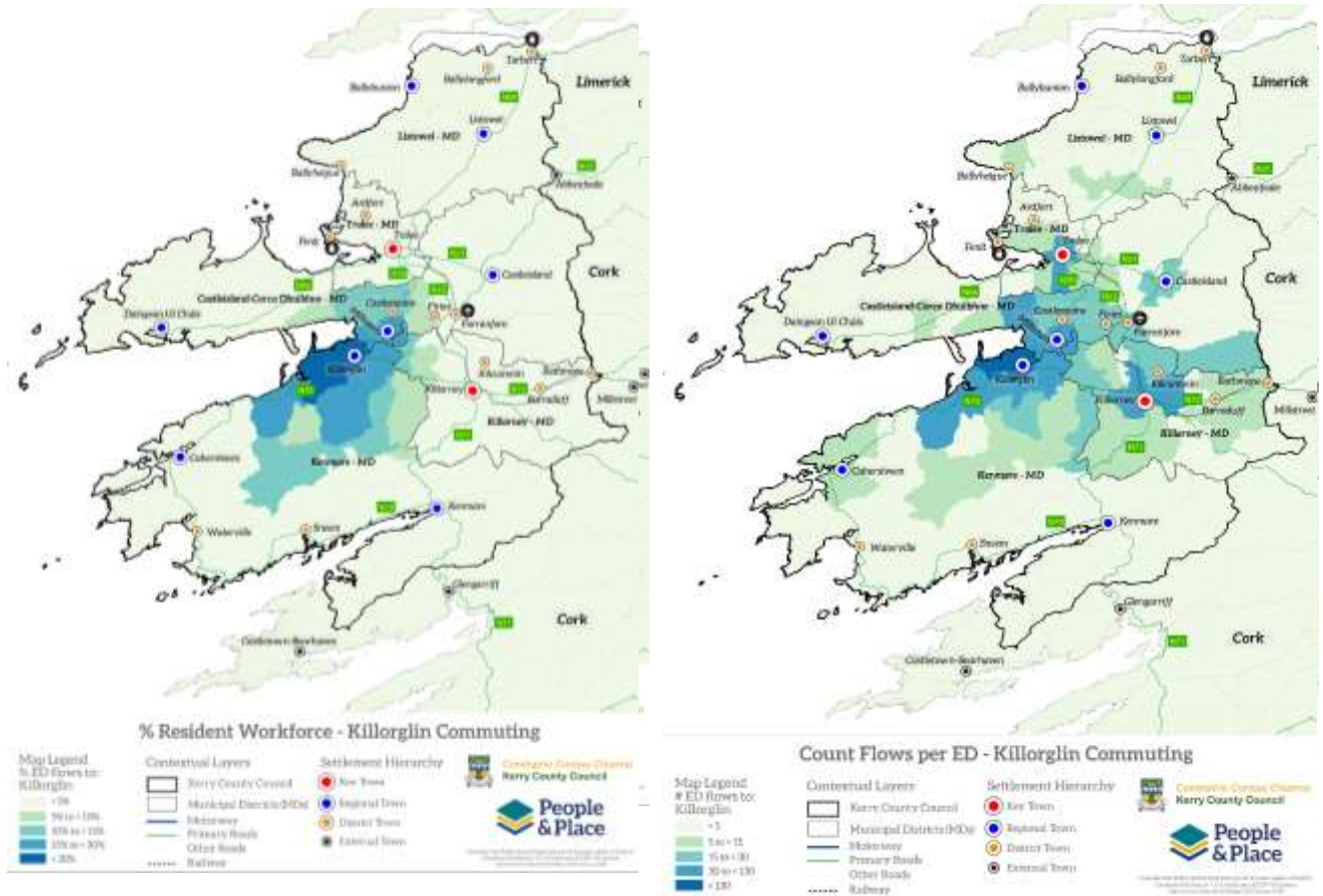
Table 5-11: Baseline data indicating modes of transport [CSO]

Kerry's Commuting Profile 2022 (prepared by People and Places and Kerry County Council) presents a spatial analysis of commuting patterns in County Kerry. The data presented is derived from the Place of Work, School or College - Census of Anonymised Records (POWSCAR - 2016), as compiled by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), and the report deals exclusively with travel to work patterns, extracts from same are set out in the Kenmare MD LAP.

Figures 5-21 & 5-22 shows Killorglin has an extensive commuter zone. The maps illustrate that Killorglin has the most geographically extensive commuter catchment area of the regional towns in the Kenmare MD, relative to the number of jobs in the settlement and

inbound commuters are more likely to be dispersed, rather than concentrated in any cluster of locations, as occurs with other employment nodes.

Almost three-quarters (74%) of the jobs in Killorglin are held by workers who commute to Killorglin from other parts of Kerry, Thus, in proportional terms, Killorglin has the lowest percentage of resident workers (to jobs) of any settlement in Kerry and one of the lowest in Ireland. The vast majority (88%) use private modes of transport – mainly cars – to travel to work.



Figures 5-21 & 5-22 Commuting patterns -Killorglin

5.7.2.3 Built Environment

Specific data on the nature of housing stock in the MD area is limited but is becoming more widely available as the LA CAP is being drafted. However, a basic, rather crude review of BER data indicates large portions of the three main settlements with allocated population growth have BER rating below the desired CAP23 target of B2. A simple review of EPA air quality data indicates fuel consumption for many houses in the County for example rely on fossil fuel. From this certain baseline assumptions can be made on the housing stock in the MD area – i.e. that the energy efficiency of existing housing stock is relatively poor with significant contributions to cutting emissions from retrofitting schemes; micro-generation projects and district heating schemes.

5.7.2 Baseline assessment: Adaptation

Adaptation seeks to plan ahead for the unavoidable consequences of climate change and the associated economic, environmental and social costs. This involves forecasting negative impacts or risks/vulnerabilities and planning ahead for *climate resilience* broadly defined as *pathways being actively pursued that reduce climate change and its impacts, manage risk and promote sustainable development*²³. Observations show that Ireland's climate is changing in terms of sea level rise, increases in average air and sea temperature, changes in precipitation patterns and weather extremes. Climate change will therefore have a diverse and wide-ranging impact on Ireland's environment, society, economic and natural resources.

Ireland's first statutory *National Adaptation Frameworks* (NAF) was published in 2018²⁴ and is, according to CAP23, to be renewed in 2023. As noted, the LA CAP to be adopted by Q1 2024 is to include adaptation actions. In the meanwhile, the KCC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (CCAS) as adopted in 2019 is in place until 2024.

At the time of writing the LA CAP is investigating certain trends and associated impacts from climate change relative to Kerry. Evidence presented in the 2019 Adaptation strategy however already recognises the south-west region (Atlantic Seaboard South region) which includes Kerry, receives the highest annual average rainfall of all the regions. For Kerry the extent of coastline, exposure to prevailing south westerly winds and high seas, the soft geological coastline of the county, along with properties near sea level associated with the development of traditional coastal fishing towns and villages, all contribute to the challenges faced through climate change to the county.

In developing adaptation actions for Kerry, the CCAS outlines 6 themes/high level goals. These goals identify the desired outcomes anticipated through the effective implementation of the climate change adaptation strategy. They are supported by specific objectives and actions to achieve their desired outcomes. Nearly all the themes, corresponding objectives and action are applicable but specifically theme 3 and 6 as they relate to *Landuse and Development* and *Community Health and Well Being*, respectively. These themes will be developed further in the LA CAP.

Ultimately, the MD LAP will have a crucial role in defining spatial planning in the MD area. As stated, this will shape new and existing developments in ways that reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. A strong spatial plan will also help to prioritise the development of crucial infrastructure including that needed for adaptation. Essentially more compact, less energy-intensive forms of urban development are crucial in the adaptation to climate change specifically at a local level.

5.7.3 Climate Action in the context of the MD LAPs.

Many of the challenges and proposed responses to climate change outlined in the NMP/NAF are strategic in nature and will involve commitments at National, European

²³ *Draft National Adaptation Framework, Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland, September 2017*, DCCAE available at <https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/consultations/Pages/Public-Consultation-on-Draft-National-Adaptation-Framework.aspx> [accessed 11/10/18, pg65].

²⁴ *National Adaptation Framework, Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland, 2018*, DCCAE available at <https://www.dccae.gov.ie>

and boarder international level. Nonetheless, as stated the NMP and NAF acknowledge that local government are envisaged to play a key role in meeting national climate change challenges. Both reports for example state that at an immediate level LAs are pivotal in both planning for and responding to severe climatic events such as flooding or storms events. LAs also have extensive local knowledge of their geographical areas including the natural and man-made environments. This coupled with existing inter-community communication links, implies LAs are best placed to lead in driving awareness and engagement within the community around climate action. Leading a climate change agenda in the public realm is elaborated on in the NAF.

Of relevance to this report however is the reiteration in both the NMP and NAF that spatial planning is a key player in climate change action - particularly adaptation. The NMP notes spatial planning can *shape new and existing developments in ways that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change and enable renewable energy obligations to be met. A strong spatial plan will also help to prioritise the development of crucial infrastructure such as public transport that can deliver optimum national benefits in relation to the national transition objective for 2050*²⁵. This is reinforced in the NAF which states more compact, less energy-intensive forms of urban development are crucial in the adaptation to climate change specifically at a local level.

This “integration” of climate action into planning policy has already commenced. In 2010 amendments to the Planning and Development Act, specifically Section 10(2)(n), required the inclusion of objectives to mitigate against climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Objectives were subsequently included in the KCDP adopted in 2022. As the next land use plan in the hierarchy of planning policy as outlined in Section 2 (Figure 2-1), MD plans will need to augment this integration – directly through policies and objectives that support climate action but also indirectly through spatial and physical planning. The latter needs to dictate a vision for the future development of the MD that for example supports local transport initiatives; provision of green infrastructure; appropriate zoning/development of lands and addressing of flooding issues. Taken in combination these clear synergies between plan making and the implementation of preferred adaptation options will ultimately and cumulatively form part of the local, regional and ultimately national response to climate action.

5.7.4 Existing Environmental Problems/Sensitivities

Mitigation

As noted, that main response to climate action that will be integrated into all MD LAP plans is an emphasis on compact, less energy-intensive forms of urban development. Section 5.2 provided an overview of settlement patterns in the Kenmare MD area in the inter-census period of 2016-2022. Two main trends predominate. Firstly, the stagnation and/low growth rate of settlements in urban centres, and secondly, the increase in developments (one-off housing) in rural areas. These trends are at variance with the settlement patterns required for a response to climate change. It is particularly

²⁵ *National Mitigation Plan, July 2017*, DCCA available at <http://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/consultations/Pages/National-Mitigation-Plan-.aspx>

prevalent in an Irish context where transport is a key area of failure in meeting targets associated with mitigation. Dispersed rural settlement implies greater car dependency with people not living in the places where they work, go to school or access services.

Adaptation

Besides flooding (see SFRA for more detailed discussion on same in relation to the Kenmare MD Plan) there is little research on the impacts of climate change at local or regional areas in Ireland. Nationally however climate research predicts certain trends and associated impacts from climate change²⁶. Observations show that Ireland's climate is changing in terms of sea level rise, increases in average air and sea temperature, changes in precipitation patterns and weather extremes. Associated likely impacts are increased flows to river catchments, water shortages in summer; increased risk of new pests and diseases; adverse impacts on water quality; and changes in the distribution and time of lifecycle events of plant and animal species on land and in the oceans²⁷. Climate change will therefore have a diverse and wide-ranging impact on Ireland's environment, society, economic and natural resources. These include managed and natural ecosystems, water resources, agriculture and food security, human health and coastal infrastructures and zones. These changes are projected to continue and increase over the coming decades.

Looking at the key issues facing Ireland outlined above certain extrapolations can be made on possible impacts on Kerry and specifically the Kenmare MD area. The most obvious is impacts from severe weather events.

Kenmare has a long history of recurring coastal and fluvial (river) flooding due to its low-lying location near the coast and its encroachment onto the flood plain of the Finnihy River and its tributaries which are constrained within the town centre. Recent significant events were recorded in December 2015 and July 2020. Flooding occurs from the River Finnihy, typically at the bridges (Riverside Villas, N71 and Creamery Road Car Park). Flooding also occurs along the Kealnagower (Lissaniska) stream spilling out of bank in the golf course and at Park Lane Bridge, causing further problems at Scarteen Park. Extreme tidal flooding causes backwater up to Finnihy Bridge, which when combined with high river flows and surface water issues causes flooding in the town square area, Finnihy Banks Estate, Covent Grounds and Gortamullen area. There is also reoccurring flooding on the N71 north of Kenmare suspension bridge, at Kenmare Pier and access road (L7606) and along the Roughty / Gortalinny road (L4055).

A flood relief scheme is in its early stages of preparation for Kenmare. Consultants have been appointed to identify appropriate flood risk relief measures for Kenmare and prepare the required detailed design, drawings and documents necessary to progress the scheme through the appropriate statutory consensus process and subsequent construction of the scheme.

Fluvial flooding in river systems throughout the area is an issue. The River Inny runs for over 26 km from Coomaspeara in the east towards Ballinskelligs Bay via the Inny Estuary. There are several reported flood instances on the Inny River at the bridge

²⁶ See <https://www.climateireland.ie/#/>

²⁷ *National Adaptation Framework, Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland, September 2017*, DCCAE available at <https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/consultations/Pages/Public-Consultation-on-Draft-National-Adaptation-Framework.aspx>

crossing the N70. Kenmare has suffered from a number of significant flood events the most recent being in 2020.

Coastal flooding is also a risk to the area, in particular at Cromane, Waterville, Portmagee and Reenarusheen. Flooding is specifically addressed in the SFRA that accompanies the Kenmare Plan.

Temperature changes – in air and aquatic environments - may also affect the MD area resulting in changes or shifts in local biodiversity. Increase in temperatures of watercourses for example will impact on fisheries habitat and species that evolved in temperate environments.

5.8 Material Assets

5.8.1 Baseline Assessment

The EPA SEA Process Draft Checklist (2008) defines material assets as the critical infrastructure essential for the functioning of society such as: electricity generation and distribution, water supply, wastewater treatment, transportation, etc. Material assets can be both natural and man-made. The former has been previously identified in other sections of this scoping report – such as soil, geology, water resources, ecology and landscapes of both scenic and cultural significance. In this section material assets will specifically focus on man-made infrastructure such as transport (road, rail and air) and other public infrastructure. Water supply and wastewater treatment are intrinsically linked to hydrology but as the infrastructure for both are identified as a material asset they are discussed in this section.

5.8.1.1 Water Infrastructure

The settlement hierarchy outlined in Section 2.5.2 of this plan is based on the Core Strategy of the KCDP 2022-2028. It essentially allocates population growth into the three regional towns, Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin in the MD area – and to a lesser extent into the district towns of Sneem and Waterville. This is based on the wastewater capacity of these settlements or where a project is permitted and planned as in the case of Kenmare.

Wastewater infrastructure is outlined in Section 5.5.2 of this report. In brief both Cahersiveen, Killorglin, Sneem and Waterville have treatment plants that can accommodate proposed population figures. Development is constrained in Kenmare until as such time a new upgraded wastewater treatment is developed for the town. (Planning permission was recently granted for the upgrade -January 2023.)

It is noted Glenbeigh, Knightstown, Dún Geagáin, Baile an Sceilg and Portmagee have no spare capacity.

All the other settlements/villages within the MD plan and listed in Table 1- have either no public wastewater infrastructure and/or Irish Water have no short-medium term foreseeable plans to provide the necessary infrastructure. Therefore, no R1 zoned lands for residential development is proposed in these settlements until such time as wastewater infrastructure can be provided.

Uisce Éireann in their capacity audit in June 2022, have noted that the designated regional growth town of Cahersiveen, and district town of Sneem both have water capacity. Kenmare has no capacity in terms of water provision, while Killorglin and Sneem both have potential water capacity issues. As previously assessed in the KCDP 2022-2028 population growth as outlined in the Core Strategy has taken into account water supply in the county and allocated population figures accordingly. The MD LAP reflects these figures and previous assessments undertaken as part of the KCDP 2022-2028 SEA and NIR.

Uisce Éireann have advised that where potential capacity constraints exist connection applications will be assessed on an individual basis considering their specific demand requirements. An improvement to the Level of service (LoS) will be required to meet 2031 population targets. This may take the form of leakage reduction and/or capital investment to maintain/improve levels of service as the demand increases. Proposed solutions will be developed & prioritised through the National Water Resources Plan and investment planning process.

Settlement Status	Settlement	WWTP (Headroom)	Water Supply
Regional Town	Cahersiveen		
	Kenmare	*	
	Killorglin		
District Town	Sneem		
	Waterville		
Villages	Baile an Sceilg		
	Beaufort		
	Chapelstown		
	Dún Géagáin		
	Glenbeigh		
	Kilgarvan		
	Knightstown		
	Portmagee		
*current project completion year 2024, planning approval obtained			
Key	Capacity available	Potential capacity	No capacity

Table 5-12: Water supply & Wastewater Treatment Capacity Register June 2023

5.8.1.2 Transport Infrastructure

There are a number of proposed road infrastructure projects listed in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028, relevant to the Kenmare MD LAP which have been assessed already in the relevant accompanying reports in terms of impact on the environment.

The Kenmare MD area is not as well connected with other areas of the County and to neighbouring counties, compared to the towns of Tralee and Killarney. Given the absence of a rail link and distance to airport services, connections are very dependent on the road network, either through private car use or bus services. The area is served by the N70/N71 National Secondary strategic routes, numerous regional roads and an extensive network of local roads. The LAP states that Kerry County Council will endeavour to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national road's network and safeguard the investment made in strategic national roads. Some of the public bus services, Bus Éireann and the Local Link transport serving rural and local areas of the County can have a very limited timetable.

In line with improvements for traffic management is the parallel requirement to improve public infrastructure for non-vehicular transport. *Smarter Travel Plans* and *Transport Strategies* include for the provision of more user-friendly junctions for all users; pedestrianised streets; off-road walkways and cycleways/greenways in and around the town. More recently the concept of blueways developing along the county coastline has grown in popularity. A number of blueways are proposed in the LAP: between Cahersiveen and Knightstown, on the River Laune, and in Ballinskelligs' Bay.

Construction on the long-awaited South Kerry Greenway has begun, (Spring 2023).

A seasonal (March-October) ferry runs between Knightstown and Renard shortening the distance between the eastern end of Valentia Island and Cahersiveen, and this is of considerable economic importance to the island. This ferry also serves as an important tourist function.

5.8.1.3 Telecommunication/Broadband Infrastructure

In relation to the MD area locally based Internet Service providers (ISP's) continue to provide both wireless and fibre broadband.

The countywide availability of high-speed broadband is ultimately linked to the National Broadband Plan (NBP). It is a government policy initiative which aims to deliver high-speed broadband to every household and business in Ireland within 3-5 years of commencement of the large-scale rollout.

There are several objectives in the MD plan to support the NBP – including facilitating the development of digital hubs: the establishment of start-up enterprise space in existing unoccupied buildings and facilitating homeworking and development of co-working Hubs.

5.8.1.4 Education and Technology

The Skellig Centre for Research and Innovation (Skellig CRI) is a higher education and community development partnership between Kerry County Council, University College Cork (UCC), South Kerry Development Partnership (SKDP) and the local community. The Centre is based locally in Cahersiveen Library and facilitates the delivery of higher education programmes, research and practice locally in the Skellig Coast region. It promotes local level collaboration with national and international

research communities, emulating in a local context the impact of a third level institution on a community.

The Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle is recognised as an innovative economic hub within the established network of Killorglin, Tralee, Killarney and the Atlantic Economic Corridor.

The Kerry Hub Network is comprised of several well-established and quality enterprise hubs. These include a mix of public and privately funded enterprise hubs, with a geographical spread throughout the County. There are several of these based within the Kenmare MD LAP area. Kerry County Council has been proactively involved in the provision of digital hubs and has allocated funding for the Sneem Digital Hub and the RDI Hub in Killorglin. The table below sets out the established hubs in the LAP area.

Kenmare Enterprise Hub (Kenmare)
RDI Hub (Killorglin)
Sneem Digital Hub (Sneem)
gteic Baile an Sceilg
Office Light (Cahersiveen)
Valentia Cable Station (Valentia)

Table 5-12: Enterprise Hubs in Plan area

5.8.2 Waste Infrastructure

There are two civic amenity sites within the MD Plan area, facilitating the collection of waste and recycling items. One is located in Cahersiveen and the second is located in Kenmare, both are operated by Kerry County Council.

5.8.3 Existing Environmental Problems/Issues

Considering the position of the Kenmare MD LAP in the policy framework outlined in Section 2, infrastructure within the MD LAP is guided to a large degree by higher level plans notably the KCDP 2022-2028 but also the strategic national plans and programmes of Irish Water and TII for example. Nonetheless, the Kenmare MD LAP will play a pivotal role in supporting objectives for local infrastructure including works to the local road network, car parks and other public infrastructure, zoning for public infrastructure and the facilitation of the provision of broadband infrastructure.

Promoting and requiring a deeper integration of nature-based solutions in public realm projects can help achieve objectives for climate mitigation, biodiversity, and water quality, leading to healthier and resilient urban places with multiple benefits for society in a rapidly changing world.

Protecting, maintaining and providing public infrastructure is crucial to the economic and social development of the county. Protection of routes for linear developments from inappropriate developments or incompatible development is necessary which is reflected in the zonings proposed in the Local Area Plan. Negative perceptions amongst the community to certain infrastructure projects including for example greenways/walkways, can be significant local issues.

Encouraging sustainable use of resources, including the promotion of energy efficiency across material assets sectors – transport, buildings, energy production and micro-renewable energy generation.

A focus on energy efficiency across material assets and infrastructure is also key.

5.9 Cultural Heritage

Heritage within the LAP predominately includes archaeological heritage, built heritage and cultural.

5.9.1 Baseline Environment – Archaeological

Archaeological heritage is defined as including structures, places, caves, sites, features or other objects, whether on land, underwater or in inter-tidal zones. It also includes any archaeological sites that may not have been recorded yet, as well as archaeology beneath the ground surface, or underwater as well as the context of any such site discovered.

The archaeological heritage of the county, including the Kenmare MD area, is protected via the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994.

It makes provision for the compilation of a record of all known monuments in the county - The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). This list is provided in the KCDP 2022-2028. In addition, Kerry has a number of specific archaeological landscapes where the landscape setting and character of monuments are protected. Nine have been identified in the Kenmare MD plan area. These archaeological special protection areas are listed in Volume 3 of the KCDP 2022-2028. Finally, underwater archaeology is another resource recognised within the county and specifically applies to the Kenmare MD area.

Recorded archaeological monuments are those monuments and features listed in either the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) or Sites & Monuments Record (SMR). All these monuments and their zones of archaeological potential/notification, as shown on the RMP and SMR constraints maps, are protected under the terms of the National Monuments Acts 1930- 2004. Proposals to develop any lands within or adjacent to the zone of archaeological potential/notification as shown on the RMP or SMR will be subject to full archaeological impact assessment which may include pre-development archaeological testing and may lead to further mitigation/assessment including further test excavations, full excavation, buffer zones, redesign or refusal of planning etc. It is the intention of the Kerry County Council to work with local landowners, the OPW, Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht and local development companies, to provide improved access and visitor facilities at National Monument sites

5.9.1.1 Archaeological Landscapes

Given the richness of the archaeological heritage of the County it is of little surprise that there are many very significant archaeological landscapes around the County. These landscapes are of regional, national and in some cases international significance, and every effort should be made to ensure their protection and preservation. The eighteen landscapes identified are described in detail in Volume 3 of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. These important landscapes are listed for special protection with special emphasis on objectives that protect the monuments and their

landscape settings but also their visual aspect and monument inter-visibility. Seven Archaeological Landscapes as contained in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 are found in the Kenmare MD LAP area:

- Bray, Valentia
- Teeromoyle/Gortnagulla/Caherlehillian/Coulagh
- Kealduff Upper & Lower, Letter West and Coomasaharn (IS)
- Derrynafeana (NS)
- Ballaghbeama/Dereeny (IS)
- Drombohilly Upper and Lower/Uragh
- Staigue

5.9.1.2 Underwater Archaeology

The Kenmare MD area has a maritime coastline and also contains lakes, rivers and streams. There is the possibility that the coastline, lakes, rivers and streams contain finds or features relating both to sites located onshore and activity within/on the waterbodies themselves. Artefacts may be deposited in lakes and rivers as part of a ritual deposition or may end up there as a result of accidental loss, particularly at crossings or fording points.

5.9.2 Baseline Environment – Architectural

The architectural heritage of the county, including the area is provided on a Register of Protected Structures, listed in the KCDP 2022-2028. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) provides additional information on the architectural heritage of the county and sites in the Kenmare MD area are included in the inventory. There are several institutional buildings located within the Kenmare MD LAP area which are protected structures. Over the recent past, some of these buildings have suffered from underutilisation and lack of investment. While the renovation and reuse of these buildings may present challenges, the Planning Authority will seek to positively engage with developers to seek a solution to ensure these buildings are brought into active use in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development.

The built heritage of Kenmare MD area also refers to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). ACAs are listed and described in volume 3 of the County Development Plan, with relevant policies and objectives to protect same set out in Volume 1 of the Plan. Where relevant the special aspects of a settlements'-built heritage have been highlighted in the LAP.

There are 8 ACAs in the Kenmare MD area, each are highlighted on the zoning maps accompanying the relevant settlement:

- Caherdaniel
- Cahersiveen
- Kenmare
- Killorglin
- Knightstown
- Sneem
- Waterville
- Valentia

They are listed in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.

5.9.3 Baseline Environment – Cultural

The Arts/Heritage and the Creative Sector are vibrant, rich in content and in history and have much to contribute to the Kenmare MD LAP area from an employment, economic and local enterprise perspective. This plan and the KCDP recognises the importance of intangible cultural heritage and practices.

Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthach covers an extensive area within the central part of the MD Area. The cultural heritage of the area is very strong. Its landscape, folklore, historic, archaeological, musical, linguistic and literary diversity gives the area a unique character and sense of identity. In particular, the area is identified with its linguistic heritage, being one of the remaining areas in the Country where the Irish language is spoken. Cahersiveen has been designated as a Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta.

This area is also rich in traditional ways, folklore, writing, music, and historic and archaeological sites. It is a policy of the Council to preserve, maintain and promote Gaeltacht traditions.

There is potential associated with the position of the Plan area along the Ring of Kerry and the cultural heritage associated with the Skellig coast and Valentia Island. Valentia Transatlantic Cable Foundation has sought UNESCO World Heritage site status for the cable station and associated buildings. The plan includes objectives to ensure that this potential is maximised to ensure that arts/heritage will play a central role in the development of the town and villages of the area. Kerry County Council will work in partnership with the education sector communities and other agencies to develop creativity and cultural hubs in key locations in the Plan area, where possible.

5.9.4 Existing Environmental Issues

Considering the position of the Kenmare MD LAP in the policy framework outlined in Section 2, cultural heritage is to a large degree protected by over-arching policies and objectives as outlined in the KCDP 2022-2028 and other applicable legislation. Significant problems or sensitivities around cultural heritage are localised and there is a range of existing legislation in place to manage sites within best practices.

Enhancing cultural and linguistic heritage is set out in various policies and objectives of the KCDP and is also enshrined in this LAP. The LAP also contains objectives for tourism and recreation which may affect local sites by increasing visitor numbers etc. Increasing awareness and promotion including access to heritage sites must be balanced with protection and enhancement of built heritage.

However, increased awareness of cultural heritage sites also brings opportunities such as the improving access/interpretation of cultural heritage sites as a means to lever benefits for communities and/or a generate a greater awareness of the area's heritage assets. In addition to existing known archaeological sites there is of course the potential for additional undiscovered archaeological sites to be found in the plan area.

In relation to architectural heritage, there are pressures from development on vernacular forms of architecture specifically the traditional farmhouse building and associated outbuildings.

Potential climate change effects (including changing weather patterns) on built heritage as well on cultural landscapes and amenities also pose a threat.

The extent of the Gaeltacht area is shown on Figure 2.7 in the LAP document; however, the daily use of the language is declining. The protection of the Irish language is of national importance and crucial to national identity. The main factors that need to be considered in the preservation of the Irish language (within the context of this land use plan) are demographics, economic factors, facilities, and infrastructure. For the language to survive it is critically important that people have opportunities available to them to use Irish daily in the community outside of the education system and land use planning has an important role to play in this. Objectives have been set out in the Kerry County Development Plan to support, promote and facilitate the daily use of Irish in designated Bailte Seirbhíse Gaeltachta and in the Gaeltacht area and those objectives are supported again in this LAP.

5.10 Landscape

5.10.1 Baseline Assessment

The plan area encompasses settlements; therefore it is a largely urban, built environment as well as open space, rivers, and coastline. The KCDP 2022-2028 outlines scenic routes, zoning designations and views and prospects throughout the county. The plan also includes objectives regarding the protection of such landscape designations and amenities. These objectives/policies apply to the LAP area specifically the rural areas. Within urban settlements "landscape" is linked to town and/or streetscapes and the development of the public realm. The plan also includes a wide range of policies for open spaces, parks greenways and blueways which are also supported in the KCDP.

5.10.2 Existing Environmental Issues

Considering the position of the Kenmare MD LAP in the policy framework outlined in Section 2, landscape particularly in rural areas is to a large degree both influenced and protected by overarching policies and objectives outlined in the KCDP 2022-2028. Notwithstanding this, the LAP will influence local landscapes specific urban landscapes within the settlements contained in the LAP area. Proposed zoning and associated development for example will have the potential to impact on landscapes/view and prospects in the LAP area. Village design statements, public realm plans and other locally led masterplans can form part of a response to integrating development with local landscapes. A principal focus of the LAP is to encourage re-development and renewal of town and village cores through various regeneration and renovation measures rather than continual expansion and sprawl of towns and villages out into the countryside. In line with this, the plan has a target that at least 30% of new housing to be delivered within the existing built-up fabric of the three regional towns of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin and Sneem and Waterville on infill and or brownfield sites.

5.11 Interrelationships between Environmental Factors

The environmental factors assessed in the preceding sections are populations and human health; biodiversity (flora and fauna); soil and geology; water and hydrogeology; air quality; climatic factors; material assets; cultural assets and landscape. The physical extent of an environmental sensitivity can extend beyond a defined area on the map, as the potential impact can be generated at a location remote from the mapped area. For example, a development outside of a designated site boundary does not mean that it cannot impact on it. All factors are interlinked with many depending on or influencing other factors in complicated and complex interrelationships. This is particularly evident in the interrelationship between water/hydrogeology; biodiversity and soil/geology. More recent research has heightened an awareness of the linkage between air quality and human health. Air quality in turn is heavily influenced in Ireland (including Kerry and the MD area) by air pollution – specifically from transport and burning fossil fuels for heat. Sprawling developments with increased dependence on car travel is significant in Ireland's challenges around climate action including mitigation but specifically adaptation.

5.12 Evolution of the Baseline Environment without the MD LAP

SEA legislation requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the current environment baseline where implementation of the draft plan/programme does not take place. This is presented below in Table 8-13.

Table 5-13 Likely of key environmental factors in the absence of the MD LAP

Environmental Parameter	Likely Evolution in the Absence of the Plan
Population/human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement patterns would still be governed by the Core Strategy as outlined in the KCDP 2022-2028. • However, the patterns of settlement are likely to continue as existing namely peripheral housing on the outskirts of towns and villages. • No specific emphasis as per the NFP on infill/brownfield sites • Greater encroachment into greenfield sites and possible conflicts with water protection specifically in relation to wastewater treatment. • The MD LAP also supports the roll out of masterplans and other objectives that seek to promote the rejuvenation of town centres to make these places attractive places to work in and reside.
Biodiversity (flora, fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various legislation in place manages biodiversity, specifically European sites in the absence of the plan. • However, the MD Plan will play an integral part in the spatial planning of developments specifically within towns and villages, • Existing settlement pattern indicate continued encroachment into greenfield sites. • In the absence of the LAP, associated pressures on both on aquatic and terrestrial flora, fauna and habitats which may lead to habitat loss and/ or fragmentation. • Lack of co-ordination of green and/or blue infrastructure into spatial planning in the absence of the plan.
Geology/soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the absence of the MD LAP the soils, geology and hydrogeology would continue to exist in much the same pattern. There is currently little or no legislation relating directly to soils and soil protection. • Soil quality and function may be enhanced through measures associated with flood resilience and nature-based solutions. The regeneration of brownfield centre sites reduces requirements for additional geological resources and greenfield development. This policy is well reflected in both the NFP RSES and KCDP, and with no plan this would be not maximised and planned for.
Water/hydrogeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various legislation namely the WFD to manage water resources in the MD. The roll out of the 3rd cycle of the WFD would continue in the absence of the plan. • However, MD LAP will play an integral part in planning sustainable settlements, including settlements that have sufficient water capacity – both wastewater

Environmental Parameter	Likely Evolution in the Absence of the Plan
	<p>and drinking water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of protection of watercourses -water dependent habitats and species – integral to proper planning and sustainable development.
Air quality/climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality in the MD area overall is good and this is not likely to be effected by the absence of the MD LAP. The LAP however could have local impacts on air quality through effecting settlement patterns and therefore travel/commuting patterns. • In the context of a land use plan, travel times/commuting distances to work and amenity/recreational activities is heavily influenced by settlement strategies. Sustainable settlements where people work and live in close proximity is a pre-requisite for reduced transport times. It also allows sustainable forms of energy use such as district heating schemes coupled with a move away from fossil fuel. • Spatial planning is also a key player in climate change action - particularly adaptation. The MD LAP seeks to promote more compact, less energy-intensive forms of urban development. • Coupled with the above the MD LAP aims to promote re-use of existing built stock – infill/brownfield sites.
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale infrastructure projects will continue to be implemented in the absence of the MD LAP. • However, local and regional projects are supported by the plan and it seeks to co-ordinate these controls to reduce impacts to the environment.
Cultural assets (architecture, archaeology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation applies to both archaeological and architectural heritage and will continue to apply in the absence of the plan. • However, architectural heritage in particular is promoted in the MD LAP through a number of measures including the promotion of the re-use of existing building stock in town centres; village renewal schemes that seek to promote historic centres and masterplans that aim to rejuvenate sites.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing protection occurs with the Development Plan/existing development planning processes. • However, the MD LAP does contain objectives that promote the protection/enhancement of local streetscapes and townscapes and the protection of architectural heritage as a key component of the MD's urban fabric.
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing protection occurs within the County Development Plan specifically objectives relating to

Environmental Parameter	Likely Evolution in the Absence of the Plan
	<p>land use and flood risk management as set out in Chapter 11 of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028 and DoEHLG and Office of Public Works (OPW) Planning 2009 Guidelines '<i>The Planning System and Flood Risk Management</i>' which must be adhered to.</p>

6 PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

SEA uses a combination of objectives, targets and indicators to describe and monitor change and predict impacts of proposed plans and programmes on the environment. Objectives and targets set aims and thresholds that should be taken into account when assessing the impact of proposed plans on the environment. Targets usually underpin objectives and have a timeline and/or threshold which once breached, would trigger remedial action and thereby providing an early warning signal. Indicators are used to illustrate and communicate impact in a simple and effective manner. Indicators can also be used to form the basis of a monitoring programme for the plan, the results of which will inform the next review. The way in which monitoring data will be available and from where, is presented below.

6.2 Development of SEA environmental objectives and targets

The initial list of potential environmental objectives and targets to be used in the environmental report is outlined in Table 6-1. The list is based on the environmental topics set out in Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive, which might be significantly impacted upon by the Plan. These include: population and human health, biodiversity (flora & fauna), water/hydrogeology, geology/soil, air quality, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors. Flooding is specifically addressed in the SFRA that accompanies the LAP. The effects on these topics will address the positive and negative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, cumulative and synergistic impacts.

6.3 Development of SEA indicators

The purpose of indicators is to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan in meeting the SEA environmental objectives and targets. The proposed methodology for the development and selection of the SEA indicators is based on:

- Overarching policies from plans/programmes of relevance to each environmental parameter
- Identifying existing environmental problems, which will inform the development of SEA objectives and indicators
- A limited number of objectives and indicators will be used, which will keep the assessment and monitoring manageable and strategic

The final determination of the set of indicators for this SEA was subject to review further to the SEA scoping with statutory consultees undertaken in June 2022. The final set of objectives/targets/indicators presented below in Table 6-1 are however determined by the availability of existing data, relevance, monitoring programmes and the scale of application. The EOs were also influenced by the NPF, 2018.

Table 6-1 List of environmental SEA objectives, targets and indicators for the Kenmare MD LAP

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)
Population	P1: Guide the future development of the MD area in line with the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy outlined in Chapter 2 of the KCDP	The population growth occurs as per the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy of the KCDP, That populations in the MD area have access to high quality residential, amenity and public infrastructure with sustainable travel patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data and breakdown of population figures targeted for the key settlements in the MD area, • Provision of public facilities over lifetime of the plan – amenity, recreational/green infrastructure • Implementation of Master Plans/Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements • Travel patterns within the MD area, including update of <i>active travel</i> options, • Bringing back into use of Vacant sites and/or Derelict sites, • Urban generation projects undertaken in key settlements, • Development of <i>opportunity sites</i> identified
Human Health	HH1: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing	The local community are protected from threats to health and well-being linked to their local natural and built environment, including air, water and noise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges, noise, odour and/or air quality, • Any health clusters identified by HSE that may be linked to public services such as the provision of water infrastructure, • Provision of public and community facilities over lifetime of the plan – amenity, recreational/green infrastructure • Properties retro-fitted for improved heating/energy efficiency, • Compliance with the new Solid Fuel Regulations 2022
Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)	B1: Protect biodiversity including ecosystem services across the functions of	That biodiversity is integrated into all decision making across the functions of the MD LAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration/provision of green/blue infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan • Use of nature based solutions particularly in management of surface water run-off, • Actions undertaken to support All Ireland Pollinator Plan, • Ecological reports submitted with planning applications • Compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive • Landscaping plans for developments – native species/ecological

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)
	relevance to the MD LAP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> networks/planting for pollinators, • Actions of from the Kerry BAP completed
Soil	S1: Protect soils against pollution, and prevent degradation of the soil resource across the functions of relevance to the MD LAP	That the soil and the geological heritage of the MD LAP area is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green field/brown field sites zoned for development in MD LAP area • % brownfield/infill sites developed compared to greenfield sites • Census data and breakdown of population growth in urban versus rural areas • Any geohazards from activities/developments supported in the plan including flooding • Geological reports/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications. • Impacts to GSC sites from development
Water	W1: Ensure compliance with the objectives of the WFD for waterbodies within the MD area	Significant pressures identified to waterbodies linked to land uses governed by the plan are addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status/risk of waterbodies under the WFD with pressures associated for land uses governed by the LAP • The <i>risk</i> of AFA under the next cycle of the WFD, • Compliance of water infrastructure for settlements with targeted population growth • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges • Use of nature based solutions particularly in management of surface water run-off, • Implementation of flooding projects.
Air Quality	AQ1: Protect local air quality from emissions that are harmful to human health and the local environment	That the quality of the local environment governed by the functions of the MD LAP protects local air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality/emissions/odour reports/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for air quality • Travel patterns and modes of transport within the MD • Uptake of <i>active travel</i> options and use of public transport, • Integration/provision of green infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan • Changes in the sources of space heating used by populations • . • Properties retro-fitted for improved heating systems, • Compliance with the new Solid Fuel Regulations 2022 • Air quality trends from real-time data on the number of days/Percentage change in number of days annually air quality levels exceeded EU air quality regulations for monitoring station

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)
Climatic Factors	C1: Ensure the plan supports a transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy and society	That mitigation and adaptation to climate change inform the functions/decision making governed by the MD LAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population/growth of settlements identified in the <i>Core Strategy</i> for the MD • Travel patterns and modes of transport within the MD including <i>active Travel</i> options, • Green/blue infrastructure/amenity infrastructure provided including cycleways/greenways/blueways/peatways • Number of new addresses in rural areas as per the Geodirectory Register, • % brownfield sites developed compared to greenfield sites in key settlements • Number of new houses within settlement boundaries • Number of derelict houses/vacant properties in use within settlement boundaries, • Results from Croí Conaithe and similar schemes, • Number of Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) established in the MD • Actions from the Kerry Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and future LA CAP completed relating the MD, • Flood Risk Assessment reports submitted with planning applications • Implementation of nature based solutions & similar technologies • Roll out of EV infrastructure • Traffic patterns within the MD Area • Renewable energy projects • Emissions trends identified in the future LA CAP.
Material Assets	M1: Protect the material assets of the MD while optimising new assets to match proposed growth and sustainable development	To promote sustainable development that matches existing and new infrastructure with the proposed population growth for the MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of infrastructure projects identified in the MD LAP • Population growth in settlements with sufficient water infrastructure –drinking and waste water treatment • Development of <i>opportunity sites</i> identified in settlements, • Re-use of building stock within existing settlements including vacant and derelict sites, • Roll out of National Broadband Plan • Availability and development of digital hubs
Cultural Heritage	CH1: Protect the cultural heritage of MD LAP area	That protection of the LAP's cultural heritage informs the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use of vacant/derelict structures including vacant institutional buildings, • Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements • Archaeological Impact Assessments, and/or archaeological investigations

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)
		functions/decision making of the MD LAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertaken Architectural Impact Assessments undertaken for PS/ACAs Visitor numbers for iconic cultural heritage sites. Number of literary, musical, artistic and other cultural initiatives undertaken in the MD Area
Landscape	L1 Protect the landscape of the MD LAP area	That landscapes identified in the MD area, including urban townscapes and streetscapes, are protected and enhanced by good design principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of opportunity sites in towns and settlements, Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements Visual Impact Assessments/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications Architectural Impact Assessments undertaken for PS/ACAs
Flooding	F1 Protect the community and infrastructure from inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding	That sustainable flood risk management practices are implemented in the MD LAP area in adherence to DOEHLG's <i>Guidelines on Flood Risk Management</i> and the KCDP 2022-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk Assessment reports submitted with planning applications Development within areas identified as at flood risk Implementation of nature-based solutions & similar approaches in flood mitigation Integration/provision of green and blue infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan Implementation of approved Flood Relief Scheme(s) Flood events experienced over the plan period, Properties/areas flooded over the plan period

7 LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE KENMARE MD LAP

7.1 Introduction

This section gives an overview of the significant effects of implementing the Kenmare MD LAP. A more detailed assessment of the individual policies and objectives of the preferred alternative from Chapter 4 will be assessed against the EOs established in Chapter 6. This process of evaluating the detailed policies/objectives enables the likely significant effects of implementing the Kenmare MD LAP to be identified and allows for mitigation measures to be incorporated to avoid, reduce, repair or compensate. Mitigation measures are discussed in more detail in Chapter 8. In assessing the likely significant effects of the Kenmare MD LAP the full range of effects as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive are considered. These are secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent, temporary, positive, negative, indirectly positive, neutral, negative, indirectly negative and uncertain (as detailed in Schedule 2B, SI 436 of 2004).

The screening of all the objectives/policies proposed in the Kenmare MD plan are provided in Appendix 2. For ease of presentation, those deemed likely to have a significant effect on the environment are specifically highlighted in red. Those highlighted in red are listed below in Section 7.2 and discussed in more detail. Mitigation specific to each of these highlighted objectives is then discussed in Chapter 8.

In addition to the objectives, zonings and associated *Opportunity/Regeneration sites* proposed within the MD LAP are screened for possible significant effects. This is undertaken below in Section 7.10. Again, any mitigation required is discussed in Chapter 8.

7.2 Objectives that have potential to conflict with EOs (see Appendix 2 for further information).

7.2.1 Overall MD Objectives

SECTION 2 - Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Sustainable Communities Objectives	
KENMD-4: Support local sports groups, community groups and other groups in the development of facilities, at appropriate locations, throughout the plan area.	General objective to support the development of sporting/community facilities. Some sites may be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed social infrastructure.
KENMD-5: Support the provision of Multi-Use/purpose Community Facilities which encourage sharing amongst community groups and are designed for multi-use activities and future sharing.	General objective to support the development of sporting/community facilities. Some sites may be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed social infrastructure.
KENMD-7: Facilitate the sustainable provision of new burial grounds such as Churchtown, Beaufort and the extension of existing cemeteries as appropriate.	New burial ground could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of new burial ground also a potential for positive impact on local community providing much needed social infrastructure facility.
KENMD-8: Facilitate the provision of playgrounds and other quality services at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes play infrastructure across the Plan area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors sensitive waters, including Natura 2000 sites, archaeological sites and sensitive landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing much needed local infrastructure.
KENMD-9: Provide safe and welcoming "hang-out" spaces for children and young people, at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes infrastructure across the Plan area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors sensitive waters, including Natura 2000 sites, archaeological sites and sensitive landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing much needed local infrastructure.

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Gaeltacht Areas Objectives	
KENMD-15: Encourage the provision of facilities for the teaching / learning of the Irish language and for the production of traditional entertainment and the presentation of culture through the medium of Irish.	General objective to promote cultural heritage-based developments based on the Irish Language. Some sites may be located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.
KENMD-16: Encourage the sustainable development of Irish Language schools/Coláiste Samhraidh in the area, at an appropriate location.	General objective to promote cultural heritage-based developments based on the Irish Language. Some sites may be located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.
KENMD-19: Support Údarás na Gaeltachta & Coiste Forbartha na Sceilge in relation to projects for the provision of sustainable accommodation projects with the Gaeltacht settlements of Baile an Sceilg and Dún Géagáin.	Objective promotes supporting infrastructure in the form of housing for the promotion of Irish in the area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors, including Natura 2000 sites, coastal waters, archaeological sites and sensitive landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing much needed residential accommodation necessary to facilitate the operation of Irish language courses.
Culture and Heritage Objectives	
KENMD-20: Work in partnership with the education sector, communities and other agencies to sustainably develop creativity and cultural hubs in key locations in the plan area, where possible.	General objective to promote community developments with emphasis on culture and creativity. No specific sites identified. Development could potentially be in or close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of such hubs also potential for positive impacts on local community providing a local community infrastructure and facilities. Positive impacts on health/wellbeing in terms of access to such facilities. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.
KENMD-21: Work with local landowners, the OPW, Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht & local development companies, to provide improved access and visitor facilities at appropriate sites, subject to environmental assessment.	Objective promotes development in terms of access and facilities at various heritage sites. Some heritage sites are located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of access and facilities have also potential for positive impacts on local community providing a local amenity and attraction. Positive impacts on health/wellbeing in terms of access to heritage. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>KENMD-22: Assist local communities in efforts to sustainable develop heritage-based tourism projects & provide access to and interpretation of important archaeological monuments & landscapes such as Cill Buaine, An Gleanna.</p>	<p>Objective promotes heritage-based tourism projects including the provision of access and facilities at various important archaeological monuments and landscapes. Some sites are located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of access and facilities have also potential for positive impacts on local community providing a local amenity and attraction. Positive impacts on health/wellbeing in terms of access to heritage. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
<p>Built Heritage Objective</p>	
<p>KENMD-24: Facilitate the sustainable development of Bray Head Tower as a Discovery Point on the Wild Atlantic Way.</p>	<p>Potential for impact on sensitive receptors in the area, including Natura 2000 sites, biodiversity, soil, archaeology, built heritage and sensitive and scenic landscapes. Potential for increase in numbers of visitors to sensitive habitats and landscapes.</p> <p>Positive impacts include the potential for project to become significant tourist attractions and potential for increasing attractiveness of settlements as places to live and work in, thus increasing population of an area.</p> <p>Permission granted for the development of this project by an Bord Pleanála, and that environmental screenings all completed determined no significant effects identified.</p>
<p>KENMD-26: Facilitate and support the conservation and presentation of the key cable sites at the Old Slate Yard and 'First Message' & 'Telegraph Field' sites in accordance with Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht and UNESCO guidance.</p>	<p>Potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and built heritage. Potential for impact on architectural character and integrity of the area.</p> <p>Objective linked to the application to achieve World heritage status for the Valentia Transatlantic Cable Project.</p> <p>Development also a very significant potential positive impact for the County including opening possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
<p>Wild Atlantic Way Objectives</p>	
<p>KENMD-29: Work with Fáilte Ireland, for the further enhancement and promotion of the Wild Atlantic Way touring route.</p>	<p>Objective promotes a tourism project – the Wild Atlantic Way. The Plan area has several sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p>

SECTION 2 - Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	Potential for increase in numbers of visitors to sensitive habitats and landscapes.
KENMD-30: Facilitate the sustainable development of viewing points and other facilities along the Wild Atlantic Way at appropriate locations.	<p>Objective promotes the development of viewing points and other facilities along the Wild Atlantic Way across the Plan area. These points could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of viewing points and other facilities has a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
Dark Skies and Astro Tourism Objectives	
KENMD-32: Facilitate the sustainable development of the Kerry Mobile Observatory, including making provision for its siting in designated car parks and lay-bys, as a shared community tourism and educational resource in the Dark Sky Reserve in the short term and a permanent planetarium in Cahersiveen in the longer term & encourage the establishment of other observatories across the area.	<p>Development of car parks and lay-bys to facilitate the Kerry Mobile Observatory on sites potentially in or close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of mobile Observatory has a potential positive impact on local community providing a local tourism amenity/resource/educational tool.</p>
KENMD-33: Facilitate and support the sustainable development of an Observatory at Kerry College's Cappanalea Centre subject to environmental assessment. As part of this proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.	<p>Development of an Observatory on site potentially in or close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of an Observatory has a potential positive impact on local community providing a local tourism amenity/resource/educational tool.</p>
Valentia Island Objectives	
KENMD-36: Facilitate the sustainable development of green routes throughout the Island.	<p>Objective promotes green walking routes across the Plan area. The routes could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of walkways also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
KENMD-37: Support the operation of the Renard to Knightstown ferry service, including the sustainable upgrade of enabling infrastructure.	<p>Objective promotes ferry service and upgrade of enabling infrastructure. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive waters and sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Development has significant potential for positive impact on access, tourist</p>

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	services and employment in the area.
KENMD-38: Support the sub-priorities of the Valentia Island Socio-economic plan 2023-2028, subject to environmental assessment as appropriate.	Objective supports this socio-economic plan which has a very wide remit and seeks to promote development in a range of areas from built environment, to housing, cultural development to community to connectivity on Valentia Island.
Greenway Objective	
KENMD-39: Ensure the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway route in its entirety, along or near the route of the railway corridor from Glenbeigh through to Renard pier, by linking with its permitted sections.	<p>Objective promotes the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway. A large section of the route has planning consent. The section from Glenbeigh to Renard is within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water, geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of a greenway also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity and opening up business opportunities, potential to attract new people to the area, therefore increasing the local population. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>
Marine Activity and Recreational Fisheries Objective	
KENMD-40: Support and facilitate sustainable fisheries development where appropriate in the Plan area.	<p>Objective promotes the development of sustainable fisheries, which could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; and sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Development of sustainable fisheries has a potential positive impact on local community in terms of employment. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
Environment Objectives	
KENMD-41: Facilitate the sustainable improvement and enhancement of beach access and beach infrastructure, at appropriate locations and subject to environmental assessment. As part of this proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.	<p>Objective promotes the improvement of beach access and beach infrastructure across the Plan area. Beaches could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors sensitive waters, including Natura 2000 sites; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development also has a potential positive impact on local community providing local infrastructure. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
KENMD-42: Support the MacGillycuddy Reeks Mountain Access Forum, to sustainably protect and manage the MacGillycuddy Reeks Mountain range.	<p>Objective promotes the Reeks Forum in their work. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Development has significant potential for positive impact on Reeks area itself and on local community and visitors.</p>
KENMD-43: Support the sustainable repair, upgrading and maintenance of established upland mountain trails and other sustainable initiatives, in conjunction with landowners and interest groups, including the McGillycuddy Reeks	<p>Objective promotes the Reeks Forum in their work. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Development has significant potential for positive impact on Reeks area itself and on local community and visitors.</p>

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Mountain Access Forum.	
KENMD-44: Support proposals which would facilitate high nature value farming in the plan area, which may include provision of agricultural facilities and improved access arrangements at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes high value farming and related facilities and improved access in the plan area. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive waters and landscapes. Development has significant potential for positive impact on employment in the area.
Water Management Objective	
KENMD-55: Support the Kenmare water supply / storage supplementation proposals and proposals to increase reservoir storage capacity at the mid Kerry Water Treatment Plant, Gearha, Beaufort, all subject to environmental assessment and compatibility with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.	Objective promotes development to be carried out to secure and improve the Kenmare Water supply. The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas and sensitive landscapes.
Connectivity Objectives	
KENMD-59: Facilitate the carrying out of the works stated in the 'Schedule of Municipal District Works Plan' for the Kenmare Municipal District and which are compatible with environmental protection objectives for the area.	Objective promotes a schedule of works to be carried out in the MD. The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; geological heritage and cultural heritage.
KENMD-62: Support the sustainable provision of farm-tourism enterprises associated with the South Kerry Greenway, such as the renovation of farm buildings for tourism purposes, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and development management standards as set out in the Kerry County Development Plan.	Objective promotes the sustainable development of farm tourist enterprises associated with the South Kerry Greenway across the Plan area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. These developments also have the potential for positive impact on local community providing employment and associated spin offs opportunities, while increasing tourist offering.
KENMD-63: Facilitate the maintenance and where appropriate the upgrade of port, harbour & pier infrastructure in the plan area.	Objective promotes works to be carried out on port, harbour and pier infrastructure in the MD. The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas.
KENMD-64: Facilitate and support the development of 5G infrastructure at appropriate locations (in particular in urban and suburban locations owned by the State.)	Objective promotes development which could result in possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; geological heritage and cultural heritage.

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Villages Overall Development	
KENMD-71: Ensure that all new development is located within the settlement's development boundary in a sequential manner while promoting the development of a compact settlement structure through making effective use of backland and infill sites and preventing unnecessary ribbon development.	Objective promotes development within the development boundaries of the various settlements. In the context of the Kenmare MD development could potentially be within close proximity to Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas.
Cahersiveen-Town Centre Objectives	
KENMD-CH—1: Facilitate improvement works to Main Street to enhance the public realm.	Objective promotes a schedule of improvement works to be carried out. The nature of this project implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of this location this includes sensitive landscapes; including heritage and cultural heritage.
KENMD-CH-3: Facilitate and support the projects and developments proposed under the RRDF to encourage the sustainable renewal and regeneration of Cahersiveen.	Objective promotes development in vacant and under-utilised sites/buildings and opportunity sites in Cahersiveen. The sites are within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; and sensitive landscapes. Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance. Significant positive potential in terms of initiating economic, social and built environment renewal and development opportunities. Positive impacts also likely further to the promotion of development in the town centre leading to more sustainable, consolidated growth patterns.
Design Brief Objective	
KENMD-CH-5: Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on the site located off New Street / Barr na Sráide.	Objective promotes development on a vacant site in Cahersiveen. The site is located within proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including sensitive landscapes and architectural heritage. Significant potential to develop a large centrally located site for residential use.
Sustainable Communities	
KENMD-CH-6: Facilitate the development of a Marine Education and Citizen Science Facility (WEAVE) at an appropriate location. KENMD-CH-7: Facilitate the development of swimming facilities in Cahersiveen at an appropriate location. KENMD-CH-8: Support & facilitate the sustainable development of community facilities within the town.	Objectives promotes development within Cahersiveen – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/community and educational facilities.

SECTION 2 - Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Built Environment Objective	
KENMD-CH-12: Re-locate car parking and develop a public realm improvement scheme at The Square on Main Street, subject to environmental assessment.	New car parking to be provided elsewhere (unknown at this time), potential for impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil and on adjoining residential properties if nearby. Positive benefit on built environment in terms of visual amenity and enjoyment of space, ease of movement for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and those with a disability.
Employment and Economic Activity Objective	
KENMD-CH-24: Facilitate the appropriate and sustainable redevelopment of the Waterfront/Marina area as a potential economic generator.	Objective promotes the development of the waterfront/marina area as a potential economic generator. The site is within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; and landscapes. Positive impacts also likely further to the promotion of development in the town leading to more sustainable, consolidated growth patterns.
Tourism Objectives	
KENMD-CH-29: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities throughout the town including improved signage where appropriate.	Objective promotes the development and improvement of tourist facilities, potential for impact if sites are close to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water and landscape.
KENMD-CH-30: Encourage the sustainable improvement of existing and new recreational facilities at appropriate locations which would focus on particular strengths of Cahersiveen, e.g. water activity, sailing, canoeing, sea angling/fishing etc., and as a base for walking/cycling and other similar activities.	Objective promotes the development and improvement of recreational facilities, potential for impact if sites are close to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water and landscape.
KENMD-CH-31: Facilitate the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway along the old Renard/Cahersiveen-Killorglin railway line as a recreational greenway.	Objective promotes the development of a greenway. The route is within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water, geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of a greenway also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity and opening up business opportunities, potential to attract new people to the area, therefore increasing the local population. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.
KENMD-CH-32: Promote the development potential of the harbour/marina area in a sustainable manner.	Objective promotes the development of the harbour/marina area. The area is within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 site, coastal water and sensitive landscapes.

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	Development of harbour/marina area also has the potential positive impact on local community providing necessary infrastructure and opening up business and tourist opportunities.
KENMD-CH-34: Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway between Cahersiveen and Knightstown, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.	Objective promotes the development of a blue way. Objective promotes the development of a blue way. The route is potentially within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; local biodiversity interests, sensitive landscapes including cultural heritage. Development of a blue way also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity and opening up business opportunities. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.
Connectivity Objectives	Likely Significant Effects
KENMD-CH-37: Sustainably promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, at appropriate locations. Improve pedestrian and cyclist linkages and movement between the marina/waterfront area & the town centre.	The town has a number of sensitive environmental receptors including the close proximity of Natura 2000 sites; coastal/estuarine waters; archaeological potential and architectural heritage. Pedestrian and cycling infrastructure of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to and around Cahersiveen town and ease of movement of traffic around the town. Strategies also of benefit to road safety and to the general promotion of cycling and walking. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.
KENMD-CH-38: Promote the development of cycleways and greenways in and around Cahersiveen at appropriate locations.	The town has a number of sensitive environmental receptors including the close proximity of Natura 2000 sites; coastal/estuarine waters; archaeological potential and architectural heritage. Pedestrian and cycling infrastructure of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to and around Cahersiveen town and ease of movement of traffic around the town. Strategies also of benefit to road safety and to the general promotion of cycling and walking. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.
KENMD-CH-39: Support the sustainable development of dedicated tour bus parking in the town and provide additional car parking spaces to serve residents and visitors to the town, at appropriate locations.	Objective to support the development of bus and car parking in the town, potential for impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil and on adjoining residential properties if nearby. Positive benefit on built environment in terms of provision of additional parking facilities for those wishing to access the town and enjoy the services and facilities on offer. Also, will assist in encouraging tourists/visitors to the area to stop and

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	explore the town.
KENMARE Town Centre Objectives	Likely Significant Effects
<p>KENMD-KE-1: Sustainably plan for and facilitate the continued regeneration and renewal of the Town Centre's streets, public realm spaces, including squares, parks, nodes, walkways and greenways in order to revitalise it as a prosperous, vibrant, attractive location in which to live, work, learn and visit.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development of the public realm and infrastructure of Kenmare. Development could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p> <p>Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance. Developments also of benefit to local community providing local amenities/infrastructure.</p>
<p>KENMD-KE-2: Facilitate town centre works and implement public realm enhancement works at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community and visitors to the town.</p>
Design Brief Objective	
<p>KENMD-KE-5: Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on the site located at Reenagappal.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development on a vacant site in Kenmare. The site is located within proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including sensitive landscapes, water, a Natura 2000 site and architectural heritage. Significant potential to develop a large centrally located site for residential and a mix of uses.</p>
Community Facilities Objective	
<p>KENMD-KE-6: Facilitate the sustainable development of community hub facilities at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Kenmare– possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/facilities.</p>
Built Environment Objective	
<p>KENMD-KE-11: Ensure the carrying out of the Kenmare</p>	<p>Objective promotes a lighting scheme on Kenmare Bridge. Such a scheme has potential for impact on biodiversity, including on bird and mammal species.</p>

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Bridge Lighting project.	
KENMARE Tourism Objectives	
<p>KENMD-KE-17: Facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality visitor accommodation within the town at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-KE-18: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the town boundary and the surrounding hinterland including improved signage and access to the waterfront at appropriate locations and in an ecologically sensitive manner.</p> <p>KENMD-KE-20: Facilitate the provision of additional public toilets at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>
<p>KENMD-KE-21: Support and facilitate the sustainable provision of camping/glamping & caravan/mobile homes facilities at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Objective to support the development of camping/caravan/mobile home facilities, potential for impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil and on adjoining residential properties if nearby.</p> <p>Positive benefit on tourism product with the provision of additional facilities providing an alternative accommodation offering for those wishing to visit the town and enjoy the services and facilities on offer. Planning development would also assist in stopping haphazard illegal camping.</p>
Recreation & Amenities Objectives	
<p>KENMD-KE-22: Sustainably develop the Peninsula Lands as a public amenity and recreation space in line with the Peninsula Lands Masterplan subject to the environmental assessment of actions proposed.</p>	<p>The lands are close to a number of sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites including designated coastal waters.</p> <p>Development of Peninsula lands will be of benefit to the local community and tourists with the provision of additional recreational space/ benefits to health-increased walking opportunities and connection to the town.</p>
<p>KENMD-KE-23: Establish a sustainable network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development of a network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways. The location of the sites is unknown at this stage, but local ecological impacts are possible depending on route taken.</p> <p>Development also of benefit to the local community promoting walking and local amenity.</p>
<p>KENMD-KE-24: Facilitate the sustainable development of a</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Kenmare– possible impacts on built</p>

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
public convenience at a suitable location in the vicinity of the pier subject to feasibility and environmental assessment.	heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/facilities.
Flood Risk Management Objective	Likely Significant Effects
KENMD-KE-28: Support the development of a Kenmare flood relief scheme subject to project level environmental assessment.	Considering the nature of project, potential significant effects on environmental sensitive receptors including watercourses (designated and non-designated); Natura 2000 sites, architectural heritage and landscape. Development also of benefit to local community through minimising the potential for flood risk in the town.
Transport and Movement Objectives	Likely Significant Effects
KENMD-KE-31: Facilitate the sustainable development of sites indicated on the zoning map for additional parking facilities. KENMD-KE-32: Promote a more pedestrian and cycling friendly environment, to improve movement and access throughout the town, through the provision and improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and traffic calming measures, subject to environmental assessments.	Objective promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Proposed car parks indicated on sites to the north of the town centre and to the south of the town centre are situated in flood risk areas. Potential for impact on proposed land use/users and on adjoining land use and development because of development on a flood risk site. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local infrastructure/amenities/parking facilities and promoting cycling and walking routes. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality through the promotion of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.
KENMD-KE-33: Support the sustainable completion of the inner relief road to facilitate improved movement within and around the town.	The potential route is close to a number of sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 20000 sites; designated coastal waters, landscape, sites of archaeological potential and depending on finalised location biodiversity and soil. Relief Road also likely of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to Kenmare town and ease of movement of traffic around the town.
Killorglin Town Centre Objectives	
KENMD-KG-3: Support and facilitate the Killorglin Town Centre Smart Regeneration Project as set out under the RRDF application which seeks to address the physical	Objective promotes development in vacant and under-utilised sites/buildings and opportunity sites in the Killorglin. Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance.

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
enhancement and improvement of the town centre through sustainable urban design measures and improved traffic management in the town.	Positive impacts also likely further to the promotion of development in the town centre leading to more sustainable, consolidated growth patterns.
KENMD-KG-4: Sustainably plan for and facilitate the continued regeneration and renewal of Killorglin's Town Centre's streets, public realm spaces, including squares, parks, nodes, walkways and greenways in order to revitalise it as a prosperous, vibrant, attractive location in which to live, work, learn and visit.	<p>Objectives promotes development of the public realm and infrastructure of Killorglin.</p> <p>Development could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; (Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.) coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p> <p>Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance.</p> <p>Developments also of benefit to local community providing local amenities/infrastructure.</p>
Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Objectives	
<p>KENMD-KG-15: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities throughout the town including improved signage where appropriate.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-16: Encourage the sustainable improvement of existing recreational facilities and the development of new recreational facilities at appropriate locations which would focus on particular strengths of Killorglin & its surrounding environment, e.g. water activity, sailing, canoeing, sea angling/fishing etc & as a base for walking/cycling and other similar activities.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-17: Facilitate and support the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway along the old Renard/Cahersiveen-Killorglin railway line as a recreational greenway.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-18: Facilitate the development of a hotel in the town at an appropriate location.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-19: Support the sustainable development of a blueway on the River Laune, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin– development could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; (Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.) coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and visitors to the town providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Objective promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p>

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-21: Support and facilitate further investment in sustainable future fisheries development where appropriate in the Killorglin area.</p>	
<p>Social Infrastructure and Amenity Objectives</p>	
<p>KENMD-KG-22: Seek the provision of recreational, social and cultural facilities required to meet the needs of the town and safeguard existing recreational, social and cultural facilities in the town for public benefit.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-23: Establish a sustainable network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways in the town at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-24: Facilitate the sensitive development of the western bank of the River Laune to create a number of linear parks using soft landscaping, natural materials, sensitive lighting and furniture and information points while safeguarding biodiversity interests, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes. It is noted that the River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.</p> <p>Road infrastructure also of benefit to local community providing improved transport networks and road safety. Development of walkways also of benefit to local community providing improved transport networks, road safety and amenities including promoting cycling and walking. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.</p> <p>Developments also of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Transport and Movement Objectives</p>	
<p>KENMD-KG-27: Facilitate the sustainable development of the of the Killorglin by-pass and inner-relief (link) road, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes. It is noted that Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.</p> <p>Development also of benefit to alleviate traffic congestion within and around the town.</p>
<p>Transport and Movement Objectives</p>	
<p>KENMD-KG-31: Promote a more pedestrian/cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-32: Promote the development of Greenways in</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes. It is noted that Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River</p>

SECTION 2 -Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>and around Killorglin where appropriate. KENMD-KG-33: Support the sustainable development of four bus parking in the town, at appropriate locations. KENMD-KG-34: Extend the Annadale Road car park. KENMD-KG-35: Facilitate the sustainable development of a cycleway/walkway on the N72 out to the RDI Hub. KENMD-KG-36: Facilitate the sustainable provision of footpaths up Sunhill to Knocklyne Valley.</p>	<p>Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA. It is noted however that the greenway is proposed along a former railway line – this implies a brownfield site often with existing infrastructure e.g. bridges etc and/or disturbed lands.</p> <p>It is noted part 8 permission has been granted to the extension proposed to car park on Annadale Road and that environmental screenings all completed determined no significant effects identified.</p> <p>It is also noted that only an indicative route is shown for the inner relief road at this time.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and tourism and business-related opportunities. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing through the provision of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. Inner Relief Road also likely of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to Killorglin town and ease of movement of traffic around the town to the wider surrounding area.</p>

7.2.2 Sneem

SECTION 3.3 Sneem	
Overall Development Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>KENMD-SM-1: Ensure that new development reinforces the primacy of the town centre and contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Sneem through the sustainable re-use and regeneration of key town centre sites and vacant properties.</p> <p>KENMD-DM-2: Support the development of a community centre at an appropriate location in Sneem.</p> <p>KENMD-KM-3: Seek to underground overhead wires where appropriate to improve the visual amenity of the streetscape.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Sneem – The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>

SECTION 3.3 Sneem	
Overall Development Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Tourism Objectives	
<p>KENMD-SM-6: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the town boundary and the surrounding hinterland including improved signage and access to recreation/amenity areas.</p> <p>KENMD-SM-7: Support the provision of a Storytelling House, at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Sneem – The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>
Transport and Movement Objectives	
<p>KENMD-SM-9: Promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure (including a footpath up to the GAA pitch), subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-SM-10: Support the development of dedicated tour bus parking in the town, at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Sneem – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/parking facilities and provision of walking and cycling infrastructure. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.</p>

7.2.3 Waterville

SECTION 3.4 Waterville	
Town Centre Objectives	Likely Significant Effects
<p>KENWD-WE-5: Facilitate and promote streetscape and civic improvements throughout the town to attain an attractive urban environment, while protecting features of architectural & cultural importance.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-7: Facilitate the sustainable provision of sporting, cultural & amenity facilities in the town as a means of boosting the tourism potential of the town.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-8: Promote a distinctive, high quality public realm along the waterfront area by creating a pleasant, usable space for local residents & visitors alike.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-10: Promote the sustainable development of a</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Waterville– possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and tourists providing local amenities/facilities.</p>

SECTION 3.4 Waterville	
marine tourism centre in Waterville.	
Transport and Movement Objectives	
<p>KENWD-WE-11: Provide for the sustainable development and improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in the town as required.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-12: Provide for the sustainable development of car parks with the capacity to accommodate dedicated tour bus parking, at appropriate location.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-13: Facilitate the alleviation of traffic congestion and the restructuring of parking spaces in the town centre. Provide for easy and safe pedestrian movement throughout the town centre.</p> <p>KENMD-WE-14: Facilitate and support the extension of the existing seafront walkway southwards along the N70 to existing facilities and services to provide an amenity walkway (subject to environmental assessment).</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Waterville– possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location, water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and tourists providing local amenities/facilities.</p>
<p>KENWD-WE-15: Support the N70 Waterville to Ballybrack Road Improvement Scheme, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development in the Waterville area– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p> <p>Road improvement works also likely of benefit to local communities/tourists as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to Waterville and ease of movement of traffic around wider Ring of Kerry area.</p>

7.2.4 Baile an Sceilg

Baile an Sceilg	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
General Objectives	
<p>KENMD-BG-2: Promote sustainable mix used development that will enhance the function of the village.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Baile an Sceilg– possible impacts on landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and tourists providing local services/facilities.</p>
<p>KENMD-BG-4: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Ballinskelligs– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000</p>

Baile an Sceilg	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-5: Support the provision of camping facilities in the village, at an appropriate location.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-6: Seek the improvement of pedestrian connectivity between the village & beach, subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-7: Support upgrade of the existing Monk's Trail Walk, as required and subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-8: Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway in Ballinskelligs' Bay, between Ballinskelligs' Beach and Ballinskelligs' Pier, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>sites; (It is noted that Ballinskelligs Beach is located within the Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC and the settlement is also located within close proximity of the Iveragh Peninsula SPA.) coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p>

7.2.5 Beaufort

Beaufort	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>Overall Development Objective</p> <p>KENMD-BT-3: Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area, subject to environmental assessments. The Council will work with Uisce Éireann in this regard.</p>	<p>Site unknown though potential to be within/in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, amenity landscapes, archaeological sites.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community including businesses and to the environment.</p>

7.2.6 Chapeltown

Chapeltown	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>Overall Development Objectives</p> <p>KENMD-CP-1: Promote sustainable mixed-use development (on lands zoned M2) to serve the local community.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-2: Encourage the appropriate reuse and sensitive restoration of unused/derelict properties.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-3: Provide for additional car parking within the village at an appropriate location.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-4: Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Chapeltown – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing community infrastructure and essential infrastructure.</p>

Chapelstown	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
KENMD-CP-5: Reserve lands for the development of a village green as indicated on the zoning map and develop a riverside park.	

7.2.7

Dún Géagáin	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
General Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
KENMD-DG-4: Facilitate the sustainable development of ecotourism and other niche markets along with the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities as a possible source of employment.	Potential to be within/in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, potential for impact on archaeological sites, sensitive landscapes and biodiversity.
KENMD-DG-6: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area	Positive impacts on local economy, population, and potential for extension of tourist season particularly with the provision of sustainable wastewater treatment infrastructure.

7.2.8

Glenbeigh	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
Overall Development Objectives	

<p>KENMD-GH-3: Encourage the appropriate reuse and sensitive restoration of unused/derelict properties along the Main Street.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Glenbeigh – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community through emphasis on renewal of village streetscape.</p>
Residential Objectives	
<p>KENMD-GH-4: Promote the development of high quality, attractive, residential developments for permanent residences in the village, at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-GH-5: Ensure that the development of lands as indicated on the zoning map shall make provision for access to adjacent lands, at appropriate locations & endeavour to maintain a vista from the Main Street to the North.</p> <p>KENMD-GH-6: Ensure future development integrates in a coherent and sustainable manner, producing consistency and visual continuity/harmony and avoiding haphazard piecemeal development on a field-by-field basis. Existing and potential access routes should be preserved where feasible to ensure ease of movement particularly for pedestrians & cyclists.</p>	<p>Objective promotes sustainable development within Glenbeigh – The nature of development implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural and architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>
Tourism Objective	
<p>KENMD-GH-9: Facilitate the sustainable extension and</p>	<p>LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS Objective promotes development within Glenbeigh – The nature of such</p>

diversification of tourist facilities within the village boundary and the surrounding hinterland at appropriate locations.	projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural and architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.
Transport and Movement Objectives	Likely Significant Effects
KENMD-GH-10: Promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, at appropriate locations. KENMD-GH-11: Sustainably improve pedestrian/cycleway links from Glenbeigh to Rossbeigh, subject to environmental assessments.	The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Road infrastructure also of benefit to local community providing improved transport networks and road safety. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.

Kilgarvan	
Overall Development Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
KENMD-KV-1: Ensure that new development reinforces the primacy of the village centre and contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Kilgarvan through the re-use and regeneration of key village centre sites and vacant properties. KENMD-KV-3: Seek the sustainable improvement and provision of footpaths where necessary to improve pedestrian safety, connectivity and permeability in around the village settlement. KENMD-KV-4: Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.	Potential to be within/in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, archaeological sites, architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community including businesses and to the environment.

Knightstown	
General Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
KENMD-KS-4: Encourage the sustainable expansion in the range and number of commercial services within the village which in turn will provide local employment and improve the quality of life of the local community. KENMD-KS-5: Promote the sustainable enhancement of the	Objectives promotes development within the village. The village is adjacent/close to a number of environmental sensitivities including a Natura 2000 site, (specially Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC). The nature of such projects implies also possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors for Knightstown including architecture - existing ACA and

<p>promenade/waterfront area, including the provision of further service facilities subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-6: Encourage the sustainable development of streetscapes in new development, particularly on frontages adjoining public roads.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-7: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-8: Support and facilitate the sustainable development of additional car parking at an appropriate location in the village.</p>	<p>Protected Structures, archaeological sites, protected landscapes.</p>
<p>Tourism Objectives</p>	
<p>KENMD-KS-11: Facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality visitor accommodation within the town at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-12: Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway between Knightstown and Cahersiveen, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objective promotes the development of a blueway. No specific route is provided thus potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, geological heritage, archaeological sites and architecture. Potential also for landscape impacts. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
<p>KENMD-KS-13: Facilitate the sustainable restoration of the key cable related sites at the Old Slate Yard and 'First Message' building including the visual corridor from the harbour, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and built heritage. Potential for impact on architectural character and integrity of the area.</p> <p>Objective linked to the application to achieve World heritage status for the Valentia Transatlantic Cable Project.</p> <p>Development also a very significant potential positive impact for the County including opening possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
<p>KENMD-KS-14: Facilitate the development of an art, culture and heritage centre, at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and built heritage. Potential for impact on architectural character and integrity of the area.</p> <p>Development also a potential positive impact for the Island including opening possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>

<p>Portmagee</p>	
<p>Overall Objectives</p>	<p>LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS</p>
<p>KENMD-PE-2: Facilitate the sustainable development of a park and playground within the village at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, amenity landscapes, unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.</p>

KENMD-PE-3: Seek the sustainable provision/improvement of continuous footpaths and walkways within the village.	
KENMD-PE-8: Facilitate the sustainable development of new car parking facilities in the village at an appropriate location.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, amenity landscapes, unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.

Small Village Settlements -Tourism Objectives	Likely Significant Effects
KENMD-SV-1: Facilitate the sustainable development of camping/ glamping sites at appropriate locations.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.
KENMD-SV-2: Promote the sustainable development of ecotourism and other niche markets. Encourage the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities at appropriate locations.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.
Small Village Settlement-Infrastructure Objectives	
KENMD-SV-3: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and sensitive landscapes.
KENMD-SV-4: Facilitate the sustainable upgrading/development of piers for leisure, rowing and fishing/marine activities.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and sensitive landscapes.
KENMD-SV-5: Encourage the sustainable provision of additional parking at appropriate locations.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.
Overall Objectives	
KENMD-SV-7: Facilitate improvements to the village centres, with an enhanced streetscape, appropriate shopfront design and provision for improved street lighting, public footpaths and street furniture.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and archaeological sites.

<p>KENMD-SV-10: Consider proposals for sustainable small scale cluster type residential development within those settlements in Table 5.1 of the CDP, subject to the provision of adequate public wastewater infrastructure, traffic and other normal planning criteria.</p>	<p>Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.</p>
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7.3 Screening of Zonings within each settlement of the MD plan.

7.3.1 Cahersiveen

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
<p>RESIDENTIAL:</p>	<p><i>New/proposed residential zoning</i> close to and surrounding town core. Overall gap, infill and backland sites, contiguous to existing residential development, one edge of town site to the south-west. Edge of town location can promote traffic with localised impacts on air quality/climatic factors. Lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown sub-surface archaeology and impact on architectural heritage/streetscape, and locally on soil and biodiversity.</p> <p>No flood risk lands zoned for proposed/strategic reserve residential use.</p> <p>The likelihood for positive significant effects is deemed high given the opportunity to develop sites within walking distance of town centre services and amenities for residential use.</p> <p>R2: existing residential reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>Large R4: Strategic Reserve site located south of Main Street, a backland site. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed positive as the zoning of this site promotes logical phasing of land use for residential development, places emphasis on compact growth, through the promotion of the development of lands within walking distance to the town centre and all its services.</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
MIXED USE:	<p>M1: Quay Street/Bridge Street Junction Opportunity Site. This area lies at the corner of Bridge Street and Quay Street and consists of two sites. Site A is adjacent to the Bridge and the impressive former RIC barracks building and currently includes a derelict industrial unit, once used as a storage area for Sive Mineral Company, a derelict industrial unit directly south and the old oil depot yard east of the Legal Aid Board Building. Site B is located to the south of Site A and also contains a warehouse/industrial unit. The LAP states that it is an aim: <i>To sustainably develop these brownfield sites as a waterfront park while also facilitating the South Kerry Greenway.</i></p> <p>Site A has the potential to be a significant leisure quarter within the town. There is an opportunity to redevelop this site with tourism related uses centred on a square/civic space. Site B could accommodate new commercial and/or residential development. The LAP emphasises that new development must contribute to the creation of a new public space addressing both the waterfront and Quay Street. Potential for impact on adjoining designated Natura 2000 site, Valencia River Estuary proposed NHA, impact on adjoining seascape character of the area, the surrounding streetscapes and protected structures including ACAs.</p> <p>The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its location. Potential also for the development of improved linkages/connections from the waterfront area to the town core.</p>
MIXED USE:	M4: Built up areas, reflect existing use or compatible uses. Most likely significant effects are identified as positive as the redevelopment of sites if proposed may relate to social, economic, educational and amenity improvements for local communities and the town.
MIXED/GENERAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/ENTERPRISE USES:	C6: Large site identified on western edge of the town, north-west of existing development. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its location, leading to employment opportunities.
TOURISM AND RELATED:	<p>C5: Marina/Waterfront -Opportunity Site This area lies between the Marina and the Legal Aid Board site and comprises land that is partly vacant land, and partly hard-surfaced quayside. This is a large waterfront site, has the potential to be a focal entry point in the town, adjoining the</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	<p>South Kerry Greenway.</p> <p>The LAP aims to <i>sustainably develop this large landmark waterfront brownfield site as a new mixed use urban streetscape providing new tourist facilities in close proximity to the waterfront and town centre while also facilitating the South Kerry Greenway.</i> An objective to develop a boardwalk along this site is also proposed.</p> <p>The opportunity site adjoins the Valencia River Estuary proposed NHA. In addition, the site is located within close proximity to the Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC. Potential also for impact on the seascape character of the area.</p> <p>The majority of the town of Cahersiveen is not usually at risk of flooding. However there may be some seasonal tidal/coastal flooding along the waterfront. These areas are not zoned for highly vulnerable development. For further details see the SFRA.</p> <p>There is likelihood for significant positive effects with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its location, through the opening of possible tourism related business opportunities, adding to the vibrancy and vitality of an area through the regeneration of a under used town centre site. Potential also to develop connections from the waterfront area of Cahersiveen to the Main Street/town core.</p> <p>The development of a boardwalk is close to various sensitive environmental receptors including a Natura 2000 site, proposed NHA; coastal water and sensitive landscapes. Development of a walkways/trails/greenway also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
Strategic Reserve, White Land	<p>O1: One large site identified to the south-west of the town centre. This site is adjoining existing residential developments or proposed residential uses. In context of the town, Cahersiveen is within close proximity to Natura 2000 sites, the town has sensitive streetscapes, seascape character and built and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.</p>
GREEN/RECREATIONAL	G1, G3, G4: Largely reflects existing uses or used to protect green spaces/biodiversity

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
CONSERVATION	or provide a buffer between urban development and rural area. No likely negative significant effects.
OTHER Proposed Greenway Walkways –	<p>Planning permission has been granted for part of the South Kerry Greenway. All environmental assessments have been carried out. The greenway is along a former railway line with existing infrastructure e.g. bridges etc in place.</p> <p>The development of the greenway is close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; built heritage and sensitive landscapes. Development of the greenway has potential for positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>
Wastewater/Harbour/ Networks and Basic Infrastructure Facilities:	N2.2 N1.4 & N.6: Reflects existing uses.
Agriculture:	P1: Reflects existing use.

7.3.2 Kenmare

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p><i>R1: New/proposed residential zoning</i> close to and surrounding town core.</p> <p><i>R4: Strategic residential reserve</i> located further from core to the north/north-east edge of town centre, but contiguous to existing residential development.</p> <p>R1 & R4: Overall gap, infill and backland sites. R2: <i>Existing Residential</i> reflects existing established residential areas.</p> <p>Kenmare is awaiting the construction of the recently permitted upgraded wastewater treatment plant- until constructed and operational, development will be restricted. Construction works due to commence in Q3 of 2023.</p> <p>New developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. However, lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown sub-surface archaeology and impact on architectural heritage/character of the streetscape.</p> <p>Some lands zoned for proposed residential use are included in flood zone B - risk of flooding on these lands or flooding may be caused elsewhere due to development that may take place on these lands.</p> <p>The likelihood for significant effects is deemed positive as the zoning of these sites promotes logical phasing of land use</p>

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	for residential development, places emphasis on compact growth, through the promotion of development of lands within walking distance to the town centre and all its services.
MIXED USE	M4: built up areas, reflect existing use or compatible uses. Most likely significant effects are identified as positive as the redevelopment of sites if proposed may relate to social, economic, educational and amenity improvements for local communities and the town.
MIXED USE	<p>M2: Opportunity sites, 2 town centre opportunity sites identified.</p> <p>Site 1: South-eastern side of Market Street (former JR McCarthy site)</p> <p>This site presents an opportunity to extend the streetscape and develop a greater sense of enclosure around the perimeter of the Fair Green. This site has an M2 (<i>Town Centre</i>) zoning and therefore a mix of uses can be considered. The development of this site is of importance to the regeneration of the urban fabric and public realm in the town. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, promotes the sustainable re-development/re-use of sites in proximity to the town centre. Zoning promotes the sustainable use of brownfield town centre sites, promotes access and walking within town.</p> <p>Site 2: Bantry Road (The Shrubberies)/Peninsula Lands/ Reenagappal New developments potential to impact on range of sensitive environmental receptors including a Natura 2000 site, sensitive landscape character, archaeological sites (unknown sub-surface archaeology).</p> <p>It is noted that these lands are located within a core sustenance zone radius identified for lesser horseshoe bat (LHB) in the NPWS (2013) publication 'Conservation Objectives: Kenmare River SAC 002158. Refer to NIR for additional information.</p> <p>This site presents an opportunity for a new residential and commercial/tourism quarter that prioritises walking, cycling and permeability between this area and the Town centre and adjoining waterfront area.</p> <p>The sites identified are located within the urban fabric of Kenmare town centre and or directly adjacent to it. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve these areas of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to their locations.</p>
TOURISM AND RELATED	<p>C5: Tourism and related: two large sites identified, the first is adjoining the Kenmare Bay Hotel located on the north-west of the town centre. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, within walking distance of town centre. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its zoning and location, leading to tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p> <p>The second site is located to the south-west of the town centre off Bantry Road. No significant receptors identified within the site itself however the site is located within close proximity to the Kenmare River SAC. Opportunity to develop a large site within walking distance of the town centre for a variety of uses is deemed positive.</p>

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
MIXED/GENERAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/ENTERPRISE USES	<p>C2: Industrial, Enterprise and Employment. This site is located to the west (rear) of existing similar type uses to the north-west of the town centre.</p> <p>C6: Enterprise. Three sites, two larger sites and one smaller site, zoned for enterprise uses. Two are located to the north-west of the town centre and the second site is situated between existing educational uses and the proposed inner relief road to the north of the town centre.</p> <p>There is potential for significant effects on various sensitive environmental receptors including on nearby watercourses, on unknown sub-surface archaeological sites, on soils and potential also for impact on the landscape. The Finnihy River flows to the south of the proposed C6 Enterprise site that adjoins the indicative route of the proposed inner relief road.</p> <p>The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to provide for a variety of uses appropriate to its location, leading to employment opportunities.</p>
EDUCATION	S1: Reflects existing use.
HEALTH AND RELATED	S2: Reflects existing use
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S3: Reflects existing use. Also gap site to the north the town centre, adjoining existing health facilities, no sensitive receptors identified within or adjoining the site. Potential however for positive effects to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its zoning and location providing much need infrastructure.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G3 & G4: Largely reflects existing uses. Sites zoned for green use are those that may be deemed to be a flood risk, this is a less vulnerable and acceptable use.
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES	<p>N1.6: Provision of car parks. Potential for impact on various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 site, geological heritage, archaeological sites and architecture. Potential also for landscape impacts. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed local infrastructure. Also increases the likelihood of people wishing to visit the town to avail of the facilities and amenities on offer if parking facilities on offer.</p> <p>Proposed car parks indicated on sites to the north of the town centre and to the south of the town centre are situated in flood risk areas. Potential for impact on proposed land use/users and on adjoining land use and development because of development on a flood risk site.</p>
WASTEWATER	Reflects existing use. Upgrading of wastewater plant proposed. Positive impacts identified as wastewater infrastructure required for improved water quality, human health and provides regional employment opportunities.
OTHER Walkway	<p>Peninsula lands, south-west of town centre: proposed walking routes possible impacts on designated Natura 2000 site, local biodiversity, soil and archaeology.</p> <p>Likely benefits to human health, provision of new amenities for local community and visiting population.</p>
OTHER INNER RELIEF ROAD	Indicative line on map, and inclusion of general supportive objective in LAP. In context of the town, Kenmare has Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; geological heritage and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. Also potential for positive effects through the linking of road infrastructure to improve traffic flow in and around the town and facilitating the release land of land for development. Potential to provide cycling and pedestrian infrastructure as part of this new road also.

7.3.3 Killorglin

KILLORGLIN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p><i>New/proposed residential zoning</i> close to within walking distance of town centre. Overall gap, infill sites, contiguous to existing residential development. One edge of town site located 1km to the north-east at Banshagh.</p> <p>New residential developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. However, while the town is located in an area with environmental sensitivities – Natura 2000 sites; important watercourse, (River Laune) coastal waters; geological heritage, cultural heritage and architectural heritage, residential zonings proposed in sites of low ecological value located within town boundaries. Killorglin also has archaeological potential and cultural heritage significance with the inclusion of protected structures and ACAs in the plan.</p> <p><i>One strategic residential reserve</i> site located at the southern town boundary, c1.2km south of the town centre at Ardmoreel. This site is contiguous to existing residential development.</p> <p>No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, within reasonable walking distance of town centre, services and facilities.</p> <p>New/proposed residential (R1) and strategic residential lands (R4) not identified within flood risk zone areas. R2 existing residential zoned lands close to flood risk zone identified areas.</p>
MIXED USE	<p>M1: Opportunity sites: 3 town centre opportunity sites identified.</p> <p>The development of these is of importance to the regeneration of the urban fabric and public realm in the town. The MD plan encourages the redevelopment of these sites throughout the town on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Site 1: Riverfront site: This area lies between the New Line Road and the River; it comprises land that is partly overgrown woodland. The LAP aims to sustainably develop this large landmark riverfront greenfield site as a new mixed use urban streetscape providing new tourist facilities near the riverfront and town centre while also facilitating the development of fisheries, water-based activities etc.</p> <p>The site is prominently located at a gateway/entry point into the town. The site adjoins the River Laune and therefore is located in an area with environmental sensitivities – Natura 2000 site; important watercourse, potential for significant effects. Potential for significant effects also relate to flood risk.</p> <p>Opportunity site 2: This area lies on between Langford Street and Annadale Road. The site currently includes a number of vacant and derelict industrial unit. This site is located in the town centre. The LAP states that this site has the potential to be a significant leisure quarter within the town. There is an opportunity to redevelop this site with tourism related uses centred on a square/civic space. The M1 zoning provides for several development opportunities. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, consists of the development of a brownfield site, promotes the sustainable use of the town centre, promotes access and walking within town.</p> <p>All the site identified are located within urban fabric of Killorglin town centre. The likelihood for significant effects is</p>

KILLORGLIN Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
		deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve these areas of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to their locations. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, promotes the sustainable re-development/re-use of sites in proximity to the town centre.
MIXED USE		M2: Town centre, zoning reflects existing uses or compatible uses. M4: built up areas, reflect existing use or compatible uses.
Tourism and Related		C5: Dromavally (N72) This site is located between the River Laune and the N72. The site is also strategically located in proximity to the town centre and to the Killorglin Bridge. Potentially, the site presents an opportunity to provide for the transitory service needs of recreational vehicles users in a sustainable manner. This site is in a sensitive location on the approach road to the Town from Killarney and to its visibility from the opposite bank of the River Laune, potential therefore for significant effects on the landscape character of the area. Potential for significant effects occur with the zoning of this site as it adjoins a Natura 2000 site. In addition, the site is partly located on the historic floodplain of the River Laune.
INDUSTRIAL/ENTERPRISE/EMPLOYMENT		C2.1: Large site to the north-east of town centre, the Zoning reflects existing use- no significant effects identified.
EDUCATION		S1: Site to the north of existing educational campus, zoning is reflective of adjoining permitted uses. Site is of low ecological value within the town boundary. No significant effects identified.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES		S3: Community uses zoning on a site adjoining an existing graveyard. Zoning is located near environmental sensitivities – including Natura 2000 designations, designated waters: archaeological heritage. Potential for effects on groundwater from any proposed development.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION		G1: Zonings reflect existing uses or compatible uses. G3: The site is situated along southern boundary has biodiversity of value with mature trees, badger sett. Zoning reflective of a designation for sensitive site, all lands located within the SAC within the Killorglin town settlement boundaries are proposed to be zoned G3 landscape protection. This sub-category zoning is intended for zones where the main aim is to provide some level of conservation, whether of biodiversity or visual amenity and is not likely to result adverse impacts on the SAC.
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES		N1: Car Parks: New extension proposed to car park on Annadale Road, part 8 permission has been granted, zoning reflects permitted use. Environmental screenings all completed determined no significant effects identified.
OTHER	Proposed Link Road	Indicative line only indicated- no definite route shown. Possible impacts on nearby Natura 2000 site, biodiversity, designated waters, archaeology, and adjoining established residential developments to the east. Positive impact also identified as project to provide improved road infrastructure to improve access and circulation of traffic in and around Killorglin.
	Proposed Walkway	Indicative route identified along the bank of the river Laune. The route is close to various sensitive environmental receptors including a Natura 2000 site and archaeological sites. Development of a river walk also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.

KILLORGLIN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
SFRA	See SFRA for further information on flood risk.

7.3.4 Sneem

Sneem Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p><i>New/proposed residential</i> zoning-two smaller sites identified, one to the west of the town centre, contiguous to an existing development and the second is an infill site to the south surrounded by existing residential development. The town is set with an ACA and there are several PSs.</p> <p>No Strategic reserve R4 lands shown. No known sensitive receptors within the residential zoned sites however the settlement has several environmental sensitivities – a Natura 2000 site- Kenmare River SAC, archaeological sites, protected structures and ACA.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure capable of accommodating additional development. The likelihood for positive effects is considered overall high with the opportunity to develop the zoned sites all within walking distance of the town core with easy access to existing services and amenities.</p>
MIXED USE <i>Built up area & Community Facilities:</i>	Zonings reflect existing uses on sites and any proposed compatible uses. Any new <i>mixed uses</i> have potential to impact on a range of environment parameters. The settlement has a number of environmental sensitivities – a Natura 2000 site- Kenmare River SAC, archaeological sites, Protected structures and ACA.
TOURISM AND RELATED	C6: Site partly located within and adjacent to the Kenmare River SAC and architectural heritage noted on the site. However, zoning reflects existing tourism use on site – camping site. Any applications for development will require screening as to the likely impact on surrounding environmental receptors.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G3: Zonings reflect existing uses or are used to protect sensitive areas close to designated sites or flood risk areas.
STRATEGIC RESERVE, WHITE LAND	O1: Three sites indicated under these zonings to the north-west and to the south-east of the town centre. These sites are adjoining existing residential developments or proposed residential uses. In context of the town, Sneem has a Natura 2000 site, designated watercourse; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.
OTHER	Indicative pedestrian walkways
	Indicative route of a walkway only. Sneem has Natura 2000 site, Kenmare River SAC; designated watercourse, architectural heritage, sensitive landscapes; and archaeological heritage. Walking routes already established. Any changes/additions may result in possible significant effects depending on exact location of route chosen and works proposed/required.

7.3.5 Waterville

Waterville Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
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Waterville Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p>New/proposed residential zoning -five sites proposed to the north of the town centre, infill sites surrounded by existing residential development.</p> <p>Two R4 <i>Strategic residential reserve</i> sites identified in the town, both infill sites adjoining existing residential developments. Waterville has several environmental sensitivities including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; flooding potential; archaeological sites, PSs and an ACA. New developments have the potential to impact on range of environment parameters. However, lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown archaeological heritage and impact on architectural heritage. No flood risk lands zoned for proposed/strategic reserve residential use. The town has adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.</p>
MIXED USE M2 and M4	<p>Zonings reflect existing uses on sites, town centre and built-up areas. Waterville has several environmental sensitivities including Natura 2000 site; coastal waters; flooding potential; archaeological sites, PSs and an ACA.</p> <p>New town centre development has the potential for positive impact on local community providing new business/commercial opportunities.</p> <p>Flooding main potential for significant effects related to flood risk on the site.</p>
EDUCATION	<p>S1: Education, gap site located to the north of existing national school and south of residential development. However, lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for archaeological potential on unknown sites. No flood risk lands zoned for proposed educational use.</p>
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	<p>G1, G3, G4: Zonings reflect existing uses or are used to protect sensitive areas close to designated sites or flood risk areas.</p>

7.3.6 Beaufort

Beaufort Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p>No new/proposed residential zoning proposed.</p> <p>Two large R4, <i>Strategic residential reserve</i> sites identified within village, one to the west opposite residential development this is an infill site. The second site is on the eastern boundary of the village and is in agricultural use. New residential developments have potential to impact on range of environment parameters. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown archaeological heritage. Natura 2000 site Castlemaine Harbour SAC, located beyond the site to the north.</p> <p>No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one, therefore development will be constrained until adequate provision can be made for same.</p>
MIXED USE	<p>M1 and M4, zoning reflects existing uses on sites.</p>
STRATEGIC RESERVE, WHITE LAND	<p>O1: one large central site indicated under this zoning. The site is adjoining existing residential development, just north of the village centre. In context of the village, Beaufort has a Natura 2000 site; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	<p>S3: existing community centre on the site, zoning reflects existing use.</p>

Beaufort Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
GREEN RECREATION CONSERVATION		G4: Existing GAA grounds, zoning reflects existing use on site. G3, zoning indicates a buffer of green area- a landscape protection between existing developments.
AGRICULTURE		P1: Lands zoned reflect existing use on the site.
SFRA		Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

7.3.7 Baile an Sceilg

Baile an Sceilg Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL		<p>No new/proposed residential zoning.</p> <p>One R4, Strategic residential reserve identified within village boundaries, this is a gap site. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown archaeological heritage. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the east.</p> <p>No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one, therefore development constrained until adequate provision can be made for same.</p>
COMMUNITY SERVICES/FACILITIES		None identified.
MIXED USE		M2: Gap infill site with road frontage in the centre of the village. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for archaeological potential. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the south. No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION		G3: Zoning reflects existing uses or are used to protect sensitive areas close to designated site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC.
OTHER	Walkway	Proposed indicative walkway shown on zoning map. Village is located adjoining the Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC. The walkway proposed sits between two development sites, indicating access to the beach. Positive impact also for residents and visits accessing the beach.
SFRA		Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

7.3.8

CHAPELTOWN Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL		<p>No new/proposed residential zoning or Strategic residential reserve identified within village boundaries.</p> <p>No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one.</p> <p>Village is located close to Natura 2000 sites Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC and designated coastal waters.</p>

CHAPELTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
MIXED USE	M2, M4: all developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S3: Community site, undeveloped, this site is located to the north of the RC Church. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for archaeological potential. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the south. No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G4: Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	Indicative walkway along established green area adjoining stream. This stream is functionally linked to the Natura 2000 site: Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC. Positive impact also identified as project to provide a local amenity for community.
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk

Dún Géagáin Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	No <i>new/proposed residential zoning</i> or <i>Strategic residential reserve</i> identified within village boundaries. No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one. R2 zoning reflects existing uses. Two R4 sites, these are gap, infill sites adjoining existing residential development within the village boundary. Village is located close to Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC designated coastal waters.
MIXED USE	M1, M4: all developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses. Three M2 zoned sites, all gap, infill sites within the village boundary, potential for localised impacts on soil, unknown sub surface archaeology and on surrounding built landscape.
MIXED USE	C2.1 Industrial Enterprise and Employment, zoning reflects existing use on the site.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S3: Community site, undeveloped, this site is centrally located gap site adjoining similar type development. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown archaeological heritage. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the south. No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	None
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

GLENBEIGH Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p>No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries. Several R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified throughout the village. These sites are located on gap, infill sites, situated between established residential areas. New residential developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. The village is located in an area with environmental sensitivities – Natura 2000 sites; Caragh River Catchment SAC, Castlemaine Harbour SAC and SPA and Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment SAC. Development could potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central site zoned for R4, located just north of the Main Street between existing residential development, has a stream running through the lands, this watercourse is functionally linked to the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and SPA to the north of the lands. Potential therefore for significant effects. • R4 site located to the south-east of the village on the boundary. This site is located within close proximity of an area with environmental sensitivities, Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment SAC, potential therefore significant effects. <p>No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.</p>
MIXED USE	M2: all developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S3: Community zonings, churches on site, zonings reflect existing uses.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G4: Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	<p>Indicative walkway indicated along old railway line, through the village. The proposed route has a stream running through the lands, this watercourse is functionally linked to the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and SPA to the north of the lands. Potential therefore for significant effects. Development could also potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites.</p> <p>Development of a walkway also a potential positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

KILGARVAN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p>No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries. Several R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified throughout the village. These sites are located on gap, infill sites, situated between established residential areas. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on local landscape, archaeological potential and local biodiversity loss. Village is located close to designated watercourse Roughty River. Natura 2000 site: Kilgarvan Ice House SAC within close proximity to the village.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure in the village is currently at capacity, which will constrain development.</p>

KILGARVAN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
MIXED USE	<p>One central undeveloped M2 site south of the Main Street, this site is an important site in terms of its potential to provide a new streetscape in the village. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Development could however potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites. Positive impact identified through the provision of a new streetscape and much needed mixed-use development to the centre of a village.</p> <p>Other M2 and M4 sites are developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILITATES	<p>S3: Community zonings consisting of a church, playground, community centres and graveyard on various sites, zonings reflect existing uses.</p> <p>S1: National School, zoning reflects existing use on site.</p>
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1: Open space: zoning reflects existing use or proposed landscape buffer on the edge of the village.
STRATEGIC RESERVE, WHITE LAND	O1: One large site south of the Main Street extending out towards the village boundary. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. In context of the village, Kilgarvan is close to a Natura 2000 site and designated watercourse; there is also potential for development to impact on local biodiversity, soil, unknown archaeological sites and local sensitive landscapes. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	<p>Indicative walkways indicated along large O1 sites to the south of the Main Street and to the north near the existing graveyard. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Development could however potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites.</p> <p>Development of a walkway also a potential positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

KNIGHTSTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	<p>No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries. Three R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified, two to the northern area of the village and one to the east. These sites are located on gap, infill/backland sites, situated between established residential areas. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. However, waters surrounding the village are designated as a Natura 2000 site: Special Area of Conservation: Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC, therefore potential for impact on same. In addition, potential for impact on local landscapes, biodiversity, soil and on unknown archaeological potential.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure in the village, is currently at capacity, this will constrain development.</p>

KNIGHTSTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
MIXED USE	M2: all developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.
	M5: Other mix of uses, is the site of the Cable Station It is an objective of this plan to support the designation of the Valentia Cable Sites as an UNESCO World Heritage Site. Potential for development to impact on architectural heritage and local landscape in particular. Potential for positive effects from the re-development of this site, on the local community and visitors to the area. Very significant from a tourism potential.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S6: Zoning includes the Old Slate Yard/First Message Building and the visual corridor between the harbour and these sites. Potential for development to impact on architectural heritage/UNESCO World status application and local landscape in particular.
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES	N1: Harbour, zoning reflect existing uses.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G4: Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites and or proposed for landscape protection.
OTHER INDICATIVE CAR PARK	Knightstown is an attractive village on the seafront, a popular tourist destination with important natural and built heritage. An indicative car park is indicated on a centrally located M1 zoned site. Development could potentially impact on local landscape, impact on built heritage of a streetscape, biodiversity, soil and on any unknown archaeological sites. Car parking can provide a positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing necessary infrastructure for the community for day-to-day shopping and for tourists -beneficial to local businesses and services operators.
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

PORTMAGEE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
RESIDENTIAL	No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries. Two R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified in the village. These sites are centrally located on gap, infill sites, situated between established residential areas. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on local biodiversity, soils and unknown archaeology. The village is located in an area with environmental sensitivities being a coastal village where the coastal waters are designated as a Natura 2000 site: Valentia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC. Wastewater infrastructure in the village is very basic an upgrade is required; the absence of adequate wastewater treatment will constrain development.
MIXED USE	M2: central sites available for development. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, consists of the development of a central site, promotes the sustainable use of the village centre, promotes access and walking within village and aims to improve village centre offering. M2 and M2, existing built-up areas/village centre, reflect existing use or compatible uses. Most likely significant effects are identified as positive as the redevelopment of sites if proposed may relate to social, economic, educational and amenity improvements for local communities and the town.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S3: Community zoning, site is located between the community centre and RC church, an indicative car park shown on site.

PORTMAGEE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
	Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on local biodiversity, soils and unknown sub-surface archaeology. Positive impacts identified - consists of the development of a central site, promotes the sustainable use of the village centre, promotes access and walking within village and aims to provide/improve community space and much need infrastructural (parking) facilities. S1: Educational zoning reflects existing use on site.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G3: Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites or are used as a landscape protection buffer.
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES	N1: Harbour, zoning reflect existing uses.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	Indicative walkway indicated from waterfront area southwards roadway south-west of school. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value but potential for impact on local bio-diversity and soil. Walkways have a potential positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.

Small Village Settlements	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS
An Chillín Liath, An Gleann, Bonane, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Cromane, Glencar, Kells, Kilgobnet, Lauragh, Tahilla, Templenoe and Tuosist.	No lands use zonings indicated within these small village settlements, rather a settlement boundary has been identified around the settlement. Within these small village settlements, cluster type development may be considered subject to compliance with policies and objectives set out in chapter 5 of the County Development Plan. Available sites within these development boundaries are centrally located on gap, infill sites, situated between established residential areas/ and or other land uses. Lands within these settlement boundaries are predominately of low ecological value. Potential however for impact on local biodiversity, soils, unknown sub-surface archaeology and built heritage. These small village settlements are located within areas of environmental sensitivities including Natura 2000 sites. Public wastewater infrastructure in such settlements is not available therefore wastewater treatment systems would be required as part of any development proposed, potential for impact on receiving environment from the installation and operation of such systems. Also, potential to promote sustainable development within small village settlements, increase population to support existing and planned services, facilities, and amenities.

8 MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Introduction

Mitigation is a measure to avoid/prevent/lessen/minimise or reduce as fully as possible significant adverse effects on the environment. Where significant effects are identified the first aim is always to prevent or avoid effects. However, if this is not possible then the next step is to lessen the effects by mitigation measures. Mitigation measures can vary across a spectrum of removing impacts (avoidance) to reducing their magnitude (reduction) to putting in place measures to remedy effects (repair) or undertake measures to compensate for the effects (compensatory). This chapter will outline the mitigation measure proposed to offset the potential significant environmental effects identified in the implementation of the Kenmare MD LAP as outlined in Chapter 7. Providing mitigation measures is required under Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations.

Mitigation measures are integrated into the overall MD LAP in order to mitigate any significant adverse effects the implementation of the plan would have on the environment. Due to the synergistic nature of many environmental factors, mitigation measures overlap, particularly those relating to soil/geology; water/hydrogeology and biodiversity.

In relation to mitigation, it should be noted that certain terminology has been integrated into the plan to ensure protection of environmental parameters outlined in Chapters 5. *Sustainable/Sustainable development* and/or the term *sustainability* imply adherence to the principles of protection of the environment further to the SEA/AA/SFRA processes. In addition, *at appropriate locations* and *subject to environmental assessment* are integrated into both objectives and/or policies that promote development. The terms, although not repeated in each objective, are nonetheless implicit. The principles of *sustainable development* underpin the plan and this is prefaced at the start of the document, specifically in Section 1.5 which states:

It should be noted that any reference to development in this plan should be considered to refer to 'sustainable development'. Similarly, the conservation of species and habitats in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives is considered to be an important component of sustainable strategies, policies and objectives of the plan.

Finally, of relevance to this section is that the MD LAP includes measures to protect the natural and cultural heritage and the social fabric of the MD Area. This is also ensured the fact that all the policies and objectives must comply with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development and are compliant with the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. Both hierarchical development plans outline objectives and policies for the protection the natural environment, water quality (specifically in relation to the roll out of the WFD), landscape and the built and cultural heritage.

Having regard to the existing safeguards in the LAP and the County Development Plan very limited additional mitigation was required. Where considered necessary,

additional mitigation required is highlighted in red in the table in section 8.2 below. Following consultation with the LAP team, the additional mitigation was integrated into the LAP.

8.2 Mitigation of Objectives highlighted as having a possible significant effect on the environment

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Social Communities Objectives		
<p>KENMD-4: Support local sports groups, community groups and other groups in the development of facilities, at appropriate locations, throughout the plan area.</p>	<p>General objective to support the development of sporting/community facilities. Some sites may be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed social infrastructure.</p>	<p>Yes, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed must be at an 'appropriate location' within the meaning of the plan. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
<p>KENMD-5: Support the provision of Multi-Use/purpose Community Facilities which encourage sharing amongst community groups and are designed for multi-use activities and future sharing.</p>	<p>General objective to support the development of sporting/community facilities. Some sites may be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed social infrastructure.</p>	<p>No specific locations identified within the settlements referred to in the objective. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
<p>KENMD-7: Facilitate the sustainable provision of new burial grounds such as Churchtown, Beaufort and the extension of existing cemeteries as appropriate.</p>	<p>The new burial ground could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage,</p>	<p>Yes, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed must be at 'sustainable' within the meaning of the plan. No specific</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of new burial ground also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed social infrastructure facility.	locations identified within the settlements referred to in the objective. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
KENMD-8: Facilitate the provision of playgrounds and other quality services at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes play infrastructure across the Plan area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors sensitive waters, including Natura 2000 sites, archaeological sites and sensitive landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing much needed local infrastructure.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation "at appropriate locations". It is noted any specific development of such facilities will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.
KENMD-9: Provide safe and welcoming "hang - out" spaces for children and young people, at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes infrastructure across the Plan area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors sensitive waters, including Natura 2000 sites, archaeological sites and sensitive landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing much needed local infrastructure.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation "at appropriate locations". It is noted any specific development of such facilities will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Gaeltacht Objectives		
KENMD-15: Encourage the sustainable provision of facilities for the teaching / learning of the Irish language and for the production of traditional entertainment and the presentation of culture through the medium of Irish.	General objective to promote cultural heritage-based developments based on the Irish Language. Some sites may be located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.	No specific locations identified within the settlements referred to in the objective. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). In the interests of clarity additional mitigation should be integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed is sustainable within the meaning of the plan.
KENMD-16: Encourage the sustainable development of Irish Language schools/Coláiste Samhraidh in the area, at an appropriate location.	General objective to promote cultural heritage-based developments based on the Irish Language. Some sites may be located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.	Yes, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed is sustainable to within the meaning of the plan. No specific locations identified within the settlements referred to in the objective. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
KENMD-19 Support Údarás na Gaeltachta & Coiste Forbartha na Sceilge in relation to projects for the provision of sustainable accommodation projects with the Gaeltacht settlements of Baile an Sceilg and Dún Géagáin.	Objective promotes supporting infrastructure in the form of housing for the promotion of Irish in the area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors, including Natura 2000 sites, coastal waters, archaeological sites and sensitive landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing much needed residential accommodation necessary to facilitate the operation of Irish language courses.	Yes, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed is sustainable to within the meaning of the plan. No specific locations identified within the settlements referred to in the objective. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Culture and Heritage Objectives		
KENMD-20: Work in partnership with the education sector, communities and other agencies to sustainably develop creativity and cultural hubs in key locations in the plan area, where possible.	General objective to promote community developments with emphasis on culture and creativity. No specific sites identified. Development could potentially be in or close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of such hubs also potential for positive impacts on local community providing a local community infrastructure and facilities. Positive impacts on health/wellbeing in terms of access to such facilities. Also opens possible tourism related business opportunities.	Yes. An objective that promotes the carrying out of projects within the MD plan area. Mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development in this area are sustainable. This includes requirements to undertake environmental assessment.

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-21: Work with local landowners, the OPW, Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht & local development companies, to provide improved access and visitor facilities at appropriate sites, subject to environmental assessment.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development in terms of access and facilities at various heritage sites. Some heritage sites are located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of access and facilities have also potential for positive impacts on local community providing a local amenity and attraction. Positive impacts on health/wellbeing in terms of access to heritage. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes. An objective that promotes the carrying out of projects within the MD plan area. However, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any works are subject to existing environmental objectives within the plan. This includes requirements to undertake environmental assessment.</p>
<p>KENMD-22: Assist local communities in efforts to sustainably develop heritage-based tourism projects & provide access to and interpretation of important archaeological monuments & landscapes such as Cill Buaine, An Gleanna.</p>	<p>Objective promotes heritage-based tourism projects including the provision of access and facilities at various important archaeological monuments and landscapes. Some sites are located within or within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of access and facilities have also potential for positive impacts on local community providing a local amenity and attraction. Positive impacts on health/wellbeing in terms of access to heritage. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes. An objective that promotes the carrying out of projects/activities within the MD plan area. However, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed is sustainable within the meaning of the plan. This includes requirements to undertake environmental assessment.</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Built Heritage Objective		
KENMD-24: Facilitate the sustainable development of Bray Head Tower as a Discovery Point on the Wild Atlantic Way.	<p>Potential for impact on sensitive receptors in the area, including Natura 2000 sites, biodiversity, soil, archaeology, built heritage and sensitive and scenic landscapes.</p> <p>Potential for increase in numbers of visitors to sensitive habitats and landscapes.</p> <p>Positive impacts include the potential for project to become significant tourist attractions and potential for increasing attractiveness of settlements as places to live and work in, thus increasing population of an area.</p>	Yes. Mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable development'. Permission granted for the development of this project by an Bord Pleanála, and it is noted that all environmental screenings have been carried out and determined that no significant effects were identified.
KENMD-26: Facilitate and support the conservation and presentation of the key cable sites at the Old Slate Yard and 'First Message' & 'Telegraph Field' sites in accordance with Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht and UNESCO guidance.	<p>Potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and built heritage. Potential for impact on architectural character and integrity of the area.</p> <p>Objective linked to the application to achieve World heritage status for the Valentia Transatlantic Cable Project.</p> <p>Development also a very significant potential positive impact for the County including opening possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	The conservation and presentation of the key cable sites and the First message building and Telegraph field in accordance with the Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht and UNESCO guidance implies sustainability.
Wild Atlantic Way Objectives		
KENMD-29: Work with Fáilte Ireland, for the sustainable further enhancement and promotion of the Wild Atlantic Way touring route.	Objective promotes a tourism project – the Wild Atlantic Way. The Plan area has several sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological	Any proposed development arising out of the promotion of the Wild Atlantic Way in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, KCDP

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>sites and landscapes. Increase in numbers of visitors to sensitive habitats and landscapes.</p> <p>Positive impacts include the potential for projects to become significant tourist attractions and potential for increasing attractiveness of settlements as places to live and work in, thus increasing population of an area.</p>	<p>2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning permission and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). In the interests of clarity additional mitigation should be integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development will have to be sustainable.</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>KENMD-30: Facilitate the sustainable development of viewing points and other facilities along the Wild Atlantic Way at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Objective promotes the development of viewing points and other facilities along the Wild Atlantic Way across the Plan area. These points could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of viewing points and other facilities has a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation including “sustainable development” “at appropriate location” <i>Wild Atlantic Way</i> as a tourism product is also subject to its own SEA/AA with ongoing monitoring by several stakeholders including KCC.</p>
Dark Sky and Astro Tourism Objectives		
<p>KENMD-32: Facilitate the sustainable development of the Kerry Mobile Observatory, including making provision for its siting in designated car parks and lay-bys, as a shared community tourism and educational resource in the Dark Sky Reserve in the short term and a permanent planetarium in Cahersiveen in the longer term & encourage the</p>	<p>Development of car parks and lay-bys to facilitate the Kerry Mobile Observatory on sites potentially in or close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage,</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation “sustainable development”. Objective with no locations identified. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
establishment of other observatories across the area.	archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of mobile Observatory has a potential positive impact on local community providing a local tourism amenity/resource/educational tool.	compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
KENMD-33: Facilitate and support the sustainable development of an Observatory at Kerry College's Cappanalea Centre subject to environmental assessment. As part of this proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.	Development of an Observatory on site potentially in or close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of an Observatory has a potential positive impact on local community providing a local tourism amenity/resource/educational tool.	Yes. Objective with no specific site location identified. However, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed is 'sustainable' to within the meaning of the plan and should 'not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.' Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Valentia Island Objectives		
KENMD-36: Facilitate the sustainable development of green routes throughout the Island, at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes green walking routes across the Plan area. The routes could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development of walkways also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors	Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation including "sustainable development". Valentia Island is an area with environmental sensitivities. No definite routes proposed at this stage. Noted the improved pedestrian and cycling routes is in line with national and regional policies and its importance in the future development of sustainable tourism and tackling climate change is noted.

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>It is noted any specific development of these green routes will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission, further to proper planning and sustainable development. In the interests of clarity however additional mitigation should be embedded into the objective as follows: at appropriate locations.</p> <p>Therefore, it is concluded that the potential for significant effects on the environment from the inclusion of this objective as amended is satisfactorily mitigated in the LAP.</p>
<p>KENMD-37: Support the operation of the Renard to Knightstown ferry service, including the sustainable upgrade of enabling infrastructure.</p>	<p>Objective promotes ferry service and upgrade of enabling infrastructure. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive waters and sensitive landscapes. Development has significant potential for positive impact on access, tourist services and employment in the area.</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation “sustainable upgrade” Valentia Island/Renard is an area with environmental sensitivities. It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p>
<p>KENMD-38: Support the sub-priorities of the Valentia Island Socio-economic plan 2023-2028, subject to environmental assessment as appropriate.</p>	<p>Objective supports this socio-economic plan which has a very wide remit and seeks to promote development in a range of areas from built environment to housing, cultural development to community to connectivity on Valentia Island.</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation. It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Greenway Objective		
KENMD-39: Ensure the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway route in its entirety, along or near the route of the railway corridor from Glenbeigh through to Renard pier, by linking with its permitted sections.	<p>Objective promotes the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway.</p> <p>A large section of the route has planning consent. The section from Glenbeigh to Renard is within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water, geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of a greenway also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity and opening up business opportunities, potential to attract new people to the area, therefore increasing the local population. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation - "sustainable development". It is noted that no specific route has been identified at this stage and that any route considered will be subject to project level environmental assessment.</p> <p>Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
Marine Activity and Recreational Fisheries Objective		
KENMD-40: Support and facilitate sustainable fisheries development where appropriate in the Plan area.	<p>Objective promotes the development of sustainable fisheries, which could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; and sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Development of sustainable fisheries has a potential positive impact on local community in terms of employment. Also opens up possible</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation including "sustainable fisheries" and "where appropriate"</p> <p>It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	tourism related business opportunities.	Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Environment Objectives		
KENMD-41: Facilitate the sustainable improvement and enhancement of beach access and beach infrastructure, at appropriate locations and subject to environmental assessment. As part of this proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.	Objective promotes the improvement of beach access and beach infrastructure across the Plan area. Beaches could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors sensitive waters, including Natura 2000 sites; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. Development also has a potential positive impact on local community providing local infrastructure. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation including "sustainable improvement" "at appropriate locations". In addition, the objective includes a specific statement about development not adversely impacting Natura 2000 sites. It is noted any specific development of beach infrastructure/access improvements will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.
KENMD-42: Support the MacGillycuddy Reeks Mountain Access Forum, to sustainably protect and manage the MacGillycuddy Reeks Mountain range.	Objective promotes the Reeks Forum in their work. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and sensitive landscapes. Development has significant potential for positive impact on Reeks area itself and on local community and visitors.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation including 'sustainably protect and manage'. It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		planning and sustainable development.
KENMD-43: Support the sustainable repair, upgrading and maintenance of established upland mountain trails and other sustainable initiatives, in conjunction with landowners and interest groups, including the McGillicuddy Reeks Mountain Access Forum.	Objective promotes the Reeks Forum in their work. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and sensitive landscapes. Development has significant potential for positive impact on Reeks area itself and on local community and visitors.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation 'sustainable repair..' It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.
KENMD-44: Support proposals which would facilitate high nature value farming in the plan area, which may include provision of agricultural facilities and improved access arrangements at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes high value farming and related facilities and improved access in the plan area. This area has various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive waters and landscapes. Development has significant potential for positive impact on employment in the area.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation 'at appropriate locations' It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.
Water Management Objective		
KENMD-55: Support the Kenmare water supply / storage supplementation proposals and proposals to increase reservoir storage capacity at the mid Kerry Water Treatment Plant, Gearha, Beaufort, all subject to environmental assessment and compatibility with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.	Objective promotes development to be carried out to secure and improve the Kenmare Water supply. The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas and sensitive landscapes.	Yes, objective embedded with mitigation. This objective outlines clearly that support for the proposal is subject to environmental assessment and compatibility with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		and objectives at strategic (Development Plan (DP) and project level (development management)).
Connectivity Objectives		
KENMD-59: Facilitate the carrying out of the works stated in the 'Schedule of Municipal District Works Plan' for the Kenmare Municipal District and which are compatible with environmental protection objectives for the area.	Objective promotes a schedule of works to be carried out in the MD. The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; geological heritage and cultural heritage.	Yes. A strategic objective that promotes the carrying out of projects/activities within the MD plan area. However, mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any works are subject to existing environmental objectives within the plan. This includes requirements to undertake environmental assessment. Any proposed works in the MD area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan (DP) and project level (development management)).
KENMD-62: Support the sustainable provision of farm-tourism enterprises associated with the South Kerry Greenway, such as the renovation of farm buildings for tourism purposes, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and development management standards as set out in the Kerry County Development Plan.	Objective promotes the sustainable development of farm tourist enterprises associated with the South Kerry Greenway across the Plan area. These developments could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes. These developments also have the potential for positive impact on local	Yes. Mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development proposed must be 'sustainable' within the meaning of the plan. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	community providing employment and associated spin offs opportunities, while increasing tourist offering.	project level (development management).
KENMD-63: Facilitate the maintenance and where appropriate the upgrade of port, harbour & pier infrastructure in the plan area – subject to environmental assessment.	Objective promotes works to be carried out on port, harbour and pier infrastructure in the MD. The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas.	Objective with no locations identified. Ultimately any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). In the interests of clarity additional mitigation should be integrated into the wording of the objective clarifying that any development will subject to environmental assessment.
KENMD-64: Facilitate and support the development of 5G infrastructure at appropriate locations (in particular in urban and suburban locations owned by the State.)	Objective promotes development which could result in possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of the Kenmare MD this includes Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; geological heritage and cultural heritage.	Yes. Mitigation is integrated into the wording of the objective 'at appropriate locations' within the meaning of the plan. Additional mitigation not required as any proposed development in the area will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Villages Overall Development		
KENMD-71: Ensure that all new development is located within the settlement's development boundary in a sequential manner while promoting the development of a compact settlement structure through making effective use of backland and infill sites and preventing unnecessary ribbon development.	Objective promotes development within the development boundaries of the various settlements. In the context of the Kenmare MD development could potentially be within close proximity to Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas.	Specific mitigation is not required as objective promotes compact growth by directing development first on backland and infill sites which are inherently more sustainable than greenfield sites.
Cahersiveen-Town Centre Objectives		
KENMD-CH—1: Facilitate improvement works to Main Street to enhance the public realm, subject to environmental assessment.	Objective promotes a schedule of improvement works to be carried out. The nature of this project implies possible significant effects on environmental receptors. In context of this location this includes sensitive landscapes; including heritage and cultural heritage.	It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development. However, in the interests of clarity the following text should be specifically inserted into the objective: Facilitate improvement subject to environmental assessment.
KENMD-CH-3: Facilitate and support the projects and developments proposed under the RRDF to encourage the sustainable renewal and regeneration of Cahersiveen.	Objectives promotes development in vacant and under-utilised sites/buildings and opportunity sites in Cahersiveen. The sites are within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; and sensitive landscapes including architectural heritage. Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance. Significant positive potential in terms of initiating economic, social and built	Yes. Objective sufficiently protected with the text "sustainable renewal and regeneration". Therefore, any developments within these sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	environment renewal and development opportunities. Positive impacts also likely further to the promotion of development in the town centre leading to more sustainable, consolidated growth patterns.	
Design Brief Objective		
KENMD-CH-5: Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on the site located off New Street Bar na Sráide.	Objective promotes development on a vacant site in Cahersiveen. The site is located within proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including sensitive landscapes and architectural heritage. Significant potential to develop a large centrally located site for residential use.	Yes, objective qualified by wording - 'appropriate development' which implies sustainability. Any developments at the site will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Sustainable Communities		
KENMD-CH-6: Facilitate the development of a Marine Education and Citizen Science Facility (WEAVE) at an appropriate location. KENMD-CH-7: Facilitate the development of a swimming pool in Cahersiveen at an appropriate location. KENMD-CH-8: Support & facilitate the sustainable development of community facilities within the town.	Objectives promotes development within Cahersiveen – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/community and educational facilities.	Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by “sustainable” and “at appropriate locations”. The nature of the projects is likely to be relatively small scale in nature. Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Built Environment Objective		
KENMD-CH-12: Re-locate car parking and develop a public realm improvement scheme at The Square on Main Street, subject to environmental assessment.	New car parking to be provided elsewhere (unknown at this time), potential for impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil and on adjoining residential properties if nearby. Positive benefit on built environment in terms of visual amenity and enjoyment of space, ease of movement for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and those with a disability.	Yes, any proposed development will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission, further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Employment and Economic Activity Objective		
KENMD-CH-24: Facilitate the appropriate and sustainable redevelopment of the Waterfront/Marina area as a potential economic generator.	Objective promotes the development of the waterfront/marina area as a potential economic generator. The site is within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; and landscapes. Most of the town of Cahersiveen is not usually at risk of flooding. There may be some seasonal tidal/coastal flooding along the waterfront. These areas are not zoned for highly vulnerable development. Positive impacts also likely further to the promotion of development in the town leading to more sustainable,	Yes – it is noted that the objective is qualified by “sustainable”. Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Specific mitigation required in relation to the location of any lands in identified flood risk zones. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan and in accordance with the policies and objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028, all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines– <i>The Planning System and</i>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	consolidated growth patterns.	<i>Flood Risk Management.</i> Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Tourism Objectives		
KENMD-CH-29: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities throughout the town including improved signage where appropriate.	Objective promotes the development and improvement of tourist facilities, potential for impact if sites are close to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water and landscape.	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by 'sustainable' and 'where appropriate.' Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
KENMD-CH-30: Encourage the sustainable improvement of existing and new recreational facilities at appropriate locations which would focus on particular strengths of Cahersiveen, e.g. water activity, sailing, canoeing, sea angling/fishing etc, and as a base for walking/cycling and other similar activities.	Objective promotes the development and improvement of recreational facilities, potential for impact if sites are close to sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water and landscape.	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by 'sustainable' and 'at appropriate locations.' Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-CH-31: Facilitate the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway along the old Renard/Cahersiveen-Killorglin railway line as a recreational greenway.</p>	<p>Objective promotes the development of a greenway. The route is within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, coastal water, geological heritage, archaeological sites and landscapes.</p> <p>Development of a greenway also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity and opening business opportunities, potential to attract new people to the area, therefore increasing the local population. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>	<p>Yes- part of the South Kerry Greenway scheme has planning consent and further to EIA and AA carried out no significant effect on the environment/Natura 2000 sites in the area were identified.</p> <p>However, planning permission was not granted for the section of the Greenway from Glenbeigh to Reenard and for a section near Cahersiveen. The greenway route passes through areas of environmental sensitivities, at these locations.</p> <p>For this part of the project no definite route has been proposed at this stage. It is noted that the project is strategically supported in the County Plan. Noted also the support of greenways is in line with national and regional strategy. RSES specifically notes the importance of greenways in the future development of sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Also given that nature of this development along brownfield sites often with existing infrastructure implies reduced potential for impacts on the local environment. In addition, the KCDP and LAP has been embedded with mitigation to ensure the sustainable development of these projects in line policy from the RSES.</p> <p>Mitigation also integrated into the wording of the objective - "sustainable development".</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		<p>Finally, it is noted any specific development of this greenway will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p> <p>Having regard to the reasons outlined above, it is concluded that the potential for significant effects on the environment from the inclusion of this project is satisfactorily mitigated in the LAP.</p>
<p>KENMD-CH-32: Promote the development potential of the harbour/marina area in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Objective promotes the development of the harbour/marina area. The area is within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 site, coastal water and sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Development of harbour/marina area also has the potential positive impact on local community providing necessary infrastructure and opening up business and tourist opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation "sustainable manner". Harbour/marina is an area with environmental sensitivities. It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p>
<p>KENMD-CH-34: Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway between Cahersiveen and Knightstown, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objective promotes the development of a blue way. The route is potentially within/close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; local biodiversity interests, sensitive landscapes including cultural heritage.</p> <p>Development of a blue way also a potential positive impact on local</p>	<p>Yes-it is noted that the objective is qualified by 'sustainable' and 'subject to 'environmental assessments' which implies no adverse effects on environment/Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	community providing a local amenity and opening up business opportunities. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.	<p>compliance with the MD LAP, and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>Foreshore licence may also be applicable which will be subject to separate consent process and subject to screening for environmental effects including adverse effects on site integrity of Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>
Connectivity Objectives	Likely Significant Effects	Mitigation Provided
KENMD-CH-37: Sustainably promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, at appropriate locations. Improve pedestrian and cyclist linkages and movement between the marina/waterfront area & the town centre.	<p>The town has a number of sensitive environmental receptors including the close proximity of Natura 2000 sites; coastal/estuarine waters; archaeological potential and architectural heritage.</p> <p>Pedestrian and cycling infrastructure of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to and around Cahersiveen town and ease of movement of traffic around the town. Strategies also of benefit to road safety and to the general promotion of cycling and walking.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by 'sustainably.' Any proposed development proposed will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.	
KENMD-CH-38: Promote the development of cycleways and greenways in and around Cahersiveen at appropriate locations.	<p>The town has a number of sensitive environmental receptors including the close proximity of Natura 2000 sites; coastal/estuarine waters; archaeological potential and architectural heritage.</p> <p>Pedestrian and cycling infrastructure of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to and around Cahersiveen town and ease of movement of traffic around the town. Strategies also of benefit to road safety and to the general promotion of cycling and walking. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.</p>	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by 'at appropriate locations.' Any proposed development proposed will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
KENMD-CH-39: Support the sustainable development of dedicated tour bus parking in the town and provide additional car parking spaces to serve residents and visitors to the town, at appropriate locations.	<p>Objective to support the development of bus and car parking in the town, potential for impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil and on adjoining residential properties if nearby.</p> <p>Positive benefit on built environment in terms of provision of additional parking facilities for those wishing to access the town and enjoy the services and facilities on offer. Also, will assist in encouraging tourists/visitors to the area to stop and explore the town.</p>	<p>Yes - mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective: <i>sustainable</i> and <i>at appropriate locations</i> which implies no adverse effects on environment/Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
KENMARE Town Centre Objectives	Likely Significant Effects	Mitigation Provided
<p>KENMD-KE-1: Sustainably plan for and facilitate the continued regeneration and renewal of the Town Centre's streets, public realm spaces, including squares, parks, nodes, walkways and greenways in order to revitalise it as a prosperous, vibrant, attractive location in which to live, work, learn and visit.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development of the public realm and infrastructure of Kenmare. Development could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p> <p>Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance. Developments also of benefit to local community providing local amenities/infrastructure.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by the word 'sustainably'.</p> <p>It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p>
<p>KENMD-KE-2: Facilitate town centre works and implement public realm enhancement works at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community and visitors to the town.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by "at appropriate locations". The nature of the projects is likely to be relatively small scale in nature. Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Design Brief Objective		
KENMD-KE-5: Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on the site located at Reenagappal.	Objective promotes development on a vacant site in Kenmare. The site is located within proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including sensitive landscapes, water, a Natura 2000 site and architectural heritage. Significant potential to develop a large centrally located site for residential and a mix of uses.	Yes, objective qualified by wording - 'appropriate development' which implies sustainability. Any developments at the site will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Community Facilities Objectives	Likely Significant Effects	Mitigation Provided
KENMD-KE-6: Facilitate the sustainable development of community hub facilities at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes development within Kenmare– possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/facilities.	Yes - mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives: <i>sustainable</i> and <i>at appropriate locations</i> which implies no adverse effects on environment/Natura 2000 sites. Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Built Environment Objective		
KENMD-KE-11: Ensure the carrying out of the Kenmare Bridge Lighting project.	Objective promotes a lighting scheme on Kenmare Bridge. Such a scheme has potential for impact on biodiversity, including on bird and mammal species.	Lighting and illumination in the County are governed by S1.14.2, Volume 6 of the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and by way of the Kerry County Biodiversity Action Plan which is also contained in Volume 6 of the CDP. The importance of nature conservation including Bat requirements as part of preparing and assessing lighting proposals is highlighted. As part of this, the Bat Conservation Trust 2018 Guideline Note 08/18 guidelines are referred to, which recommend LED luminaires to be used due to the fact that they are highly directional, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability. Therefore, mitigation is already in place in the requirement to comply with the development standards set out in the County Plan.
KENMARE Tourism Objectives		
KENMD-KE-17: Facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality visitor accommodation within the town at appropriate locations.	Objective promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.	Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by “sustainable” and “at appropriate location(s)”. The nature of the projects is likely to be relatively small scale in nature. Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing
KENMD-KE-18: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the town boundary and the surrounding hinterland including improved signage and access to the waterfront at appropriate locations and in an ecologically sensitive manner.	Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.	
KENMD-KE-20: Facilitate the provision of additional		

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
public toilets at an appropriate location.		<p>planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the location of any lands in identified flood risk zones – specifically Zone B. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines-‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives of this LAP and as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
KENMD-KE-21: Support and facilitate the sustainable provision of camping/glamping & caravan/mobile homes facilities at appropriate locations.	Objective to support the development of camping/caravan/mobile home facilities, potential for impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil and on adjoining residential properties if nearby. Positive benefit on tourism product with the provision of additional facilities providing an alternative accommodation offering for those	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by “sustainable” and “at appropriate locations” which implies no adverse effects on environment/Natura 2000 sites. Any developments proposed will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	wishing to visit the town and enjoy the services and facilities on offer. Planning development would also assist in stopping haphazard illegal camping.	and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Specific mitigation required in relation to the location of any lands in identified flood risk zones – specifically Zone B. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines-‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives of this LAP and as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028.
Recreation & Amenity Objectives		
KENMD-KE-22: Sustainably develop the Peninsula Lands as a public amenity and recreation space in line with the Peninsula Lands Masterplan subject to the environmental assessment of actions proposed.	The lands are close to several sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites including designated coastal waters. Development of Peninsula lands will be of benefit to the local community and tourists with the provision of additional recreational space/ benefits to health- increased walking opportunities and connection to the	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by the caveats “sustainably develop and subject to the environmental assessment of actions proposed” which implies no adverse effects on environment/Natura 2000 sites. Any future related development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	town.	compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
<p>KENMD-KE-23: Establish a sustainable network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways.</p> <p>KENMD-KE-24: Facilitate the sustainable development of a public convenience at a suitable location in the vicinity of the pier subject to feasibility and environmental assessment.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development of a network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways. The location of the sites is unknown at this stage, but local ecological impacts are possible depending on route taken.</p> <p>Development also of benefit to the local community promoting walking and local amenity.</p>	<p>Yes - mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives in relation to <i>sustainable</i> which implies no adverse effects on environment/Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Any proposed network of recreational infrastructure will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
Flood Risk Management Objective		
<p>KENMD-KE-28: Support the development of a Kenmare flood relief scheme subject to project level environmental assessment.</p>	<p>Considering the nature of project, potential significant effects on environmental sensitive receptors including watercourses (designated and non-designated); Natura 2000 sites, architectural heritage and landscape. Development also of benefit to local community through minimising the potential for flood risk in the town.</p>	<p>Yes – it is noted that the objective is qualified by the caveat “subject to project level environmental assessment”.</p> <p>The proposal will be subjected to environmental assessments as the scheme is prepared by the relevant authorities, in compliance with relevant legislation and proper planning and sustainable</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		<p>development. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing objective at strategic (DP) and project level (development management) including project level environment assessment.</p> <p>See also the SFRA that accompanies the LAP.</p>
Transport and Movement Objectives	Likely Significant Effects	Mitigation Provided
<p>KENMD-KE-31: Facilitate the sustainable development of sites indicated on the zoning map for additional parking facilities.</p> <p>KENMD-KE-32: Promote a more pedestrian and cycling friendly environment, to improve movement and access throughout the town, through the provision and improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and traffic calming measures, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Kenmare – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Proposed car parks indicated on sites to the north of the town centre and to the south of the town centre are situated in flood risk areas. Potential for impact on proposed land use/users and on adjoining land use and development because of development on a flood risk site. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local infrastructure/amenities/parking facilities and promoting cycling and walking routes. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality through the promotion of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by “sustainable” and “subject to environmental assessments”.</p> <p>Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>It is noted that objectives KENMD-46-53 in the LAP specifically refer to land use and flood risk management which are of relevance to the proposed development of car-parks identified on the zoning map.</p> <p>In respect of the proposed location of the car-parking facilities, objective KENMD-52 (also highlighted on zoning</p>

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OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		map) specifically requires a site-specific assessment undertaken in accordance with the 'Flood System and Flood Risk Management' Guidelines. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines-'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028.
KENMD-KE-33: Support the sustainable completion of the inner relief road to facilitate improved movement within and around the town.	The potential route is close to several sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 20000 sites; designated coastal waters, landscape, sites of archaeological potential and depending on finalised location biodiversity and soil. Relief Road also likely of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to Kenmare town and ease of movement of traffic around the town.	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by "sustainable completion". Specific route not known at this time. However, any development will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		Specific mitigation required in relation to the location of any lands in identified flood risk zones – specifically Zone B. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines-‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the specific flood risk objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028 and the MD LAP.
Killorglin Town Centre Objectives	Likely Significant Effects	Mitigation Provided
KENMD-KG-03: Support and facilitate the Killorglin Town Centre Smart Regeneration Project as set out under the RRDF application which seeks to address the physical enhancement and improvement of the town centre through sustainable urban design measures and improved traffic management in the town.	<p>Objective promotes development in vacant and under-utilised sites/buildings and opportunity sites in the Killorglin. Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance.</p> <p>Positive impacts also likely further to the promotion of development in the town centre leading to more sustainable, consolidated growth patterns.</p>	Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by the word ‘sustainable’. Any proposed developments under this scheme will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028 which includes environmental assessments. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management)

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		including project level environment assessment as required. See also the SFRA that accompanies the LAP.
KENMD-KG-04: Sustainably plan for and facilitate the continued regeneration and renewal of Killorglin's Town Centre's streets, public realm spaces, including squares, parks, nodes, walkways and greenways in order to revitalise it as a prosperous, vibrant, attractive location in which to live, work, learn and visit.	<p>Objectives promotes development of the public realm and infrastructure of Killorglin.</p> <p>Development could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; (Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.) coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p> <p>Considering the history of the settlement these sites are likely to have possible vernacular architectural significance.</p> <p>Developments also of benefit to local community providing local amenities/infrastructure.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objective is qualified by the word 'sustainably'.</p> <p>It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p>
Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Objectives		
KENMD-KG-15: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities throughout the town including improved signage where appropriate.	Objectives promotes development within Killorglin- development could potentially be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors	Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by the caveats 'sustainable' 'at appropriate locations' and subject to 'environmental

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-KG-16: Encourage the sustainable improvement of existing recreational facilities and the development of new recreational facilities at appropriate locations which would focus on particular strengths of Killorglin & its surrounding environment, e.g. water activity, sailing, canoeing, sea angling/fishing etc & as a base for walking/cycling and other similar activities.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-17: Facilitate and support the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway along the old Renard/Cahersiveen-Farranfore railway line as a recreational greenway.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-18: Facilitate the development of a hotel in the town at an appropriate location.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-19: Support the sustainable development of a blueway on the River Laune, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-21: Support and facilitate further investment in sustainable future fisheries development where appropriate in the Killorglin area.</p>	<p>including Natura 2000 sites; (Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.)</p> <p>Also possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and visitors to the town providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>assessments' Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the location of any lands in identified flood risk zones. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines-'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028 and the LAP.</p>
Social Infrastructure and Amenity Objectives		
<p>KENMD-KG-22: Seek the provision of recreational, social and cultural facilities required to meet the needs of the town and safeguard existing recreational, social and cultural facilities in the</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin- development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including</p>	<p>Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives 'at appropriate locations' and 'subject to environmental assessments.' Any</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>town for public benefit.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-23: Facilitate the creation of additional walks in the town at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-24: Facilitate the sensitive development of the western bank of the River Laune to create a number of linear parks using soft landscaping, natural materials, sensitive lighting and furniture and information points while safeguarding biodiversity interests, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Natura 2000 sites; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes. It is noted that the River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA.</p> <p>Road infrastructure also of benefit to local community providing improved transport networks and road safety. Development of walkways also of benefit to local community providing improved transport networks, road safety and amenities including promoting cycling and walking. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.</p> <p>Developments also of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>proposed recreational infrastructure will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>Transport and Movement Objective</p>		
<p>KENMD-KG-27: Facilitate the sustainable development of the Killorglin by-pass and inner-relief (link) road, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes. It is noted that Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is</p>	<p>Indicative route corridor shown. This objective outlines clearly that support for the proposal is subject to environmental assessment. The requirement to undertake environmental assessments prior to any scheme will ensure that the scheme will be assessed as options are considered within the corridor. Ultimately, a final route will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA. Development also of benefit to alleviate traffic congestion within and around the town.	2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Other mitigation integrated into the plan will off-set air quality/climatic factors including the likely provision of cycleways etc to provide alternative forms of transport particularly in settlement.
Transport and Movement Objectives		
<p>KENMD-KG-31: Promote a more pedestrian/cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-32: Promote the development of Greenways in and around Killorglin where appropriate.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-33: Support the sustainable development of tour bus parking in the town, at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-34: Extend the Annadale Road car park.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-35: Facilitate the sustainable development of a cycleway/walkway on the N72 out to the RDI Hub.</p> <p>KENMD-KG-36: Facilitate the sustainable provision of footpaths up to Sunhill.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Killorglin– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes. It is noted that Killorglin is located upstream of Castlemaine Harbour SAC and the Castlemaine Harbour SPA. The nearby River Laune forms part of the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and is located downstream of the Killarney National Park, MacGillycuddy Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC and the Killarney National Park SPA. It is noted however that the greenway is proposed along a former railway line – this implies a brownfield site often with existing infrastructure e.g. bridges etc and/or disturbed lands.</p>	<p>Yes, these proposals are required to be undertaken in a sustainable manner and supporting objectives have been formulated using a caveat or conditional approach qualified by ‘sustainable’ and ‘at appropriate locations’ requiring, where necessary, a case-by-case Environmental Assessment / Habitats Directive Assessment (‘subject to environmental assessments’).</p> <p>Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>It is noted part 8 permission has been</p>

SECTION 2		
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and tourism and business-related opportunities. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing through the provision of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Inner Relief Road also likely of benefit to local communities as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to Killorglin town and ease of movement of traffic around the town to the wider surrounding area.</p>	<p>granted to the extension proposed to car park on Annadale Road and that environmental screenings all completed determined no significant effects identified.</p> <p>It is also noted that only an indicative route is shown for the inner relief road at this time.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the location of any lands in identified flood risk zones. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies the MD plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines—'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the KCDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>

8.2.1 Sneem

SECTION 3.3 Sneem	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Overall Development Objectives		
<p>KENMD-SM-1: Ensure that new development reinforces the primacy of the town centre and contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Sneem through the sustainable re-use and regeneration of key town centre sites and vacant properties.</p> <p>KENMD-DM-2: Support the development of a community centre at an appropriate location in Sneem.</p> <p>KENMD-KM-3: Seek to underground overhead wires where appropriate to improve the visual amenity of the streetscape.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Sneem – The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes- these proposals are required to be undertaken in a sustainable manner and supporting objectives have been formulated using a caveat or conditional approach qualified by 'sustainable' and 'at appropriate location'.</p> <p>Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
Tourism Objectives		
<p>KENMD-SM-6: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the town boundary and the surrounding hinterland including improved signage and access to recreation/amenity areas.</p> <p>KENMD-SM-7: Support the provision of a Storytelling House, at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Sneem – The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by "sustainable"; "at appropriate location". Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>

SECTION 3.3 Sneem	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Transport and Movement Objectives		
<p>KENMD-SM-9: Promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure (including a footpath up to the GAA pitch), subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-SM-10: Support the development of dedicated tour bus parking in the town, at an appropriate location.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Sneem – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/parking facilities and provision of walking and cycling infrastructure. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by “subject to environmental assessment and at an appropriate location”.</p> <p>Any developments from the plan will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>

8.2.2 Waterville

SECTION 3.4 Waterville	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
Town Centre Objectives		
<p>KENWD-WE-5: Facilitate and promote streetscape and civic improvements throughout the town to attain an attractive urban environment, while protecting features of architectural & cultural importance.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-7: Facilitate the sustainable provision of sporting, cultural & amenity facilities in the town as a means of boosting the tourism potential of the town.</p> <p>KENWD-WE-8: Promote a distinctive, high quality public realm along the waterfront area by creating a pleasant, usable space for local residents & visitors alike.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Waterville– possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and tourists providing local amenities/facilities.</p>	<p>Support for Objective KENWD-WE-7- streetscape and civic improvements is conditional on protection of features of architectural and cultural importance</p> <p>Mitigation integrated into the wording of the 09 & 12 objectives as it is qualified by the word ‘sustainable.’ Any proposed recreational development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the</p>

SECTION 3.4 Waterville	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENWD-WE-10: Promote the sustainable development of a marine tourism centre in Waterville.</p>		<p>MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
<p>Transport and Movement Objectives</p>		
<p>KENWD-WE-11: Provide for the sustainable development and improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in the town as required. KENWD-WE-12: Provide for the sustainable development of car parks with the capacity to accommodate dedicated tour bus parking, at appropriate location. KENWD-WE-13: Facilitate the alleviation of traffic congestion and the restructuring of parking spaces in the town centre. Provide for easy and safe pedestrian movement throughout the town centre. KENMD-WE-14: Facilitate and support the extension of the existing seafront walkway southwards along the N70 to existing facilities and services to provide an amenity walkway (subject to environmental assessment).</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Waterville– possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location, water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community and tourists providing local amenities/facilities.</p>	<p>Yes- it is noted that the objectives are qualified by “sustainable...and at an appropriate location and subject to environmental assessment”.</p> <p>Any developments will therefore be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD plan and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
<p>KENWD-WE-15: Support the N70 Waterville to Ballybrack Road Improvement Scheme, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development in the Waterville area– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 site, coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity and soil. It is noted that this proposal is located upstream of the SAC: Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment SAC.</p> <p>Road improvement works also likely of</p>	<p>Yes. Objective has been formulated using a caveat '<i>subject to environmental assessments</i>'</p> <p>The proposed road scheme will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>

SECTION 3.4 Waterville	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	benefit to local communities/tourists as planned infrastructure aims to facilitate better access to Waterville and ease of movement of traffic around wider Ring of Kerry area.	As support for this road scheme is conditional no additional mitigation is required. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.

8.2.3 Beaufort

SECTION 3.4 Beaufort	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
Overall Development Objective	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
KENMD-BT-3: Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area, subject to environmental assessments. The Council will work with Uisce Éireann in this regard.	Site unknown though potential to be within/in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, amenity landscapes, archaeological sites. Developments also however of benefit to local community including businesses and to the environment.	Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable development' and 'subject to environmental assessments.' Any proposed wastewater infrastructure will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).

8.2.4 Baile an Sceilg

SECTION 3.5 Baile an Sceilg	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
General Objective	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
KENMD-BG-2: Promote sustainable mix used development that will enhance the function of the village.	Objective promotes development within Baile an Sceilg– possible impacts on landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local	Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable...development' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and

SECTION 3.5 Baile an Sceilg		
General Objective	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	community and tourists providing local services/facilities.	sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
General Objectives		
<p>KENMD-BG-4: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-5: Support the provision of camping facilities in the village, at an appropriate location.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-6: Seek the improvement of pedestrian connectivity between the village & beach, subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-7: Support upgrade of the existing Monk's Trail Walk, as required and subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-BG-8: Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway in Ballinskelligs' Bay, between Ballinskelligs' Beach and Ballinskelligs' Pier, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within Ballinskelligs– development is likely to be in proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; (It is noted that Ballinskelligs Beach is located within the Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC and the settlement is also located within close proximity of the Iveragh Peninsula SPA.) coastal waters; geological heritage, archaeological sites, built heritage, biodiversity, soil and landscapes.</p>	<p>Yes-Objectives have been formulated using the caveats 'sustainable development' 'at appropriate location and or subject to environmental assessments.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>

8.2.5

Chapeltown		
General objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-CP-1: Promote sustainable mixed-use development (on lands zoned M2) to serve the local community.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-2: Encourage the appropriate reuse and sensitive restoration of unused/derelict properties.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-3: Provide for additional car parking within the village at an appropriate location.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-4: Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>KENMD-CP-5: Reserve lands for the development of a village green as indicated on the zoning map and develop a riverside park.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Chapeltown – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Developments also however of benefit to local community providing community infrastructure and essential infrastructure.</p>	<p>Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives either with 'sustainable' 'at an appropriate location' and or subject to environmental assessments.'</p> <p>Future developments are likely to be site-specific, with localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>

8.2.7

Dún Géagáin		
General Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-DG-4: Facilitate the sustainable development of ecotourism and other niche markets along with the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities as a possible source of employment.</p> <p>KENMD-DG-6: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing</p>	<p>Potential to be within/in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, potential for impact on archaeological sites, sensitive landscapes and biodiversity.</p> <p>Positive impacts on local economy, population, and potential for extension of tourist season particularly with the provision of sustainable wastewater treatment infrastructure.</p>	<p>Yes –these proposals are required to be undertaken in a sustainable manner and supporting objectives have been formulated using a caveat or conditional approach qualified by the words 'sustainable' and 'sustainable development'</p> <p>Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and</p>

Dún Géagáin		
General Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area		sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.

8.2.8

SECTION 3.8 Glenbeigh		
Overall Development	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
KENMD-GH-3: Encourage the appropriate reuse and sensitive restoration of unused/derelict properties along the Main Street.	Objective promotes development within Glenbeigh – possible impacts on built heritage, archaeology, landscape and depending on location water, biodiversity and soil. Developments also however of benefit to local community through emphasis on renewal of village streetscape.	Mitigation integrated into the objective using the words 'appropriate' and 'sensitive'. Mitigation of possible significant effects addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Residential Objectives		

<p>KENMD-GH-4: Promote the development of high quality, attractive, residential developments for permanent residences in the village, at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-GH-5: Ensure that the development of lands as indicated on the zoning map shall make provision for access to adjacent lands, at appropriate locations & endeavour to maintain a vista from the Main Street to the North.</p> <p>KENMD-GH-6: Ensure future development integrates in a coherent and sustainable manner, producing consistency and visual continuity/harmony and avoiding haphazard piecemeal development on a field-by-field basis. Existing and potential access routes should be preserved where feasible to ensure ease of movement particularly for pedestrians & cyclists.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes sustainable development within Glenbeigh – The nature of development implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural and architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes. Objectives seeks to achieve sustainable residential development including the provision of access points to adjacent lands allowing for the long-term proper planning and sustainable development of the area. Mitigation is integrated into the wording 'at appropriate locations' Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p>
<p>Tourism Objective</p>	<p>LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS</p>	<p>MITIGATION PROVIDED</p>
<p>KENMD-GH-9: Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the village boundary and the surrounding hinterland at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Objective promotes development within Glenbeigh – The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural and architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community providing local amenities/tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable' and 'at an appropriate location.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>Transport and Movement Objectives</p>		

<p>KENMD-GH-10: Promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-GH-11: Sustainably improve pedestrian/cycleway links from Glenbeigh to Rossbeigh, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>The nature of such projects implies possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors notably Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourses and coastal areas; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Road infrastructure also of benefit to local community providing improved transport networks and road safety. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives 'sustainably' 'at appropriate locations and subject to environmental assessments.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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8.2.9

SECTION 3.9 Kilgarvan		
Overall Development Objective	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-KV-1: Ensure that new development reinforces the primacy of the village centre and contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Kilgarvan through the re-use and regeneration of key village centre sites and vacant properties.</p> <p>KENMD-KV-3: Seek the sustainable improvement and provision of footpaths where necessary to improve pedestrian safety, connectivity and permeability in around the village settlement.</p> <p>KENMD-KV-4: Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p>	<p>Potential to be within/in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, archaeological sites, architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community including businesses and to the</p>	<p>Yes- Objective KENMD-KV-01 inherently promotes sustainable development through the re-use and regeneration of sites and properties over new build.</p> <p>Mitigation integrated into the wording of the remaining objectives, through the addition of the caveat 'sustainable' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable</p>

	environment.	<p>development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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SECTION 3.9 Knightstown		
General Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>KENMD-KS-4: Encourage the sustainable expansion in the range and number of commercial services within the village which in turn will provide local employment and improve the quality of life of the local community.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-5: Promote the sustainable enhancement of the promenade/waterfront area, including the provision of further service facilities subject to environmental assessments.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-6: Encourage the sustainable development of streetscapes in new development, particularly on frontages adjoining public roads.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-7: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-8: Support and facilitate the sustainable development of additional car parking at an appropriate location in the village.</p>	<p>Objectives promotes development within the village. The village is adjacent/close to a number of environmental sensitivities including a Natura 2000 site, (specially Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC). The nature of such projects implies also possible significant effects on a range of environmental factors for Knightstown including architecture - existing ACA and Protected Structures, archaeological sites, protected landscapes.</p>	<p>Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives 'sustainable' and 'at an appropriate location' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.</p>

Tourism Objectives		
<p>KENMD-KS-11-Facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality visitor accommodation within the town at appropriate locations.</p> <p>KENMD-KS-12: Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway between Knightstown and Cahersiveen, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Objective promotes the development of a blueway. No specific route is provided thus potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, geological heritage, archaeological sites and architecture. Potential also for landscape impacts. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable' and.. 'subject to environmental assessments.'</p> <p>Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).</p> <p>Foreshore license may also be applicable which will be subject to separate consent process and subject to screening for environmental effects including adverse effects on site integrity of Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.</p>
<p>KENMD-KS-13: Facilitate the sustainable restoration of the key cable related sites at the Old Slate Yard and 'First Message' building including the visual corridor from the harbour, subject to environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and built heritage. Potential for impact on architectural character and integrity of the area.</p> <p>Objective linked to the application to achieve World heritage status for the Valentia Transatlantic</p>	<p>Yes–mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable' and subject to environmental assessments.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at</p>

	Cable Project. Development also a very significant potential positive impact for the County including opening possible tourism related business opportunities.	strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
KENMD-KS-14: Facilitate the development of an art, culture and heritage centre, at an appropriate location.	Potential to be in close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites and built heritage. Potential for impact on architectural character and integrity of the area. Development also a potential positive impact for the Island including opening possible tourism related business opportunities.	Yes-mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'at an appropriate location' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management).
Portmagee		
General Objectives	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
KENMD-PE-2: Facilitate the sustainable development of a park and playground within the village at an appropriate location. KENMD-PE-3: Seek the sustainable provision/improvement of continuous footpaths and walkways within the village.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, amenity landscapes, unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.	Yes -mitigation integrated into the wording of the objectives 'sustainable' and 'at an appropriate location.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
KENMD-PE-8: Facilitate the sustainable development of new car parking facilities in the village at an appropriate	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive	Yes -mitigation integrated into the

location.	environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, amenity landscapes, archaeological sites.	wording of the objective 'sustainable' and 'at an appropriate location.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
Small Villages Tourism Objectives	Likely Significant Effects	Mitigation Provided
KENMD-SV-1: Facilitate the sustainable development of camping/ glamping sites at appropriate locations.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and unknown sub-surface archaeological sites.	Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable' and 'at an appropriate location'. Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.
KENMD-SV-2: Promote the sustainable development of ecotourism and other niche markets. Encourage the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities at appropriate locations.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and unknown sub-surface	Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable' and 'at an appropriate location'. Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and

	archaeological sites.	KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.
Small Village Settlement- Infrastructure Objectives		
KENMD-SV-3: Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, and sensitive landscapes.	Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.
KENMD-SV-4: Facilitate the sustainable upgrading/development of piers for leisure, rowing and fishing/marine activities.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, and sensitive landscapes.	Yes. Objective embedded with mitigation 'sustainable.' It is noted any specific developments will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission needed, further to proper planning and sustainable development.
KENMD-SV-5: Encourage the sustainable provision of additional parking at appropriate locations.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and archaeological sites.	Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable' 'at an appropriate location' and subject to environmental assessments.' Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable

		development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.
Overall Objectives		
KENMD-SV-7: Facilitate improvements to the village centres, with an enhanced streetscape, appropriate shopfront design and provision for improved street lighting, public footpaths and street furniture.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and archaeological sites.	Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.
KENMD-SV-10: Consider proposals for sustainable small scale cluster type residential development within those settlements in Table 5.1 of the CDP, subject to the provision of adequate public wastewater infrastructure, traffic and other normal planning criteria.	Potential to be within close proximity to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, sensitive landscapes, architectural heritage and archaeological sites.	Yes – mitigation integrated into the wording of the objective 'sustainable'. Any proposed development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP, and KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.

Mitigation for Proposed Zoning in MD LAP.

8.2.6 Cahersiveen

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
RESIDENTIAL, R1, R2 &R4	<p><i>New/proposed residential zoning</i> close to and surrounding town core. Overall gap, infill and backland sites, contiguous to existing residential development, one edge of town site to the south-west. Edge of town location can promote traffic with localised impacts on air quality/climatic factors. Lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown sub-surface archaeology and impact on architectural heritage/streetscape and locally on soil and biodiversity.</p> <p>No flood risk lands zoned for proposed/strategic reserve residential use.</p> <p>The likelihood for positive significant effects is deemed high given the opportunity to develop sites within walking distance of town centre services and amenities for residential use.</p> <p>R2: existing residential reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>Large R4: Strategic Reserve site located south of Main Street, a backland site. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed positive as the zoning of this site promotes logical phasing of land use for residential development, places emphasis on compact growth, through the promotion of development of lands within walking distance to the town centre and all its services.</p>	<p>No additional mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands where no specific significant environmental sensitivities have been identified. Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable. Any future residential development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management).</p>
MIXED USE:M1. Opportunity site at Quay Street/Bridge Street Junction	<p>This area lies at the corner of Bridge Street and Quay Street and consists of two sites. Site A is adjacent to the Bridge and the impressive former</p>	<p>No additional specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>RIC barracks building and currently includes a derelict industrial unit, once used as a storage area for Sive Mineral Company, a derelict industrial unit directly south and the old oil depot yard east of the Legal Aid Board Building. Site B is located to the south of Site A and also contains a warehouse/industrial unit. The LAP states that it is an aim: <i>To sustainably develop these brownfield sites as a waterfront park while also facilitating the South Kerry Greenway.</i></p> <p>Site A has the potential to be a significant leisure quarter within the town. There is an opportunity to redevelop this site with tourism related uses centred on a square/civic space. Site B could accommodate new commercial and/or residential development. The LAP emphasises that new development must contribute to the creation of a new public space addressing both the waterfront and Quay Street.</p> <p>Potential for impact on adjoining designated Natura 2000 site, Valencia River Estuary proposed NHA, impact on adjoining seascape character of the area, the surrounding streetscapes and protected structures including ACAs.</p> <p>The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its location. Potential also for the development of improved linkages/connections from the waterfront area to the town core.</p>	<p>compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). It is noted that re-development of opportunity sites will be done by way of masterplanning. Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED USE:M4	<p>Built up areas, reflect existing use or compatible uses. Most likely significant effects are identified as positive as the redevelopment of sites if proposed may relate to social, economic, educational and amenity improvements for local communities and the town.</p>	<p>No additional specific mitigation required. Any future redevelopment/change of use etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		<p>planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
<p>MIXED/GENERAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/ENTERPRISE USES: C6</p>	<p>Large site identified on western edge of the town, north-west of existing development. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its location, leading to employment opportunities.</p>	<p>No additional specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
<p>TOURISM AND RELATED: C5. Opportunity site at Marina/Waterfront</p>	<p>C5: This area lies between the Marina and the Legal Aid Board site and comprises land that is partly vacant land, and partly hard-surfaced quayside. This is a large waterfront site, has the potential to be a focal entry point in the town, adjoining the South Kerry Greenway.</p> <p>The LAP aims to <i>sustainably develop this large landmark waterfront brownfield site as a new mixed use urban streetscape providing new tourist facilities in close proximity to the waterfront and town centre while also facilitating the South Kerry Greenway.</i></p> <p>An objective to develop a boardwalk along this site is also proposed.</p> <p>The opportunity site adjoins the Valencia River Estuary proposed NHA. In addition, the site is located within close proximity to the Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC. Potential for significant effects to occur. Potential also for</p>	<p>No additional specific mitigation required. Mitigation integrated into the aim set out for this site in the LAP 'to sustainably..'. Any future development/ redevelopment etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>The proposed boardwalk will be subject to project level environmental assessments in compliance with proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to any</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>impact on the seascape character of the area.</p> <p>The majority of the town of Cahersiveen is not usually at risk of flooding. However, there may be some seasonal tidal/coastal flooding along the waterfront. These areas are not zoned for highly vulnerable development. For further details see references in the SFRA.</p> <p>There is likelihood for significant positive effects with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its location, through the opening of possible tourism related business opportunities, adding to the vibrancy and vitality of an area through the regeneration of a under used town centre site. Potential also to develop connections from the waterfront area of Cahersiveen to the Main Street/town core.</p> <p>The development of a boardwalk is close to various sensitive environmental receptors including a Natura 2000 site, coastal water, and sensitive landscapes. Development of a walkways/trails/greenway also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>area of the town being identified at flood risk zone. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies this plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines – 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management and with objectives set out in Chapter 11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>
White Land/Strategic Reserve: O1	<p>One large site identified to the south-west of the town centre. This site is adjoining existing residential developments or proposed residential uses. In context of the town, Cahersiveen is within close proximity to Natura 2000 sites, the town has sensitive streetscapes, seascape character and built and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects.</p>	<p>No additional specific mitigation required. Any future zoning use indicated will be screened for potential for significant effects on the environment in accordance with best practice. Any future development proposed on this site under the new zoning will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.</p>	<p>2028.</p>
<p>GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION, G, G3, &G4</p>	<p>Largely reflects existing uses or used to protect green spaces/biodiversity or provide a buffer between urban development and rural area. No likely negative significant effects.</p>	<p>None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
<p>OTHER Proposed Greenway Walkways –</p>	<p>Planning permission has been granted for part of the South Kerry Greenway. All environmental assessments have been carried out. The greenway is along a former railway line with existing infrastructure e.g. bridges etc in place.</p> <p>The development of the greenway is close to various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites; coastal water; built heritage and sensitive landscapes. Development of the greenway has potential for positive impact on local community and visitors to the area providing a local amenity attraction. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing. Also opens up possible tourism related business opportunities.</p>	<p>A significant section of the South Kerry Greenway has planning consent and further to EIA and AA carried out no significant effect on the environment/Natura 2000 sites in the area were identified.</p> <p>Planning permission was not granted for the section of the Greenway from Glenbeigh to Reenard and for a small section near Cahersiveen. There are several environmental sensitivities in the area.</p> <p>For this project no definite route proposed at this stage. It is noted that the project is strategically supported in the County Plan. Noted also the support of greenways is in line with national and regional strategy.</p> <p>Given the nature of this type of development along brownfield sites (old railway line) often with existing infrastructure implies reduced potential for impacts on the local environment. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>In addition, the KCDP and LAP has been embedded with mitigation to ensure the sustainable development of these projects in line policy from the RSES.</p> <p>The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. It is noted any specific development</p>

Cahersiveen Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		<p>of this greenway will be subject to project level environmental assessment which will inform any proposed consent permission, further to proper planning and sustainable development.</p> <p>Overall, no specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
WasteWater/Harbour/ Networks and Basic Infrastructure Facilities: N2.2 N1.4 & N.6	Reflects existing use.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.

8.2.7 Kenmare

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
RESIDENTIAL: R1, R2 & R4.	<p><i>R1: New/proposed residential zoning close to and surrounding town core.</i></p> <p><i>R4: Strategic residential reserve located further from core to the north/north-east edge of town centre, but contiguous to existing residential</i></p>	No specific mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands with no known specific environmental sensitivities. Any future residential development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>development.</p> <p>R1 & R4: Overall gap, infill and backland sites. R2: <i>Existing Residential</i> reflects existing established residential areas.</p> <p>Kenmare is awaiting the construction of the recently permitted upgraded wastewater treatment plant- until constructed and operational, development will be restricted. Construction works due to commence in Q3 of 2023.</p> <p>New developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. However, lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on unknown sub-surface archaeology and impact on architectural heritage/character of the streetscape.</p> <p>Some lands zoned for proposed residential use are included in flood zone B - risk of flooding on these lands or flooding may be caused elsewhere due to development that may take place on these lands.</p> <p>The likelihood for significant effects is deemed positive as the zoning of these sites promotes logical phasing of land use for residential development, places emphasis on compact growth, through the promotion of development of lands within walking distance to the town centre and all its services.</p>	<p>compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the town being identified at flood risk zone. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies this plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk, all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines –'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development of the sites will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and specifically objectives KENMD-46 & 47 of the LAP, which have also been highlighted on the accompanying zoning maps.</p>
MIXED USE: M4	Built up areas, reflect existing use or compatible uses. Most likely significant effects are identified as positive as the redevelopment of sites if proposed may relate to social, economic, educational and amenity improvements for local	No specific mitigation required. Any future redevelopment/change of use etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	communities and the town.	addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.
MIXED USE: M2	<p>Opportunity sites, 2 town centre opportunity sites identified.</p> <p>Site 1: South-eastern side of Market Street (former JR McCarthy site)</p> <p>This site presents an opportunity to extend the streetscape and develop a greater sense of enclosure around the perimeter of the Fair Green. This site has an M2 (Town Centre) zoning and therefore a mix of uses can be considered. The development of this site is of importance to the regeneration of the urban fabric and public realm in the town.</p> <p>No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, promotes the sustainable re-development/re-use of sites in proximity to the town centre. Zoning promotes the sustainable use of brownfield town centre sites, promotes access and walking within town.</p> <p>Site 2: Bantry Road (The Shrubberies)/Peninsula Lands/ Reenagappal</p> <p>New developments potential to impact on range of sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 site, sensitive landscapes, archaeological sites (unknown sub-surface archaeology), architectural heritage. Developments also however of benefit to local community including businesses and to the environment.</p> <p>It is noted that these lands are located within a</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future redevelopment/change of use etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the town being identified at flood risk zone. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies this plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines –‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development of the sites will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and objective KENMD-47 of the LAP.</p> <p>With respect to potential for impact on Lesser Horseshoe Bat, the LAP is clear that development proposals on these lands should ensure compatibility with the conservation objectives for the SAC. As part of this, NPWS will be consulted with and careful consideration given to proposed lighting and landscaping proposals to ensure that the</p>

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>core sustenance zone radius identified for lesser horseshoe bat (LHB) in the NPWS (2013) publication 'Conservation Objectives: Kenmare River SAC 002158.</p> <p>This site presents an opportunity for a new residential and commercial/tourism quarter that prioritises walking, cycling and permeability between this area and the Town centre and adjoining waterfront area.</p> <p>The sites identified are located within the urban fabric of Kenmare town centre and or directly adjacent to it. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve these areas of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to their locations.</p>	<p>development would not form a significant barrier to LHB movement through the landscape.</p>
TOURISM AND RELATED:C5	<p>C5: Tourism and related: two large sites identified, the first is adjoining the Kenmare Bay Hotel located on the north-west of the town centre. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, within walking distance of town centre. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its zoning and location, leading to tourist facilities and employment opportunities.</p> <p>The second site is located to the south-west of the town centre off Bantry Road. No significant receptors identified within the site itself however the site is located within close proximity to the Kenmare River SAC. Opportunity to develop a large site within walking distance of the town centre for a variety of uses is deemed positive.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED/GENERAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/ENTERPRISE USES, C2 & C6	<p>C2: Industrial, Enterprise and Employment. This site is located to the west (rear) of existing similar type uses to the north-west of the town centre.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. It is noted that a G3 zoning <i>Landscape Protection and Buffer</i> is proposed between the Finnihy River and the C6 Enterprise zoning use. Future development that may be</p>

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>C6: Enterprise. Three sites, two larger sites and one smaller site, zoned for enterprise uses. Two are located to the north-west of the town centre and the second site is situated between existing educational uses and the proposed inner relief road to the north of the of the town centre.</p> <p>There is potential for significant effects on various sensitive environmental receptors including on nearby watercourses, on unknown sub-surface archaeological sites, on soils and potential also for impact on the landscape. The Finnihy River flows to the south of the proposed C6 Enterprise site that adjoins the indicative route of the proposed inner relief road.</p> <p>The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to provide for a variety of uses appropriate to its location, leading to employment opportunities.</p>	<p>proposed on any of these lands will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
EDUCATION S1	S1: Reflects existing use.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
HEALTH AND RELATED, S2	S2: Reflects existing use	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES S3	S3: Reflects existing use. Also gap site to the north the town centre, adjoining existing health facilities, no sensitive receptors identified within or adjoining the site. Potential however for positive effects to improve this area of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to its zoning and location providing much need infrastructure.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION G1, G3 & G4:	G1, G3 & G4: Largely reflects existing uses. Sites zoned for green use are those that may be deemed to be a flood risk, this is a less vulnerable and acceptable use.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES, N1.6:	<p>N1.6: provision of car parks. Potential to be near various sensitive environmental receptors including Natura 2000 sites, geological heritage, archaeological sites and architecture. Potential also for landscape impacts. Development also a potential positive impact on local community providing much needed local infrastructure. Also increases the likelihood of people wishing to visit the town to avail of the facilities and amenities on offer if parking facilities on offer.</p> <p>Proposed car parks indicated on sites to the north of the town centre and to the south of the town centre are situated in flood risk areas. Potential for impact on proposed land use/users and on adjoining land use and development because of development on a flood risk site.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future redevelopment/change of use etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
WASTEWATER, N2.2	<p>N2.2: Reflects existing use. Upgrading of wastewater plant proposed. Positive impacts identified as wastewater infrastructure required for improved water quality, human health and provides regional employment opportunities.</p>	<p>None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
OTHER Walkway	<p>Peninsula lands, zoned G1 open space located to the south-west of town centre: possible impacts on designated Natura 2000 site, local biodiversity, soil and archaeology. Likely benefits to human health, provision of new amenities for local community and visiting population.</p>	<p>None Needed. The peninsula park proposals correspond with the development proposals contained in the <i>Kenmare Looped Paths Part 8 proposal</i> and constitute no more than minor works. It is noted that Kerry County Council has determined that those proposals are not likely to result in significant effects on European Site interests.</p> <p>Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future development is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
OTHER INNER RELIEF ROAD	<p>No route shown or indicative line on map, just general objective in LAP. In context of the town, Kenmare has Natura 2000 sites, designated</p>	<p>Non needed. The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and</p>

KENMARE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>watercourses; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; geological heritage and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. Also potential for positive effects through the linking of road infrastructure to improve traffic flow in and around the town and facilitating the release land of land for development.</p>	<p>sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future development is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>

8.2.8 Killorglin

KILLORGLIN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
<p>RESIDENTIAL, R1, R2 &R4</p>	<p><i>New/proposed residential zoning</i> close to within walking distance of town centre. Overall gap, infill sites, contiguous to existing residential development. One edge of town site located 1km to the north-east at Banshagh.</p> <p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>New residential developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. However, while the town is in an area with environmental sensitivities – Natura 2000 sites; important watercourse, (River Laune) coastal waters; geological heritage, cultural heritage and architectural heritage, residential zonings proposed in sites of low ecological value located within town boundaries. Killorglin also has archaeological potential and cultural heritage significance with the inclusion of protected structures and ACAs in the plan.</p> <p><i>One strategic residential reserve</i> site located at the southern town boundary. This site is contiguous to existing residential development.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands with no specific environmental sensitivity. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to areas being identified near flood risk zone. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies this plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk, all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines –‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development of the sites will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed</p>

KILLORGLIN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>One strategic residential reserve site located at the southern town boundary, c1.2km south of the town centre at Ardmoreel. This site is contiguous to existing residential development.</p> <p>No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, within reasonable walking distance of town centre, services, and facilities.</p> <p>New/proposed residential (R1) and strategic residential lands (R4) not identified within flood risk zone areas.</p> <p>R2 existing residential zoned lands close to flood risk zone identified areas.</p>	<p>site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and objectives set out under section 2.9.2 -Land Use and Flood Risk Management this LAP.</p>
MIXED USE, M1	<p>M1: Opportunity sites: 2 town centre opportunity sites identified.</p> <p>The development of these is of importance to the regeneration of the urban fabric and public realm in the town. The MD plan encourages the redevelopment of these sites throughout the town on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Site 1: Riverfront site: This area lies between the New Line Road and the river; it comprises land that is partly overgrown woodland. The LAP aims to sustainably develop this large landmark riverfront greenfield site as a new mixed use urban streetscape providing new tourist facilities near the riverfront and town centre while also facilitating the development of fisheries, water-based activities etc.</p> <p>The site is prominently located at a gateway/entry point into the town. The site adjoins the river Laune and therefore is located in an area with environmental sensitivities – Natura 2000 site; important watercourse, potential for significant effects. Potential for significant effects also relate to flood risk.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the town being identified close to flood risk zone. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies this plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines –'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development of the sites will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and objectives set out under section 2.9.2 -Land Use and Flood Risk Management this LAP.</p>

KILLORGLIN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	<p>Opportunity site 2: This area lies on between Langfrord Street and Annadale Road. The site currently includes several vacant and derelict industrial units. This site is in the town centre. The LAP states that this site has the potential to be a significant leisure quarter within the town. There is an opportunity to redevelop this site with tourism related uses centred on a square/civic space. The M1 zoning provides for several development opportunities. No significant negative impacts identified - no watercourses in the vicinity, no designated sites, consists of the development of a brownfield site, promotes the sustainable use of the town centre, promotes access and walking within town.</p> <p>All the sites identified are located within urban fabric of Killorglin town centre. The likelihood for significant effects is deemed overall positive with the opportunity to improve these areas of the town for a variety of uses appropriate to their locations.</p>	
MIXED USE, M2, M4	<p>Town centre, zoning reflects existing uses or compatible uses.</p> <p>M4: built up areas, reflect existing use or compatible uses.</p>	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
Tourism & Related C5	<p>C5: Dromavally (N72)</p> <p>This site is located between the River Laune and the N72. The site is also strategically located in proximity to the town centre and to the Killorglin Bridge. Potentially, the site presents an opportunity to provide for the transitory service needs of recreational vehicles users in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>This site is in a sensitive location on the approach road to the Town from Killarney and to its visibility from the opposite bank of the River Laune, potential therefore for significant effects on the landscape character of the area. Potential for</p>	Already embedded in LAP. The LAP specifically highlights the sensitive nature of this site and inserts caveats to ensure that development proposed will not have significant effects on the environment at this location, specifically section 3.2.3.9.4 of the LAP refers to this. See also the NIR in relation to this site. Additional mitigation not needed, any future development proposed on this site will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.

KILLORGLIN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	significant effects occur with the zoning of this site as it adjoins a Natura 2000 site. In addition, the site is partly located on the historic floodplain of the River Laune.	
INDUSTRIAL/ENTERPRISE/EMPLOYMENT, C2.1	Large site to the north-east of town centre, the Zoning reflects existing use– no significant effects identified.	None needed, any future development proposed on this site will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
EDUCATION, S1	Site to the north of existing educational campus, zoning is reflective of adjoining permitted uses. Site is of low ecological value within the town boundary. No significant effects identified.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES, S3	Community uses zoning on a site adjoining an existing graveyard. Zoning is located near environmental sensitivities – including Natura 2000 designations, designated waters: archaeological heritage. Potential for effects on groundwater from any proposed development.	No specific mitigation required. Any future redevelopment/change of use etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION, G1& G3& G4:	Zonings reflect existing uses or compatible uses. G3: The site is situated along southern boundary has biodiversity of value with mature trees, badger sett. Zoning reflective of a designation for sensitive site, all lands located within the SAC within the Killorglin town settlement boundaries are proposed to be zoned G3 landscape protection. This sub-category zoning is intended for zones where the main aim is to provide some level of conservation, whether of biodiversity or visual amenity and is not likely to result adverse impacts on the SAC.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES, N1:	Car Parks: New extension proposed to car park on Annadale Road, part 8 permission has been granted, zoning reflects permitted use.	No specific mitigation required. This car park extension has planning consent and further to EIA and AA carried out no significant effect on the environment/Natura

KILLORGLIN Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		Environmental screenings all completed determined no significant effects identified.	2000 sites in the area were identified. Any future redevelopment/change of use etc will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
OTHER	Proposed Link Road	Indicative line only indicated- no definite route shown. Possible impacts on nearby Natura 2000 site, biodiversity, designated waters, archaeology, and adjoining established residential developments to the east. Positive impact also identified as project to provide improved road infrastructure to improve access and circulation of traffic in and around Killorglin.	No specific mitigation required. The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
	Proposed Walkway	Indicative route identified along the bank of the river Laune. The route is close to various sensitive environmental receptors including a Natura 2000 site and archaeological sites. Development of a river walk also a potential positive impact on local community providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.	It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area. The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.

8.2.9 Sneem

Sneem Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
RESIDENTIAL	<p><i>New/proposed residential</i> zoning- two smaller sites identified, one to the west of the town centre, contiguous to an existing development and the second is an infill site to the south surrounded by existing residential development. The town is set with an ACA and there are several PSs.</p> <p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>No Strategic reserve R4 lands shown. No sensitive receptors within the sites but are found within Sneem, itself.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure capable of accommodating additional development.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands with no specific environmental sensitivity. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>Specific mitigation required in relation to the town being identified within flood risk zone. As detailed in the SFR that accompanies this plan, within the areas identified by the Indicative Flood Risk Mapping as being at risk (Zone A or B), all proposals for development will need to comply with the Ministerial Guidelines –‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management. Therefore, any proposed development of the sites will require a site-specific flood risk assessment, i.e. verification of indicative Flood Zone Mapping, compliance with the requirements of the Development Plan Justification Test and detailed site specific assessment, as appropriate, in accordance with the objectives as detailed in Chapter 11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and objectives set out in the LAP.</p>
MIXED USE <i>Built up area & Community Facilities:</i>	<p>Zonings reflect existing uses on sites and any proposed compatible uses. Any new <i>mixed uses</i> have potential to impact on range of environment parameters. The settlement has several environmental sensitivities – a Natura 2000 site- Kenmare River SAC, archaeological sites, Protected structures and ACA.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
TOURISM AND RELATED	<p>C6: Site partly located within and adjacent to the Kenmare River SAC and architecture heritage noted on</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future redevelopment on the site etc will be subject to proper</p>

Sneem Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		the site. However, zoning reflects existing tourism use on site – camping site. Any applications for development will require screening as to the likely impact on surrounding environmental receptors.	planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.
	GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G3: Zonings reflect existing uses or are used to protect sensitive areas close to designated sites or flood risk areas.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
	STRATEGIC RESERVE, WHITE LAND	O1: Three sites indicated under these zonings to the north-west and to the south-east of the town centre. These sites are adjoining existing residential developments or proposed residential uses. In context of the town, Sneem has Natura 2000 sites, designated watercourse; archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.	No specific mitigation required. Any future zoning use indicated will be screened for potential for significant effects on the environment in accordance with best practice.
OTHER	Indicative pedestrian walkways	Part of indicative route of a walkway adjoining Natura 2000 site. However, large sections of these pedestrian walkways already established. Sneem has Natura 2000 site- Kenmare River SAC; designated watercourse, architectural heritage, sensitive landscapes; and archaeological heritage. Possible significant effects depending on the location of the routes and works proposed/required.	Any upgrading of walkways/ new walkways proposed will be undertaken and implemented further to environmental assessments and proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.

8.2.10 Waterville

Waterville Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
RESIDENTIAL	<p><i>New/proposed residential zoning</i>: four sites proposed to the north of the town centre, infill sites surrounded by existing residential development.</p> <p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>Two R4 <i>Strategic residential reserve</i> sites identified in the town, both infill sites adjoining existing residential developments. Waterville has several environmental sensitivities including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; flooding potential; archaeological sites, PSs and an ACA. New developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. However, lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for unknown sub-surface archaeology and impact on architectural heritage. No flood risk lands zoned for proposed/strategic reserve residential use. The town has adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands with no specific environmental sensitivity. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED USE M2 and M4	<p>Zonings reflect existing uses on sites, town centre and built-up areas. Waterville has several environmental sensitivities including Natura 2000 sites; coastal waters; flooding potential; archaeological sites, PSs and an ACA.</p> <p>New town centre development has the potential for positive impact on local community providing new business/commercial opportunities.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
EDUCATION	<p>S1: Education, gap site located to the north of existing national school and south of residential development. However, lands zoned predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects</p>

Waterville Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
	for unknown recorded archaeology. No flood risk lands zoned for proposed educational use.	therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G3, G4: Zonings reflect existing uses or zoning used to protect sensitive areas close to designated sites or flood risk areas.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.

8.2.11 Beaufort

Beaufort Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
RESIDENTIAL	<p>No R1, <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning proposed. R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>Two large R4, <i>Strategic residential reserve</i> sites identified within village, one to the west opposite residential development this is an infill site. The second site is on the eastern boundary of the village and is in agricultural use. Lands zoned are predominately of low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Unknown subsurface archaeological potential. Natura 2000 site Castlemaine Harbour SAC, located beyond the site to the north.</p> <p>No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one, therefore development will be constrained until adequate provision can be made for same.</p>	No specific mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands with no specific environmental sensitivity. Any future development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.
MIXED USE	M1 and M4, zoning reflects existing uses on sites. Any development/redevelopment has potential to impact on the character of the village. Also new village development has the potential for positive impact on local community providing new business/commercial opportunities.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
STRATEGIC RESERVE, WHITE LAND	01: These sites are adjoining existing residential developments or proposed residential uses. In context of the village, Beaufort has a Natura 2000 site;	No specific mitigation required. Any future zoning use indicated will be screened for potential for significant effects on the environment in accordance with best

Beaufort Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	MITIGATION PROVIDED
		archaeological sites; sensitive landscapes; and cultural heritage. Therefore, there is the potential for significant negative effects. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.	practice.
	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S3: existing community centre on the site, zoning reflects existing use.	None needed, any future development proposed on this site will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
	GREEN RECREATION CONSERVATION	G4: Existing GAA grounds, zoning reflects existing use on site. G3, landscape protection, acts as a buffer between agricultural use and residential use.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028, G3 site relates to buffer zone.
	AGRICULTURE	P1: Lands zoned reflect existing use on the site.	None needed, any future development proposed on this site will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
SFRA		Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.	

8.2.12 Baile an Sceilg

Baile an Sceilg Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
	RESIDENTIAL	<p>No R1, <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning proposed.</p> <p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p><i>One R4, Strategic residential reserve</i> identified within village boundaries, this is a gap site. Lands zoned are of predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Unknown subsurface archaeological potential. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the east.</p> <p>No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one.</p>	Yes, no additional mitigation required. New lands identified for residential development within lands with no specific environmental sensitivity. Any future housing development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.

Baile an Sceilg Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
COMMUNITY SERVICES/FACILITIES		None identified.	
MIXED USE		M2: Gap infill site with road frontage in the centre of the village. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Unknown subsurface archaeological potential. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the south. No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.	Any future housing development will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION		G3: Zoning reflects existing uses or are used to protect sensitive areas close to designated site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC.	It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.
OTHER	Walkway	Proposed indicative walkway shown on zoning map. Village is located adjoining the Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC. The walkway proposed sits between two development sites, indicating access to the beach. Positive impact also for residents and visits accessing the beach.	It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area. The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
SFRA		Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.	

8.2.13

CHAPELTOWN Zoning		LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
RESIDENTIAL, R2, R4:		No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning or <i>Strategic residential reserve</i> identified within village boundaries.	Any future housing development within existing zoned residential use will be subject to proper planning and

CHAPELTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
	<p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>No public wastewater infrastructure and no plans to provide one.</p> <p>Village is located close to Natura 2000 sites Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC and designated coastal waters.</p>	<p>sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED USE, M2, M4:	all developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
COMMUNITY FACILITATES, S3:	Community site, undeveloped, this site is located to the north of the RC Church. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for unknown sub-surface archaeology. Natura 2000 site Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC, located beyond the site to the south. No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.	<p>It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION, G1, G4:	Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	Indicative walkway along established green area adjoining stream. This stream is functionally linked to the Natura 2000 site: Ballinskelligs Bay and Inny Estuary SAC. Positive impact also identified as project to provide a local amenity for community and improve connections to areas within the settlement.	<p>It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location will be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project</p>

CHAPELTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
		level, if applicable. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk	

GLENBEIGH Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	
RESIDENTIAL, R2, R4	<p>No R1 <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries.</p> <p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>Several R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified throughout the village. These sites are located on gap, infill sites, situated between established residential areas. New residential developments potential to impact on range of environment parameters. The village is located in an area with environmental sensitivities – Natura 2000 sites; Caragh River Catchment SAC, Castlemaine Harbour SAC and SPA and Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment SAC. Development could potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central site zoned for R4, located just north of the Main Street between existing residential development, has a stream running through the lands, this watercourse is functionally linked to the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and SPA to the north of the lands. Potential therefore for significant effects. • R4 site located to the south-east of the village on the boundary. This site is located within close proximity of an area with environmental sensitivities, Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks And Caragh River Catchment SAC, potential therefore significant effects. 	<p>No mitigation required. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>Any future housing development within existing zoned residential use will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>

GLENBEIGH Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	
	No wastewater infrastructure in the village, the absence of which will constrain development.	
MIXED USE M2:	Mixed use developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
COMMUNITY FACILITATES S3:	Community zonings, churches on site, zonings reflect existing uses.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION G1, G4:	Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites.	None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	<p>Indicative walkway indicated along old railway line, through the village. The proposed route has a stream running through the lands, this watercourse is functionally linked to the Castlemaine Harbour SAC and SPA to the north of the lands. Potential therefore for significant effects. Development could also potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites.</p> <p>Development of a walkway also a potential positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>	<p>It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.</p>
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.	

KILGARVAN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	
RESIDENTIAL, R2, R4	No new/proposed residential zoning identified within	It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives

KILGARVAN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	
	<p>village boundaries.</p> <p>R2: existing residential, zoning reflects established residential areas.</p> <p>Several R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified throughout the village. These sites are located on gap, infill sites, situated between established residential areas. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on local landscape, archaeological potential and local biodiversity loss. Village is located close to Roughty River and upstream of Kilgarvan Ice House SAC.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure in the village is currently at capacity, which will constrain development.</p>	<p>that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>Any future housing development within existing zoned residential use will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED USE, M2, M4:	<p>One central undeveloped M2 site south of the Main Street, this is an important site in terms of its potential to provide a new streetscape in the village. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Development could however potentially impact on local biodiversity, soil and landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites. Positive impact identified through the provision of a new streetscape and much needed mixed-use development to the centre of a village.</p> <p>Other M2 and M4 sites are developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.</p>	<p>Any future development within existing zoned residential use will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILITATES, S3:	<p>Community zonings consisting of a church, playground, community centres and graveyard on various sites, zonings reflect existing uses.</p> <p>S1: National School, zoning reflects existing use on site.</p>	<p>None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION, G1, G3:	<p>Open space: zoning reflects existing use or proposed landscape buffer on the edge of the village.</p>	<p>None needed, any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
STRATEGIC RESERVE, WHITE	<p>One large site south of the Main Street extending out</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future zoning use</p>

KILGARVAN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	
LAND, O1:	towards the village boundary. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. In context of the village, Kilgarvan is close to a Natura 2000 site and designated watercourse; there is also potential for development to impact on local biodiversity, soil, unknown archaeological sites and local sensitive landscapes. However, the O1 zoning does not indicate any preference for uses, rather this is to cater for those cases where land is zoned for development at some time in the future, but no objectives or specific controls are indicated at present.	indicated will be screened for potential for significant effects on the environment in accordance with best practice.
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	Indicative walkways indicated along large O1 sites to the south of the Main Street and to the north near the existing graveyard. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Development could however potentially impact on biodiversity, soil and local landscapes and on any unknown archaeological sites. Development of a walkway also a potential positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing a local amenity. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.	It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area. The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable. See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk	

KNIGHTSTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
RESIDENTIAL	No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries. Three R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified, two to the northern area of the village and one to the east. These sites are located on gap, infill/backland sites, situated between established	It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area. Any future housing development within existing zoned residential use will be subject to proper planning and

KNIGHTSTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
	<p>residential areas. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. However, waters surrounding the village are designated as a Natura 2000 site: Special Area of Conservation: Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC, therefore potential for impact on same. In addition, potential for impact on local landscapes, biodiversity, soil and on unknown archaeological potential.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure in the village, is currently at capacity, this will constrain development.</p>	<p>sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED USE	M2: all developed sites, zonings reflect existing established uses.	No specific mitigation required. Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.
MIXED USE	<p>M5: Other mix of uses - the Cable Station site. It is an objective of this Plan to support the designation of the Valentia Cable Sites as an UNESCO World Heritage Site. Potential for significant effects relate therefore to a unique range of environmental sensitive receptors notably cultural heritage including the built heritage and local landscape in particular.</p> <p>Potential for positive effects from the re-development of this site, on the local community and visitors to the area. Very significant from a tourism potential.</p>	<p>Knightstown has considerable cultural heritage resources including archaeology and built heritage. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the cultural heritage of settlements in the EA. This includes sites with built heritage of considerable significance.</p> <p>Noted that a heritage and culturally sensitive area zone has been designated in Knightstown to protect the character, setting and integrity of the ACA, and sensitive protected buildings of note. Objective KE-HCSA-1 supports this.</p> <p>The zoning, heritage and culturally sensitive area zone and accompanying objectives already recognise the cultural heritage of the site within the streetscape of the village and the need for strong design/architectural standards to be applied for any development here. No other specific mitigation required further to the proposed use of the site.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILIITES	S6 Zoning includes the Old Slate Yard/First Message Building and the visual corridor between the harbour and these sites. Potential for development to impact on architectural heritage/UNESCO World status application and local landscape in particular.	Knightstown has considerable cultural heritage resources including archaeology and built heritage. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the cultural heritage of settlements in the EA. This includes sites with built heritage of

KNIGHTSTOWN Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
		<p>considerable significance.</p> <p>Noted that a heritage and culturally sensitive area zone has been designated in Knightstown to protect the character, setting and integrity of the ACA, and sensitive protected buildings of note. Objective KE-HCSA-1 supports this.</p> <p>The zoning, ACA designation and accompanying objective, especially KS-TM-04, already recognise the cultural heritage of the site within the village and the particular need for sustainable restoration approach to be taken to any development here. No other specific mitigation required further to the proposed use of the site.</p>
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES	N1: Harbour, zoning reflect existing uses.	<p>No specific mitigation required. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G4: Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites and or proposed for landscape protection.	<p>No specific mitigation required. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.	

PORTMAGEE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
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PORTMAGEE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
RESIDENTIAL	<p>No <i>new/proposed residential</i> zoning identified within village boundaries. Two R4 Strategic Residential Reserve Lands identified in the village, one located to the south and one larger site located to the west of the core. These sites are well located on gap, infill sites. The larger site is situated between the national school and an established residential area, and the second site is located an infill site within an established residential development. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on local biodiversity, soils and unknown sub-surface archaeology. The village is located in an area with environmental sensitivities being a coastal village where the coastal waters are designated as a Natura 2000 site: Valencia Harbour/Portmagee Channel SAC.</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure in the village is very basic, an upgrade is required; the absence of adequate wastewater treatment will constrain development.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>Any future housing development within existing zoned residential use will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (Development Plan) and project level (development management). Any future developments are likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p>
MIXED USE	<p>M2: central sites available for development. No significant negative impacts identified - Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value consisting of agricultural lands. Potential however for impact on local biodiversity, soils and unknown sub-surface archaeology.</p> <p>Lands consists of the development of central sites, promotes the sustainable use and consolidation of the village centre, promotes access and walking within village and aims to improve village centre offering.</p> <p>M2 and M4, existing built-up areas/village centre, reflect existing use or compatible uses. Most likely significant effects are identified as positive as the redevelopment of sites if proposed may relate to social, economic, educational and amenity improvements for local communities and the town.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILITATES	<p>S3: Community zoning, site is located between the community centre and RC church, an indicative car park shown on site.</p> <p>Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value but potential for impact on local bio-diversity and soil.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028.</p>

PORTMAGEE Zoning	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
	<p>Positive impacts identified - consists of the development of a central site, promotes the sustainable use of the village centre, promotes access and walking within village and aims to provide/improve community space and much need infrastructural (parking) facilities.</p> <p>S1: Educational zoning reflects existing use on site.</p>	
GREEN/RECREATIONAL/ CONSERVATION	G1, G3: Zonings reflect existing uses on the sites or are used as a landscape protection buffer.	No specific mitigation required. Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028.
NETWORKS AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES	N1: Harbour, zoning reflect existing uses.	<p>It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development proposed on such sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028.</p>
OTHER INDICATIVE WALKWAYS	<p>Indicative walkway indicated from waterfront area southwards to roadway south-west of school. Lands zoned are predominately low ecological value but potential for impact on local bio-diversity and soil.</p> <p>Walkways have a potential positive impact on local community and visiting tourists providing a local amenity and providing/improving connections to different areas of the village. Positive impacts on climatic factors and air quality and health/wellbeing.</p>	<p>It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area.</p> <p>The final route will be subject to a project level assessment. This will be undertaken and implemented further to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the with the MD LAP and/or KCDP 2022-2028. Mitigation of possible significant effects therefore addressed in existing planning policies and objectives at strategic (DP) and project level (development management). The future development of the scheme, considering its scale and location is likely to be site-specific, localised impacts and mitigated at project level, if applicable.</p> <p>See also NIR for further assessment in relation to Natura 2000.</p>
SFRA	Specific land use zonings are not located within Flood Zone A or B. See SFRA for further information on flooding risk.	

Small Village Settlements	LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	Mitigation Provided
<p>An Chillín Liath, An Gleann, Bonane, Caherdaniel, Castlecove, Cromane, Glencar, Kells, Kilgobnet, Lauragh, Tahilla, Templenoe and Tuosist.</p>	<p>No lands use zonings indicated within these small village settlements, rather a settlement boundary has been identified around the settlement.</p> <p>Within these small village settlements, cluster type development may be considered subject to compliance with policies and objectives set out in chapter 5 of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Available sites within these development boundaries are centrally located on gap, infill, backland sites situated between established residential areas/ and or other land uses. Lands within these settlement boundaries are predominately of low ecological value. Potential however for impact on local biodiversity, soils, unknown sub-surface archaeology and built heritage. These small village settlements are located within areas of environmental sensitivities including Natura 2000 sites. Public wastewater infrastructure in such settlements is not available therefore wastewater treatment systems would be required as part of any development proposed, potential for impact on receiving environment from the installation and operation of such systems.</p> <p>Also, potential to promote sustainable development within small village settlements, increase population to support existing and planned services, facilities, and amenities.</p>	<p>No specific mitigation required. Any future development proposed on available sites will be subject to proper planning and sustainable development in compliance with the MD LAP and KCDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>It is noted that the LAP contains policies and objectives that seek to protect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and biodiversity of the LAP area which are further supported by higher level policies and objectives set out in the County Plan.</p>

9 MONITORING MEASURES

9.1 Introduction

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

The methodology used in the development of the monitoring programme for the Kenmare MD LAP is based on the use of indicators and targets, the assignment of responsibilities and the setting of appropriate timelines. It also includes intervention in the event of an unforeseen occurrence. Monitoring is carried out by reporting on the set of indicators and targets drawn up for the various environmental aspects and used to describe future trends in the baseline, which enable positive and negative impacts on the environment to be measured. The indicators that are used show changes that would be attributable to implementation of the Plan. In particular, indicators can also in certain circumstances act as an early warning system should unforeseen impacts occur, or conditions deteriorate further or faster than anticipated.

Monitoring will focus on aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted by the Plan. Indicators and targets have been identified for the main environmental issues in the study area as outlined in Chapter 5. The indicators chosen are at a level, which is relevant to the Plan, and are collated and reported on by a variety of Government Agencies, such as EPA, OPW, NPWS and different sections within Kerry County Council. Much of the indicator information required is already being actively collected and reported at a level sufficient to meet the needs of this Plan. The frequency of monitoring is set by relevant legislation.

Table 9-1 List of environmental SEA objectives, targets, indicators and associated monitoring for the Kenmare MD LAP

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
Population	P1: Guide the future development of the MD area in line with the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy outlined in Chapter 2 of the KCDP	<p>The population growth occurs as per the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy of the KCDP,</p> <p>That populations in the MD area have access to high quality residential, amenity and public infrastructure with sustainable travel patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data and breakdown of population figures targeted for the key settlements in the MD area, • Provision of public facilities over lifetime of the plan – amenity, recreational/green infrastructure • Implementation of Master Plans/Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements • Travel patterns within the MD area, including update of <i>active travel</i> options, • Bringing back into use of Vacant sites and/or Derelict sites, • Urban generation projects undertaken in main settlements, • Development of <i>opportunity sites</i> identified 	<p>Yes – internal sections of KCC; Local enterprise office; Census data</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends from census cycle/geodirectory register; • LAP review cycles 	<p>Review objectives and policy; review development management procedures.</p> <p>Planning Department, in consultation with other sections in KCC, including Capital Infrastructure Unit, Housing Unit, Economic Development Unit and LEO</p>
Human Health	HH1: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing	The local community are protected from threats to health and well-being linked to their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges, noise, odour and/or air quality, • Any health clusters identified by HSE 	<p>Yes – EPA, Irish Water; KCC including Enforcement, Environment Sections, LAWPRO. SEAI</p> <p>Frequency:</p>	<p>Pursue reasons for non-compliance. Consultations with</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
		local natural and built environment, including air, water and noise.	<p>that may be linked to public services such as the provision of water infrastructure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of public and community facilities over lifetime of the plan – amenity, recreational/green infrastructure Properties retro-fitted for improved heating/energy efficiency, Compliance with the new Solid Fuel Regulations 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports from EPA/Irish Water Annual reports from KCC sections LAP review WFD/LAWPRO cyclic reports HSE and EPA 	Environment Section of KCC, Enforcement, EPA, LAWPRO and IW and/or HSE and EPA
Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)	B1: Protect biodiversity including ecosystem services across the functions of relevance to the MD LAP	That biodiversity is integrated into all decision making across the functions of the MD LAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration/provision of green/blue infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan Use of nature-based solutions particularly in management of surface water run-off, Actions undertaken to support All Ireland Pollinator Plan, Ecological reports submitted with planning applications Compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive Landscaping plans for developments – native species/ecological networks/planting for pollinators, Actions of from the Kerry BAP completed 	<p>Yes – from KCC Sections; KBAP, NBDC <i>All Ireland Pollinator Plan</i> tracker/web-tool; NPWS data/habitat mapping/CORINE mapping.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual/Biennial NPWS Art 17 cycle LAP review WFD cycle 	<p>Review of policy and objectives, Land Use plans, other LA plans and projects and development management procedures.</p> <p>Consultation with Planning Department, NPWS, IFI, LAWPRP</p>
Soil	S1: Protect soils against	That the soil and the geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green field/brown field sites zoned for development in MD LAP area 	Yes- KCC Sections; GSI; CORINE/Teagasc;	Review of policy and

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
	pollution, and prevent degradation of the soil resource across the functions of relevance to the MD LAP	heritage of the MD LAP area is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % brownfield/infill sites developed compared to greenfield sites • Census data and breakdown of population growth in urban versus rural areas • Any geohazards from activities/developments supported in the plan including flooding • Geological reports/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications. • Impacts to GSC sites from development 	EPA/LAWPRO Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFD cycle • Annual/Biennial Reports from KCC & LAWPRO • Census data 	objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with Planning Department, Capital infrastructure Unit and Environment/Enforcement, KCC and other statutory bodies if applicable.
Water	W1: Ensure compliance with the objectives of the WFD for waterbodies within the MD area	Significant pressures identified to waterbodies linked to land uses governed by the plan are addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status/risk of waterbodies under the WFD with pressures associated for land uses governed by the LAP • The risk of AFA under the next cycle of the WFD, • Compliance of water infrastructure for settlements with targeted population growth • Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for relevant licences, permits etc for discharges 	Yes- KCC; EPA/LAWPRO; OPW. Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFD cycle • Annual reports KCC, EPA and LAWPRO. 	Pursue non-compliance and/or pollutions event, Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of nature-based solutions particularly in management of surface water run-off, Implementation of flooding projects. 		Consultation with Planning Department, Environment, Enforcement, KCC and IW, LAWPRO.
Air Quality	AQ1: Protect local air quality from emissions that are harmful to human health and the local environment	That the quality of the local environment governed by the functions of the MD LAP protects local air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality/emissions/odour reports/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications Compliance with existing legislation/regulations/conditions for air quality Travel patterns and modes of transport within the MD Uptake of <i>active travel</i> options and use of public transport, Integration/provision of green infrastructure over the lifetime of the plan Changes in the sources of space heating used by populations Properties retro-fitted for improved heating systems, Compliance with the new Solid Fuel Regulations 2022 Air quality trends from real-time data on the number of days/Percentage change in number of days annually air quality levels exceeded EU air quality regulations for monitoring 	Yes- Census; KCC sections; geodirectory register; EPA Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census cycle Annual reports EPA & KCC Real time data from monitoring stations 	Pursue non-compliance. Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Consultation with Environment and Enforcement, KCC and planning department.

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			station		
Climatic Factors	C1: Ensure the plan supports a transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy and society	That mitigation and adaptation to climate change inform the functions/decision making governed by the MD LAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population/growth of settlements identified in the <i>Core Strategy</i> for the MD • Travel patterns and modes of transport within the MD including <i>active Travel</i> options, • Green/blue infrastructure/amenity infrastructure provided including cycleways/greenways/blueways/pe atways • Number of new addresses in rural areas as per the Geodirectory Register, • % brownfield sites developed compared to greenfield sites in key settlements • Number of new houses within settlement boundaries • Number of derelict houses/vacant properties in use within settlement boundaries, • Results from Croí Conaithe and similar schemes, • Number of Sustainable Energy Communities (SEC) established in the MD • Actions from the Kerry Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and future LA CAP completed relating the MD, 	<p>Yes- Census; geodirectory register; KCC sections; CORINE/Teagasc, Energy Office, KCC, and SEAI.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census cycle • KCC internal annual records • SEAI annual reports 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>Consultation with planning department, Economic Development Unit, Energy office and Climate Change Co-ordinator Officer.</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk Assessment reports submitted with planning applications Implementation of nature-based solutions & similar technologies Roll out of EV infrastructure Traffic patterns within the MD Area Renewable energy projects Emissions trends identified in the future LA CAP. 		
Material Assets	M1: Protect the material assets of the MD while optimising new assets to match proposed growth and sustainable development .	To promote sustainable development that matches existing and new infrastructure with the proposed population growth for the MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of infrastructure projects identified in the MD LAP Population growth in settlements with sufficient water infrastructure – drinking and wastewater treatment Development of <i>opportunity sites</i> identified in settlements, Re-use of building stock within existing settlements including vacant and derelict sites, Roll out of National Broadband Plan Availability and development of digital hubs 	Yes- KCC sections; EPA; Irish Water, MD Office Frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census cycle Annual reports 	Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures. Planning Department, TII, NRDO and/or Economic Development Unit, KCC and MD office
Cultural Heritage	CH1: Protect the cultural heritage of MD LAP area	That protection of the LAP's cultural heritage informs the functions/decision making of the MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-use of vacant/derelict structures including vacant institutional buildings, Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for 	Yes – KCC sections – Development Management; MD office; Arts Office and Tourism Office. Also Fáilte Ireland/OPW/NPWS	Pursue non-compliance Review of policy and objectives

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
		LAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> settlements Archaeological Impact Assessments, and/or archaeological investigations undertaken Architectural Impact Assessments undertaken for PS/ACAs Visitor numbers for iconic cultural heritage sites. Number of literary, musical, artistic and other cultural initiatives undertaken in the MD Area 	<p>Frequency: Various annual reports</p>	<p>and development management procedures.</p> <p>County Archaeologist /Conservation Officer/Irish Officer.</p>
Landscape	L1 Protect the landscape of the MD LAP area	That landscapes identified in the MD area, including urban townscapes and streetscapes, are protected and enhanced by good design principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of opportunity sites in towns and settlements, Design statements/public realm plans submitted with housing developments/undertaken for settlements Visual Impact Assessments/relevant sections of EIA submitted with planning applications Architectural Impact Assessments undertaken for PS/ACAs 	<p>Yes- KCC sections</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual/Biennial reports LAP review 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and development management procedures.</p> <p>Planning Department</p>
Flooding	F1 Protect the community and infrastructure from inappropriate development	That sustainable flood risk management practices are implemented in the MD LAP area in adherence to DOEHLG's <i>Guidelines on</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk Assessment reports submitted with planning applications Development within areas identified as at flood risk Implementation of nature-based solutions & similar approaches in flood mitigation Integration/provision of green and blue infrastructure over the lifetime 	<p>Yes- KCC Sections; OPW.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAP cycle Annual reports CFRAM 	<p>Review of policy and objectives and CFRAM project timelines,</p> <p>OPW in consultation</p>

SEA Topic	Objective	Target	Indicators (over the lifetime of the plan)	Monitoring Data Available & Where/Frequency	Remedial Action, if applicable, and responsible authority
	in areas at risk of flooding	<i>Flood Risk Management and the KCDP 2022-2028</i>	of the plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of approved Flood Relief Scheme(s) • Flood events experienced over the plan period, • Properties/areas flooded over the plan-period 		with KCC.

10 NEXT STAGE

10.1 ER Consultation

Submissions and observation on this ER (and/or the LAP) may be made during the period from: 31st August until 13th October 2023.

Submissions/observations may be made using the online consultation portal:

<https://consult.kerrycoco.ie/>

or

In writing to the Planning Policy Unit,
Kerry County Council,
County Buildings,
Rathass,
Tralee,
V92 H7VT

Consultation forms an integral part of the SEA methodology. Further statutory and non-statutory consultation will be undertaken as the SEA progresses from this ER stage to the final preparation of the SEA Statement. Consultation will inform the Kenmare MD LAP as appropriate.

11 APPENDIX 1 RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL P/PS

International P/P	National P/P
<p>SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), EIA Directive (85/337/EC as amended), EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC- codified version of 79/409/EEC), EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and associated directives which have been subsumed as follows: Drinking Water Abstraction Directive; Sampling Drinking Water Directive; Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive; Shellfish Directive; Freshwater Fish Directive; Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive; and Dangerous Substances Directive. EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC); EU Bathing Water Directive(revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]; Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC), EU Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC); EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC); EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC); EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC); EU Plant Protection (Products) Directive 2009/127/EC; EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC); EU Biofuels Directive (2003/30/EC); Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD)); Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive 2014/94/EU; EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). EU Seveso Directive <u>2012/18/EU</u>; EU Soils Directive; and EU Air Framework Directive 2008/50/EC.</p>	<p>Project Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework (Feb 2018) (NFP) National Development Plan 2018-2027 Regional Planning Guidelines for the South-West 2010-2022 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region Rebuilding Ireland – Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness, 2016 National Policy Position on climate action and low carbon development, 2014 National Mitigation Plan, July 2017 National Adaptation Framework, 2018 Local Authority Adaptation Strategy, Development Guidelines, 2016 National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2012; National Clean Air Strategy [in prep] Irish Water Investment Programme up to 2021 and beyond Water Services Strategic Plan 2015; National Water Resources Plan [in prep]; Lead Mitigation Plan 2016; National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan 2016; Regional Waste Management Plans 2015; Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997) (DEHLG); Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines; The National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021; National Peatlands Strategy 2011; National Bioenergy Plan [in prep]; NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SAC and SPAs; National Heritage Plan (2002); Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015 – 2025. Renewable Electricity Plan [in prep]; Marine Strategy Framework Programme of Measures 2016 Maritime Spatial Plans (in prep and due in 2021) Seafood Operation Programme 2014; Aquaculture Plan 2015; Wind Energy Guidelines; Rural Development Programme (RDP) 2014-</p>

International P/P	National P/P
	2020; Forestry Programme 2014-2020; Foodwise 2025; Green Low-Carbon Agri-Environment Scheme (GLAS); Organic Farming Scheme; Teagasc Better Farm Program; National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP); Strategy for Renewable Energy 2012-2020; Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan; Smarter Travel 'A New Transport Policy for Ireland' 2009-2020; National Cycle Policy Framework 2009-2020, Investing in our transport future – A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport.

12 APPENDIX 2 OBJECTIVE LEVEL SCREENING FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

The following tables present the screening for significant effects of all objectives listed in the Kenmare MD LAP. Several objectives that are deemed likely to have a significant effect are highlighted in red text and discussed in more detail in Section 7 and 8 of this report.

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
Overall Development Objectives						
KENMD – 1	Provide an improved quality of life for all citizens of the plan area by promoting the area's economic potential, protect its natural and built environment and safeguard its cultural heritage.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD – 2	Support the strategic role of Cahersiveen, Kenmare and Killorglin as centres of economic growth and employment to act as catalysts for sustainable development within their hinterlands, in a manner which is in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development principles.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD – 3	Prioritise the regeneration and renewal of the towns and villages in the Kenmare MD plan area to support vibrant and strengthened communities and drivers of economic growth. In line with this, the renewal of underutilised buildings will be emphasised, while all new future residential and retail development in the towns/villages/small village settlements shall be on lands identified for such uses.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1				
Sustainable Communities Objectives						
KENMD – 4	Support local sports groups, community groups and other groups in the development of facilities, at appropriate locations, throughout the plan area.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD – 5	Support the provision of multi-Use/purpose Community Facilities which encourage sharing amongst community groups and are designed for multi-use activities and future sharing.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD - 6	Support the (preparation of) the Kerry Migrant Integration Strategy 2023.	P1 HH1 CH1				B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1 F1
KENMD – 7	Facilitate the sustainable provision of new burial grounds such as Churchtown, Beaufort and the extension of existing cemeteries as appropriate.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD – 8	Facilitate the provision of playgrounds and other quality services at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD-9	Provide safe and welcoming “hang -out” spaces for children and young people, at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD-10	Increase the participation of children and young people in service opportunities	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD-11	Provide opportunities for children and young people to belong to and contribute within their communities of interest.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD-12	Implement the recommendations of the Healthy Kerry Framework & Kerry Play and Leisure Policy in conjunction with all relevant	P1 HH1 M1			S1 W1 B1 L1 F1 AQ1	

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	agencies.				CH1 C1	
Gaeltacht Objectives						
KENMD-13	Promote and develop the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht as a centre of linguistic and cultural heritage in tandem with policies that will encourage sustainable economic development in order to ensure vibrant communities.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1
KENMD-14	Facilitate and support Language Plans - Brí Uíbh Ráthaigh–Plean Teanga Chiarraí Theas 2019-2026, (Language Plan for South Kerry) and the language plan for Cahersiveen, a designated Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta, to achieve their target of increasing the number of daily Irish Speakers.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1				B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-15	Encourage the sustainable provision of facilities for the teaching / learning of the Irish language and for the production of traditional entertainment and the presentation of culture through the medium of Irish.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-16	Encourage the sustainable development of Irish Language schools/Coláiste Samhraidh in the area, at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-17	Support the sustainable development of Irish Language Tourism in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1				B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-18	Support the Uíbh Ráthach Task Force and any reports/plans/actions that they promote in keeping with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1				B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-19	Support Údarás na Gaeltachta & Coiste Forbartha na Sceilge in relation to projects for the provision of sustainable accommodation projects with the Gaeltacht settlements of Baile an Sceilg and Dún Géagáin.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
Culture and Heritage Objectives						
KENMD-20	Work in partnership with the education sector, communities and other agencies to develop creativity and cultural hubs in key locations in the plan area, where possible.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-21	Work with local landowners, the OPW, Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht & local development companies, to provide improved access and visitor facilities at appropriate sites, subject to environmental assessment.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-22	Assist local communities in efforts to develop sustainable heritage-based tourism projects & provide access to and interpretation of important archaeological monuments &	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	landscapes such as Cill Buaine, An Gleanna.					
KENMD-23	Ensure that all development proposals located within Heritage and Culturally Sensitive Areas demonstrate that they integrate and respect the character and setting of the heritage of the area.	P1 M1 HH1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 L1	F1 AQ1
Built Heritage Objectives						
KENMD-24	Facilitate the sustainable development of Bray Head Tower as a Discovery Point on the Wild Atlantic Way.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 L1		F1
KENMD-25	Support the designation of the Valentia Cable Sites as an UNESCO World Heritage Site.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 L1	F1
KENMD-26	Facilitate and support the conservation and presentation of the key cable sites at the old Slate Yard and 'First Message' & 'telegraph Field' sites in accordance with Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht and UNESCO guidance.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 L1	F1
KENMD-27	Protect, preserve and promote the archaeological value of underwater sites in Kenmare's riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 L1	F1
Tourism and Recreation Objective						
KENMD-28	Facilitate where appropriate the development of projects listed in the 'Skellig Coast Visitor Experience Development Plan'.	The Strategy as adopted was screened for SEA and AA at the time. A SEA was screened out and no significant effects on European Sites were considered likely.				
Wild Atlantic Way Objectives						
KENMD-29	Work with Fáilte Ireland, for the sustainable further enhancement and promotion of the Wild Atlantic Way touring route.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1		
KENMD-30	Facilitate the sustainable development of viewing points and other facilities along the Wild Atlantic Way at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1		
Dark Sky and Astro Tourism Objectives						
KENMD-31	(a) Support Astro tourism and archaeo-astronomy initiatives to leverage the economic benefits of the International Gold Tier Dark Sky Reserve Designation for the region. (b) Require that all new external lights within the International Dark Sky Reserve should be dark sky compliant e.g. LED lamps at the red end of the spectrum (2,700-3,500K) classed as 'warm white light'. In Bat sensitive areas, regard should also be had to the Bat Conservation Trust 2018 Guideline Note 08/18.	P1, HH1, AQ1			B1 S1 W1 CH1 LI	F1
KENMD-32	Facilitate the development of the Kerry Mobile Observatory,	P1 HH1 M1		AQ1 B1 S1	C1	

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	including making provision for its siting in designated car parks and lay-bys, as a shared community tourism and educational resource in the Dark Sky Reserve in the short term and a permanent planetarium in Cahersiveen in the longer term & encourage the establishment of other observatories across the area.			W1 CH1 LI F1		
KENMD-33	Facilitate and support the development of an Observatory at Kerry College's Cappanalea Centre, subject to environmental assessment'. As part of this proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.	P1 HH1 M1		AQ1 B1 S1 W1 CH1 LI F1		
KENMD-34	Seek the doubling in size of the Kerry International Dark Sky Reserve from Blackwater Bridge, Glencar to Rossbeigh.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1				AQ1 B1 C1 S1 W1 LI F1
Valentia Island Objectives						
KENMD-35	Ensure that the high-quality natural setting of the island is maintained and protected from inappropriate development.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD-36	Facilitate the development of green routes throughout the Island.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1 CH1
KENMD-37	Support the operation of the Renard to Knightstown ferry service, including the sustainable upgrade of enabling infrastructure.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1 CH1
KENMD-38	Support the sub-priorities of the Valentia Island Socio-economic plan 2023-2028, subject to environmental assessment as appropriate.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 C1 CH1 AQ1		
Greenway Objective						
KENMD-39	Ensure the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway route in its entirety, along or near the route of the railway corridor from Glenbeigh through to Renard pier, by linking with its permitted sections.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 C1 CH1 AQ1		
Marine Activity and Recreational Fisheries Objective						
KENMD-40	Support and facilitate sustainable fisheries development where appropriate in the Plan area.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1		AQ1 C1 F1
Environmental Objectives						
KENMD-41	Facilitate the sustainable improvement and enhancement of beach access and beach infrastructure, at appropriate locations and subject to environmental assessment. As part of this proposals should not adversely impact Natura 2000 sites.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1 CH1
KENMD-42	Support the MacGillycuddy Reeks Mountain Access Forum, to sustainably protect and manage the MacGillycuddy Reeks	P1 HH1 M1 B1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	Mountain range.					
KENMD-43	Support the sustainable repair, upgrading and maintenance of established upland mountain trails and other sustainable initiatives, in conjunction with landowners and interest groups, including the McGillicuddy Reeks Mountain Access Forum.	P1 HH1 M1 B1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-44	Support proposals which would facilitate high nature value farming in the plan area, which may include provision of agricultural facilities and improved access arrangements at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-45	Support biodiversity protection and enhancement measures within the plan area and ensure development proposals are compatible with the conservation objectives and biodiversity interests of European sites (SACs and SPAs) and National / proposed National designations (NHAs and pNHAs).	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 M1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1				
Land use and Flood Risk Management						
KENMD-46	<i>(Development not located within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B)</i> (a) Ensure that highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas identified in Flood Zone A and B, and not to permit less vulnerable development within Flood Zone A. (b) Ensure that only water compatible development is permitted within flood zone A and less vulnerable in Flood Zone B. (c) Ensure that less vulnerable development and water compatible development only is permitted with suitable mitigation measures.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 M1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD-47	<i>(Development within existing built-up areas located within Zone A & B)</i> Ensure that development proposals avoid the identified flood risk area, or if not possible ensure that proposals avoid the identified flood risk properties and consider flood resilient or flood resistant construction design methodologies.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 M1 C1 CH1 L1 F1				
KENMD-48	Ensure that surface water runoff from completed developments are restricted to their greenfield rate and that appropriate measures through design or sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) are implemented. Particular regard shall be had to the DoHLG&H best practice interim guidance document ' <i>Nature-based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban</i>	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1, M1 CH1 L1 F1				

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	Areas – Water Sensitive Urban Design'.					
KENMD-49	Ensure that development proposals which would be sensitive to the effects of flooding, or which would be located in flood prone or marginal areas are accompanied by a Flood Impact Assessments, detailed justification tests and detailed mitigation measures within the context of the DoEHLG guidelines on Flood Risk Management. Development which in the opinion of the Council would have an unacceptable risk of flooding or which would result in an unacceptable risk of flooding elsewhere shall not be permitted.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 CH1 L1				
KENMD-50	To ensure that development proposals in zoned lands located in proximity of a watercourse that currently has no flood zone mapping or designated flood zones, that a site-specific flood risk assessment shall be completed to an appropriate level of detail so that Flood Zones can be defined and the Sequential Approach/Justification Test can be applied where necessary.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 CH1 L1				
KENMD-51	Ensure that any potential flood risk areas located within residential zoned areas are used for amenity open space use only and/or are left as 'spaces for nature'.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 CH1 L1				
KENMD-52	<p>A site-specific assessment shall be undertaken in accordance with the "Planning System and Flood Risk Management" Guidelines, in order to ensure that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flood defences are assessed and the likelihood and consequence of an embankment breach is considered. Existing flow paths are maintained. Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected or appropriate compensation provided Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. <p>Flood hazard to users is mitigated to an acceptable level. Flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures need to be put in place.</p>	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 CH1 L1				

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
KENMD-53	Protect rivers, streams and other watercourses and where applicable ensure developments follow guidelines outlined in the Inland Fisheries Ireland's 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (2020), particularly in relation to undeveloped lands on greenfield sites.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 CH1 L1				
Water Management Objectives						
KENMD-54	Plan for future growth of the plan's settlements in consultation with Uisce Éireann to ensure that sufficient wastewater capacity and water supply infrastructure is accounted for, and future growth is not impeded in key settlements.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 L1 CH1				
KENMD-55	Support the Kenmare water supply / storage supplementation proposals and proposals to increase reservoir storage capacity at the mid Kerry Water Treatment Plant, Gearha, Beaufort, all subject to environmental assessment and compatibility with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.	P1 HH1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 M1 L1		CH1 C1 F1
KENMD-56	Protect both ground and surface water sources, to avoid water quality deterioration and reduce the level of treatment required in the production of drinking water, in accordance with Article 7(2) of the Water framework Directive'	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 M1 F1 L1				AQ1 CH1 C1
KENMD-57	Support Uisce Éireann in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans which seek to protect human health by identifying, assessing and managing risks to water quality and quantity; taking a holistic approach from source to tap.	P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 M1 F1 L1				
Connectivity Objectives						
KENMD-58	Prepare Local Transport & Traffic Management Plans for the settlements as appropriate.	P1 HH1			HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1	
KENMD-59	Facilitate the carrying out of the works stated in the 'Schedule of Municipal District Works Plan' for the Kenmare Municipal District and which are compatible with environmental protection objectives for the area.	P1 HH1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1		
KENMD-60	Recognise the importance of safeguarding and improving access and connectivity between Valentia Island with the wider Iveragh Peninsula.	P1 HH1 M1				B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1
KENMD-61	Protect all existing or historical rail lines and associated facilities from redevelopment for non-transport related purposes in order to protect their potential future use as greenways / cycle or walking routes.	P1 HH1 M1				B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
KENMD-62	Support the sustainable provision of farm-tourism enterprises associated with the South Kerry Greenway, such as the renovation of farm buildings for tourism purposes, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and development management standards as set out in the Kerry County Development Plan.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1	F1	
KENMD-63	Facilitate the maintenance and where appropriate the upgrade of port, harbour & pier infrastructure in the plan area – subject to environmental assessment.	P1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1		
KENMD-64	Facilitate and support the development of 5G infrastructure at appropriate locations (in particular in urban and suburban locations owned by the State).	P1 M1		B1 S1 W1 M1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1	C1
KENMD-65	Support the preparation of a feasibility study for a proposed ferry route linking the Corca Dhuibhne and Iveragh peninsulas. As part of this environmental considerations should be taken into account, including carbon emissions, infrastructural requirements and environmental designations.					P1 HH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 F1 L1 CH1
Regional Towns						
KENMD-66	Ensure that the regional towns are drivers of county and regional prosperity by harnessing their strategic locations and positions on the Ring of Kerry/Wild Atlantic Way; their strong urban structure, existing employment, tourism, retail, service and accommodation bases; and other competitive advantages.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 W1 S1 CH1	F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-67	Promote vibrant, culturally rich and revitalised town centres with enhanced social inclusion, sustainable neighbourhoods and a high level of environmental quality to ensure an excellent quality of life for all.	P1 HH1 S1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 W1	F1
District Towns						
KENMD-68	Promote Sneem & Waterville as the district towns in the Plan area and facilitate population growth as set out in the Core Strategy of the County Development Plan.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 F1	
KENMD-69	Facilitate the provision of an appropriate and sustainable range of social and physical infrastructure, facilities and services, including retail, commercial and enterprise development to serve the inhabitants of this town and its rural hinterlands as a priority.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 F1	
Villages						
KENMD-70	Ensure that all new development shall maintain the integrity of the surrounding rural landscape and rural character of the	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 F1	

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	settlement while ensuring that future development supports the existing role and function of the village as a small local focal point for its surrounding rural community.					
KENMD-71	Ensure that all new development is located within the settlement's development boundary in a sequential manner while promoting the development of a compact settlement structure through making effective use of backland and infill sites and preventing unnecessary ribbon development.	P1 HH1 AQ1 M1		B1 F1 S1 W1 L1	C1 CH1	
KENMD-72	Ensure that all new development has adequate provision made for off street parking.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 F1	
KENMD-73	Preserve the villages' architectural heritage and promote conservation-led regeneration and re-use of buildings, where possible.	P1 HH1 S1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			W1 AQ1 B1	F1
KENMD-74	Facilitate improvements to village centres, with an enhanced streetscape, appropriate shopfront design and provision for improved street lighting, public footpaths and street furniture.	P1 HH1 S1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			W1 AQ1 B1 F1	
Residential Objectives						
KENMD-75	Facilitate sustainable residential growth and prioritise development of the Plan area's settlements in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy and the Core Strategy set out in the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1			B1 CH1 L1 F1	
KENMD-76	Prohibit development on lands zoned R4 (strategic residential reserve) until 50% of the R1 (new/proposed residential zoned) lands have been developed to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority and subject to the provision of adequate infrastructure.	P1 HH1 S1 AQ1 C1 B1			W1 CH1 L1 M1 F1	
KENMD-77	Sustainable Drainage Systems shall be incorporated in all new developments and retro-fitting of SuDS should be encouraged in any remedial/redevelopment schemes/works. Mitigate the potential for flood risk by incorporating SuDS features such as water butts, rainwater harvesting, blue/green roofs and permeable paving into new development.	P1 HH1 M1 F1			S1 C1 B1 W1 L1	CH1 AQ1
KENMD-78	Require all new residential development schemes over 10 units to provide for a variety and choice (type and size) of housing units to meet different household needs and requirements.	P1 HH1			B1 S1 Q1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 F1	
Cahersiveen Town Centre Objectives						
KENMD-CH-01	Facilitate improvement works to Main Street to enhance the	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1			B1 S1 W1	

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Section 2						
	public realm.	CH1 L1			F1	
KENMD-CH-02	Encourage and facilitate appropriate retail development within the identified Retail Core on Main Street.	P1 HH1 C1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 F1 AQ1 CH1	
KENMD-CH-03	Facilitate and support the projects and developments proposed under the RRDF to encourage the sustainable renewal and regeneration of Cahersiveen.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1		B1 S1 W1 F1		
KENMD-CH-04	Work with relevant stakeholders to seek the sustainable development of the identified opportunity sites in the town.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			F1 B1	
Design Brief Objective						
KENMD-CH-5	Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on the site located off New Street / Barr na Sráide.	P1 HH1 M1				S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1
Sustainable Communities						
KENMD-CH-6	Facilitate the development of a Marine Education and Citizen Science Facility (WEAVE) at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD-CH-7	Facilitate the development of a swimming pool in Cahersiveen at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
KENMD-CH-8	Support & facilitate the sustainable development of community facilities within the town.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 CH1 L1 F1	AQ1 C1	
Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta Objective						
KENMD-CH-9	Facilitate and support the language plan for Cahersiveen, a designated Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta, to achieve its target of increasing the number of daily Irish Speakers.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1				B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1
Built Environment Objectives						
KENMD-CH-10	Ensure that future development in the town takes place on infill, brownfield and greenfield sites contiguous with the built-up area and consolidates the compact urban form of the town making it an attractive and sustainable settlement.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 F1	
KENMD-CH-11	Promote attractive approaches into the town.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			AQ1 C1 S1 W1 B1	F1
KENMD-CH-12	Re-locate car parking and develop a public realm improvement scheme at The Square on Main Street.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1		S1 W1 B1	AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-CH-13	Ensure that the design of premises or the refurbishment of existing premises in the town is sympathetic to existing development in the vicinity and is of a design composition that enhances the streetscape.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-CH-14	Encourage the preservation and refurbishment of existing	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1	

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Section 2						
	traditional shopfronts and name plates in appropriate materials.				AQ1 C1	
KENMD-CH-15	Protect important views to and from landmark buildings, historic buildings and associated prospects to ensure the character of these places is adequately protected.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-CH-16	Ensure that new roadways, new road widening schemes, vehicle parking areas and junction improvements works are carried out in a visually sensitive manner, where possible.	S1 W1 B1 AQ1 C1			AQ1 C1 F1 S1 W1 B1	
KENMD-CH-17	Ensure new developments front onto public spaces or walkways and that they provide an active frontage of attractive design and scale.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1 AQ1 C1	F1
Architectural Conservation Area						
KENMD-CH-18	Prepare an ACA Management Plan to protect the character of the designated Architectural Conservation Areas that are of special importance to the architectural, historical, cultural or social character of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-CH-19	Encourage local initiatives which promote the preservation of the special character of Architectural Conservation Areas.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-CH-20	Liaise with key stakeholders to identify measures to implement improvements relating to the special character of ACAs.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-CH-21	Preserve the town's architectural heritage and encourage development that is designed in a manner that is in keeping with the scale, character and pattern of the existing built fabric and urban form. New developments must be designed to a high architectural standard and must take cognisance of local design features and materials.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
Employment and Economic Activity Objectives						
KENMD-CH-22	Facilitate future employment provision within the town and stimulate activity to support the development of Cahersiveen as a thriving and economically sustainable town.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			F1 B1	
KENMD-CH-23	Facilitate the development of local enterprise units so that local and indigenous industries have the opportunity to develop.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			F1 B1	
KENMD-CH-24	Facilitate the appropriate and sustainable redevelopment of the Waterfront/Marina area as a potential economic generator.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1		B1 S1 W1 F1		
KENMD-CH-25	Facilitate the development of a farmer's market at an appropriate location.					
KENMD-CH-26	Promote the development of Cahersiveen as a Smart Town.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 F1 CH1	
Tourism Objectives						
KENMD-CH-27	Promote Cahersiveen as a year-round tourist destination.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 S1 W1	

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Section 2						
					AQ1 C1 CH1 B1 F1	
KENMD-CH-28	Promote Cahersiveen as a service centre for visitors and tourists to the Iveragh peninsula/Ring of Kerry.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 F1	
KENMD-CH-29	Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities throughout the town including improved signage where appropriate.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 AQ1 B1 F1	CH1	C1
KENMD-CH-30	Encourage the sustainable improvement of existing and new recreational facilities at appropriate locations which would focus on particular strengths of Cahersiveen, e.g., water activity, sailing, canoeing, sea angling/fishing etc, and as a base for walking/cycling and other similar activities.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 AQ1 B1 F1	CH1	C1
KENMD-CH-31	Facilitate the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway along the old Renard/Cahersiveen-Killorglin railway line as a recreational greenway.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1 AQ1		S1 W1 B1 F1 CH1		
KENMD-CH-32	Promote the development potential of the harbour/marina area in a sustainable manner.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1 AQ1		S1 W1 B1 F1		CH1
KENMD-CH-33	Facilitate the opening of a dedicated tourist office in the town, at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1			S1 W1 B1	CH1 F1 AQ1 C1 L1
KENMD-CH-34	Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway between Cahersiveen and Knightstown, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1 AQ1		S1 W1 B1 F1 CH1		
Connectivity Objectives						
KENMD-CH-35	Protect access points to facilitate orderly infill & backland development.	P1 HH1 L1			B1 F1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1	
KENMD-CH-36	Seek the provision/improvement of footpaths throughout the town and in particular on the Main Street.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1			F1 S1 W1 B1	CH1
KENMD-CH-37	Sustainably promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure. Improve pedestrian and cyclist linkages and movement between the marina/waterfront area & the town centre.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1 AQ1		S1 W1 B1 F1 CH1		
KENMD-CH-38	Promote the development of Cycleways and Greenways in and around Cahersiveen at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1 AQ1		S1 W1 B1 F1 CH1		
KENMD-CH-39	Support the sustainable development of dedicated tour bus parking in the town and provide additional car parking spaces to serve residents and visitors to the town, at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 B1 F1 CH1	AQ1	C1

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Section 2						
KENMARE Town Centre Objectives						
KENMD-KE-1	Sustainably plan for and facilitate the continued regeneration and renewal of the Town Centre's streets, public realm spaces, including squares, parks, nodes, walkways and greenways in order to revitalise it as a prosperous, vibrant, attractive location in which to live, work, learn and visit.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1		B1 S1 W1 F1		
KENMD-KE-2	Facilitate town centre works and implement public realm enhancement works at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1		B1 S1 W1 F1		
Retail Objectives						
KENMD-KE-3	Ensure that retail development takes place within the town centre or that a sequential approach is applied.	P1 HH1 M1			AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 B1 S1	
KENMD-KE-4	Facilitate the further development of the Market Trading Area.	P1 HH1 M1			AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 B1 S1	
Design Brief Objective						
KENMD-KE-5	Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on the site located at Reenagappal.	P1 HH1 M1			S1 W1 AQ1 C1 CH1 L1 F1 B1	
Community Facilities Objective						
KENMD-KE-6	Facilitate the sustainable development of community hub facilities at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		S1 W1 L1 B1	AQ1 C1 CH1 F1	
Built Environment Objectives						
KENMD-KE-7	Ensure that the design of properties or the refurbishment of existing properties in the town is sympathetic to existing development in the vicinity and is of a design composition that enhances the streetscape.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1 C1	AQ1 F1
KENMD-KE-8	Promote the Historic Town designation of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1 C1	AQ1 F1
KENMD-KE-9	Encourage the preservation and refurbishment of existing traditional shopfronts and name plates in appropriate materials.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			S1 W1 B1 C1	AQ1 F1
KENMD-KE-10	Protect important views to and from landmark buildings, historic	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1				S1 W1 B1 C1

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Section 2						
	buildings and associated prospects to ensure the character of these places is adequately protected.					AQ1 F1
KENMD-KE-11	Ensure the carrying out of the Kenmare Bridge Lighting project.	HH1 M1		B1	W1 CH1 L1	S1 F1 C1 AQ1 P1
Architectural Conservation Areas						
KENMD-KE-12	Prepare an Architectural Conservation Area Management Plan to protect the character of the designated Architectural Conservation Area that are of special importance to the architectural, historical, cultural or social character of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-KE-13	Liaise with key stakeholders to identify measures to implement improvements relating to the special character of the Architectural Conservation Area.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-KE-14	Preserve the town's architectural heritage and encourage development that is designed in a manner that is in keeping with the scale, character and pattern of the existing built fabric and urban form. New developments must be designed to a high architectural standard and must take cognisance of local design features and materials.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
Natural Heritage Objective						
KENMD-KE-15	Ensure that development proposals would not have a significant adverse impact on the SAC and Amenity Areas in and around the town.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1 B1 F1				
Tourism Objectives						
KENMD-KE-16	Promote Kenmare as a destination with unique history and architectural heritage set amidst a rugged marine and mountain landscape.	P1 HH1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 F1	
KENMD-KE-17	Facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality visitor accommodation within the town at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 B1 F1	AQ1 C1 CH1	
KENMD-KE-18	Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the town boundary and the surrounding hinterland including improved signage and access to the waterfront at appropriate locations and in an ecologically sensitive manner.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 B1 F1	AQ1 C1 CH1	
KENMD-KE-19	Support the provision of an architectural heritage trail.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1				F1 AQ1 C1 S1 W1 B1
KENMD-KE-20	Facilitate the provision of additional public toilets at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 B1	CH1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-KE-21	Support and facilitate the provision of camping/glamping &	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 W1 B1	CH1 AQ1	F1

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Section 2						
	caravan/mobile homes facilities at appropriate locations.				C1	
Recreation & Amenity Objectives						
KENMD-KE-22	Sustainably develop the Peninsula Lands as a public amenity and recreation space in line with the Peninsula Lands Masterplan subject to the environment assessment of actions proposed.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 B1 W1 F1 AQ1	C1	CH1
KENMD-KE-23	Establish a sustainable network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 B1 W1 F1 AQ1	C1	CH1
KENMD-KE-24	Facilitate the sustainable development of a public convenience at a suitable location in the vicinity of the pier– subject to feasibility and environmental assessment.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 B1 W1 F1	AQ1 CH1	C1
Water Infrastructure Objectives						
KENMD-KE-19	Support the timely provision of adequate water supply and wastewater treatment facilities to ensure that the town can achieve its potential and realise its aims and objectives over the lifetime of this plan.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 B1 W1			F1 S1	AQ1 CH1 C1
KENMD-KE-20	Facilitate Uisce Éireann Investment in capital projects, subject to environmental assessment.	P1 HH1 M1			F1 S1 B1 W1 L1	AQ1 CH1 C1
Flood Risk Management Objectives						
KENMD-KE-27	Ensure that no additional surface waters will be allowed to discharge to foul sewers or combined sewers and surface water from new developments will be designed in accordance with the principles of attenuation and controlled discharges (SUDS).	P1 HH1 M1 L1 S1 B1 W1 F1				AQ1 C1
KENMD-KE-28	Support the development the Kenmare flood relief scheme developed, subject to project level environmental assessment.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 S1 B1 W1 F1		CH1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-KE-29	Protect the town's existing floodplains and wetlands from inappropriate development in recognition of their function as attenuators and conveyors of flood water.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 S1 B1 W1 F1				AQ1 C1 CH1
KENMD-KE-30	Ensure that all development complies with the Objectives	P1 HH1 M1 L1 S1 B1 W1 F1				AQ1 C1 CH1

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Section 2						
	contained in Section 2.9.2					
Transport and Movement Objectives						
KENMD-KE-31	Facilitate the sustainable development of sites indicated on the zoning map for additional parking facilities.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 B1 W1 F1 AQ1	CH1 C1	
KENMD-KE-32	Promote a more pedestrian and cycling friendly environment, to improve movement and access throughout the town, through the provision and improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and traffic calming measures, subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 AQ1 C1		S1 B1 W1 F1	CH1	
KENMD-KE-33	Support the sustainable completion of the inner relief road to facilitate improved movement within and around the town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		S1 B1 W1 F1 AQ1	CH1 C1	
KILLORGLIN -Design Brief Objective						
KENMD-KG-1	Encourage and facilitate appropriate development on site located off Sunhill Road.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 AQ1 F1 C1 S1 B1 W1 CH1	
KILLORGLIN -Town Centre Objectives						
KENMD-KG-2	Facilitate the preparation of a sustainable Town Centre Renewal Plan with relevant stakeholders and community groups.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1				AQ1 F1 C1 S1 B1 W1
KENMD-KG-3	Support and facilitate the Killorglin Town Centre Smart Regeneration Project as set out under the RRDF application which seeks to address the physical enhancement and improvement of the town centre through sustainable urban design measures and improved traffic management in the town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1		CH1 S1 B1 W1		AQ1 F1 C1
KENMD-KG-4	Sustainably plan for and facilitate the continued regeneration and renewal of Killorglin's Town Centre's streets, public realm spaces, including squares, parks, nodes, walkways and greenways in order to revitalise it as a prosperous, vibrant, attractive location in which to live, work, learn and visit.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1		S1 B1 W1		AQ1 F1 C1
Built Environment Objectives						
KENMD-KG-5	Ensure that the design of premises or the refurbishment of existing premises in the town is sympathetic to existing development in the vicinity and is of a design composition that enhances the streetscape.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			S1 W1 F1 B1	AQ1 C1
KENMD-KG-6	Encourage the preservation and refurbishment of existing traditional shopfronts and name plates in appropriate materials.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			S1 W1 B1	AQ1 C1 F1
KENMD-KG-7	Protect important views to and from landmark buildings, historic buildings and associated prospects to ensure the character of these places is adequately protected.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1				S1 W1 B1 AQ1 C1 F1

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Section 2						
Architectural Conservation Area Objectives						
KENMD-KG-8	Prepare an Architectural Conservation Area Management Plan to protect the character of the designated Architectural Conservation Area that are of special importance to the architectural, historical, cultural or social character of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-KG-9	Liaise with key stakeholders to identify measures to implement improvements relating to the special character of the Architectural Conservation Area.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-KG-10	Preserve the town's architectural heritage and encourage development that is designed in a manner that is in keeping with the scale, character and pattern of the existing built fabric and urban form. New developments must be designed to a high architectural standard and must take cognisance of local design features and materials.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
Employment and Economic Activity Objectives						
KENMD-KG-11	Actively promote Killorglin as an area for the location of sustainable industry and enterprise.	P1 HH1 M1			CH1 L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
KENMD-KG-12	Facilitate the development of a farmer's market at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1			CH1 L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	F1
Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Objectives						
KENMD-KG-13	Promote Killorglin as a year-round tourist destination.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1	C1
KENMD-KG-14	Promote Killorglin as a service centre for visitors & tourists to the Iveragh peninsula/Ring of Kerry.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1	C1
KENMD-KG-15	Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities throughout the town including improved signage where appropriate.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1		C1
KENMD-KG-16	Encourage the sustainable improvement of existing recreational facilities and the development of new recreational facilities at appropriate locations which would focus on particular strengths of Killorglin & its surrounding environment, e.g. water activity, sailing, canoeing, sea angling/fishing etc & as a base for walking/cycling and other similar activities.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1		C1
KENMD-KG-17	Facilitate and support the sustainable development of the South Kerry Greenway along the old Renard/Cahersiveen-Farranfore	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 F1 CH1		AQ1 C1

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Section 2						
	railway line as a recreational greenway.					
KENMD-KG-18	Facilitate the development of a hotel in the town at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 F1 CH1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-KG-19	Support the sustainable development of a blueway on the River Laune, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 F1 CH1 L1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-KG-20	Promote Killorglin as the gateway to the Macgillycuddy Reeks.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 F1 CH1 L1	AQ1 C1
KENMD-KG-21	Support and facilitate further investment in sustainable future fisheries development where appropriate in the Killorglin area.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 L1		CH1 F1 C1
Social Infrastructure and Amenity Objectives						
KENMD-KG-22	Seek the provision of recreational, social and cultural facilities required to meet the needs of the town and safeguard existing recreational, social and cultural facilities in the town for public benefit.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	F1	CH1
KENMD-KG-23	Establish a sustainable network of interlinked green areas/parks with interlinking cycle/walkways in the town at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	F1	CH1
KENMD-KG-24	Facilitate the sustainable development of the banks of the River Laune to create a number of linear parks using where appropriate soft landscaping, natural materials, sensitive lighting and furniture and information points while safeguarding biodiversity interests, subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	F1	CH1
KENMD-KG-25	Ensure the River Laune, Lough Farrantoreen and associated woodland walkways are sensitively treated as valuable amenities to the town and provide an integrated approach between the natural and the built environment.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1 B1 S1 W1				F1 CH1
Flood Risk Management Objective						
KENMD-KG-26	Ensure that large scale or flood sensitive developments will not normally be permitted within the flood plain of the Laune River and Lough Farrantoreen. Any applications for developments in proximity to the river/lough shall be accompanied by a flood impact assessment indicating any flood mitigation measures proposed.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 B1 S1 W1			AQ1 C1 F1	CH1
Transport and Movement Objectives						
KENMD-KG-27	Facilitate the sustainable development of the of the Killorglin by-pass and inner-relief (link) road, subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
KENMD-KG-28	Undertake a traffic management study for Killorglin to ascertain the optimum traffic management solutions including the potential for a relief road and by-pass in the context of the future development of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1				B1 S1 W1 CH1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-KG-29	Reserve lands for the future (long term) construction of an inner-relief (link) road, as indicated on the zoning map and to prohibit any development along the proposed route that would be detrimental to its construction.	P1 HH1 M1 L1				B1 S1 W1 CH1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-KG-30	Protect access points to facilitate orderly in-fill / backland development.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 L1	CH1 F1 C1
KENMD-KG-31	Promote a more pedestrian/cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1
KENMD-KG-32	Promote the sustainable development of Greenways in and around Killorglin where appropriate.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1
KENMD-KG-33	Support the sustainable development of tour bus parking in the town, at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1
KENMD-KG-34	Extend the Annadale Road car park.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1
KENMD-KG-35	Facilitate the sustainable development of a cycleway/walkway on the N72 to the RDI Hub.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1
KENMD-KG-36	Facilitate the sustainable provision of footpaths up Sunhill to Knocklyne Valley.	P1 HH1 AQ1 C1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1		CH1 F1
SNEEM Overall Development Objectives						
KENMD-SM-1	Ensure that new development reinforces the primacy of the town centre and contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Sneem through the re-use and regeneration of key town centre sites and vacant properties.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		F1 CH1 B1 S1 W1	C1 AQ1	
KENMD-SM-2	Support the development of a community centre at an appropriate location in Sneem.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1		F1 B1 S1 W1	C1 AQ1	
KENMD-SM-3	Seek to underground overhead wires where appropriate to improve the visual amenity of the streetscape.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		F1 B1 S1 W1	C1 AQ1 CH1	
Residential Objective						
KENMD-SM-4	Work with the relevant authorities and interest groups to resolve the issue of unfinished residential developments within Sneem.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	AQ1 C1 F1	CH1
Tourism Objectives						
KENMD-SM-5	Promote Sneem as a destination with unique history and architectural heritage.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			F1 B1 S1 W1	C1 AQ1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
KENMD-SM-6	Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the town boundary and the surrounding hinterland including improved signage and access to recreation/amenity areas.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	F1 CH1	C1 AQ1
KENMD-SM-7	Support the provision of a Storytelling House, at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	F1 CH1	C1 AQ1
Transport and Movement Objectives						
KENMD-SM-8	Carry out a Traffic Management Plan for the town to ascertain the optimum traffic management solutions to address the needs of residents, visitors and tour operators in Sneem.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 F1 CH1	
KENMD-SM-9	Promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, (including a footpath up to the GAA pitch) subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 AQ1		B1 S1 W1	F1	CH1
KENMD-SM-10	Support the development of dedicated tour bus parking in the town, at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1	AQ1 F1	CH1
WATERVILLE General Objective						
KENMD-WE-1	Promote the strengthening of Waterville as an employment and service centre commensurate with its function as a district town and as an attractive residential location, service centre and tourist town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			S1 W1 AQ1 B1 CH1	F1 C1
Heritage Objectives						
KENMD-WE-2	Improve the urban definition of the boundaries of the settlement and to promote the development of attractive approach routes into the town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			S1 W1 AQ1 B1 F1 CH1	C1
KENMD-WE-3	Retain and improve, as necessary, the distinctive historical, architectural and physical character of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			S1 W1 AQ1 B1 F1	C1
Town Centre Objectives						
KENMD-WE-4	Work with all stakeholders and community groups in the preparation of Town Centre Renewal Plan to address the issues pertaining to the development of the town centre. This plan will address the physical enhancement and improvement of the town centre through urban design measures and improved traffic management in the town.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			F1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 C1	
KENMD-WE-5	Promote streetscape and civic area improvements throughout the town to attain an attractive urban environment, while	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1			AQ1 C1 F1 B1 S1 W1	

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	protecting features of architectural & cultural importance.					
KENMD-WE-6	Facilitate and promote sustainable development which will provide an all-year service to the public within the town centre.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			F1 B1 S1 W1 CH1	AQ1 C1
KENMD-WE-7	Facilitate the sustainable provision of sporting, cultural & amenity facilities in the town as a means of boosting the tourism potential of the town.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1		F1 B1 S1 W1		AQ1 C1
KENMD-WE-8	Facilitate and promote a distinctive, high quality public realm along the waterfront area by creating a pleasant, usable space for local residents & visitors alike.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1	CH1 F1	AQ1 C1
KENMD-WE-9	Promote the sustainable development of Waterville as a golfing destination.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 CH1 F1 B1 S1 W1	AQ1 C1
KENMD-WE-10	Promote the sustainable development of a marine tourism centre in Waterville.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1		CH1 AQ1 C1
Transport and Movement Objectives						
KENMD-WE-11	Provide for the sustainable development and improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in the town as required.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 AQ1		B1 S1 W1	F1	CH1
KENMD-WE-12	Provide for the sustainable development of car parks with the capacity to accommodate dedicated tour bus parking, at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1	AQ1 F1	CH1
KENMD-WE-13	Facilitate the alleviation of traffic congestion and the restructuring of parking spaces in the town centre. Provide for easy and safe pedestrian movement throughout the town centre.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1	AQ1 F1	CH1
KENMD-WE-14	Facilitate and support the extension of the existing seafront walkway southwards along the N70 to existing facilities and services to provide an amenity walkway (subject to environmental assessment).	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1	AQ1 F1 CH1	
KENMD-WE-15	Support the N70 Waterville to Ballybrack Road Improvement Scheme, subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1	AQ1 F1 CH1	
BAILE AN SCEILG General Objectives						
KENMD-BG-1	Preserve and promote the use of Irish as the community language.	P1 HH1 CH1			M1	B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-BG-2	Promote sustainable mix used development that will enhance the function of the village.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1	F1	CH1 C1
KENMD-BG-3	Support the Uíbh Ráthach Task Force and any reports/plans/actions that they promote, subject to environmental assessment.	P1 HH1			M1	B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 CH1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-BG-4	Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1		CH1 C1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	sustainable development of the area.					
KENMD-BG-5	Support the provision of camping facilities in the village, at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-BG-6	Seek the improvement of pedestrian connectivity between the village & beach, subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1 AQ1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-BG-7	Support upgrade of the existing Monk's Trail Walk, as required and subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-BG-8	Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway in Ballinskelligs' Bay, between Ballinskelligs' Beach and Ballinskelligs' Pier, subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1
BEAUFORT Overall Development Objectives						
KENMD-BT-1	Promote attractive approaches into the village (including the protection of stone walls) and ensure that any new developments are of a high architectural standard and contribute to the public realm.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			F1 B1 S1 W1	CH1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-BT-2	Ensure that development shall be compatible with the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites and shall not have significant detrimental impact on the quality of the natural environment.	P1 HH1 M1 L1			B1 S1 W1 F1 AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-BT-3	Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area, subject to environmental assessments. The Council will work with Uisce Éireann in this regard.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 F1 B1 S1 W1		CH1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-BT-4	Facilitate and support the provision of pedestrian footpaths within the village.	P1 HH1 M1 C1			B1 S1 W1 F1 AQ1 L1 CH1	
CHAPELTOWN GENERAL OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-CP-1	Promote sustainable mixed-use development (on lands zoned M2) to serve the local community.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-CP-2	Encourage the appropriate reuse and sensitive restoration of unused/derelict properties	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1		CH1 C1
KENMD-CP-3	Provide for additional car parking within the village at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1		CH1 C1
KENMD-CP-4	Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-CP-5	Reserve lands for the development of a village green as indicated on the zoning map and develop a riverside park.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
DÚN GÉAGÁIN General Objectives						
KENMD-DG-1	Ensure that future development supports the existing role and function of the village as a small local focal point for its surrounding rural community and should have regard to the scale of the existing settlement and the setting of the village in an attractive rural landscape.	P1 HH1 M1 B1 S1 W1 L1			F1 AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-DG-2	Ensure that development does not detract from the amenities that make the Skellig Ring drive a popular tourist attraction.	P1 HH1 M1 B1 S1 W1 L1			F1 AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-DG-3	Promote the use of the Irish language.	P1 HH1 CH1			M1	B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1
KENMD-DG-4	Facilitate the sustainable development of ecotourism and other niche markets along with the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities as a possible source of employment.	P1 HH1 CH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1	AQ1	CH1 C1
KENMD-DG-5	Support the Uíbh Ráthach Task Force and any reports/plans/actions that they promote, subject to environmental assessment.	P1 HH1 CH1 M1			B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1 C1	
KENMD-DG-6	Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.	P1 HH1 CH1		B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1		CH1 C1
Glenbeigh Overall Development Objectives						
KENMD-GH-1	Promote the sustainable development of Glenbeigh as an attractive location for residential and community life, tourism and business.	P1 HH1 M1 C1			B1 S1 W1 L1 F1 AQ1 CH1	
KENMD-GH-2	Preserve the village's architectural heritage and encourage development to be designed in a manner that is in keeping with the scale and character of the existing village. New developments should respect local design features.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	C1
GLENBEIGH RESIDENTIAL						
KENMD-GH-4	Promote the development of high quality, attractive, residential developments for permanent residences in the village, at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1 L1		B1 S1 W1		C1 F1 AQ1
KENMD-GH-5	Ensure that the development of lands as indicated on the zoning map shall make provision for access to adjacent lands, at appropriate locations, & endeavour to maintain a vista from the Main Street to the North.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-GH-6	Ensure future development integrates in a coherent and	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1		B1 S1 W1		CH1

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Section 2						
	sustainable manner, producing consistency and visual continuity/harmony and avoiding haphazard piecemeal development on a field-by-field basis. Existing and potential access routes should be preserved where feasible to ensure ease of movement particularly for pedestrians & cyclists.			AQ1 F1		
KENMD-GH-7	Prohibit holiday homes on lands zoned for R4 Strategic Residential Reserve. Residential development on lands zoned R4, shall be restricted to developments proposed for permanent places of residences only.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 AQ1 B1 S1 W1 F1	C1
GLENBEIGH TOURISM OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-GH-8	Promote Glenbeigh as a destination with high quality natural setting of coastal and mountainous landscape.	P1 HH1 M1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1	C1
KENMD-GH-9	Facilitate the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities within the village boundary and the surrounding hinterland at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		C1
GLENBEIGH TRANSPORT AND MOVEMENT OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-GH-10	Promote a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		
KENMD-GH-11	Sustainably improve pedestrian/cycleway links from Glenbeigh to Rossbeigh.	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		
KENMD-GH-12	Reserve new access points to facilitate orderly in-depth development.	P1 HH1 M1 C1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1	
KILGARVAN OVERALL OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-KV-1	Ensure that new development reinforces the primacy of the village centre and contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Kilgarvan through the re-use and regeneration of key village centre sites and vacant properties.	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		
KENMD-KV-2	Ensure that the high-quality natural setting of the village is maintained and protected from inappropriate development and that the contours of the landscape are respected.	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		
KENMD-KV-3	Seek the sustainable improvement and provision of footpaths where necessary to improve pedestrian safety, connectivity and permeability in around the village settlement.	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		
KENMD-KV-4	Facilitate and support the provision of wastewater treatment	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1		

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
	infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.			AQ1 F1 CH1 L1		
KENMD-KV-5	Ensure future development integrates in a coherent and sustainable manner, producing consistency and visual continuity/harmony and avoiding haphazard piecemeal development on a field-by-field basis. Existing and potential access routes should be preserved where feasible to ensure ease of movement particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.	P1 HH1 M1 C1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1
KENMD-KV-6	Protect views and prospects in a southerly direction along the R569 approach road into the village from Kenmare and from County Cork from inappropriate development, as indicated on the zoning map.	P1 HH1 M1				C1 CH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1
Knightstown General Objectives						
KENMD-KS-1	Ensure that the high-quality natural setting of the village is maintained and protected from inappropriate development.	P1 HH1 M1 L1				C1 CH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1
KENMD-KS-2	Ensure that future development should support the existing role and function of the village as a rural service centre and small tourist village.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 C1			CH1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	
KENMD-KS-3	Preserve the village's architectural heritage and encourage development designed in a manner that is in keeping with the scale and character of the existing village. New developments should respect local design features.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	C1
KENMD-KS-4	Encourage the sustainable expansion in the range and number of commercial services within the village to provide local employment and improve the quality of life of the local community.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-KS-5	Promote the sustainable enhancement of the promenade/waterfront area, including the provision of further service facilities subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-KS-6	Encourage the sustainable development of streetscapes in new development, particularly on frontages adjoining public roads.	P1 HH1 M1 L1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-KS-7	Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to ensure the sustainable development of the area.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-KS-8	Support and facilitate the sustainable development of additional car parking at an appropriate location in the village.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-KS-9	Ensure that the visual openness of the corridor and vista of the First Message Building is maintained.	CH1 L1 P1 M1			HH1	B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 C1
Tourism Objectives						

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Section 2						
KENMD-KS-10	Promote the sustainable development of Knightstown as a year-round tourist destination, based on a high quality and diverse range of tourism products, whilst protecting the environmental attributes & resources in the area.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	CH1 C1
KENMD-KS-11	Facilitate the sustainable development of high-quality visitor accommodation within the town at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-12	Support the sustainable provision of a Blueway between Knightstown and Cahersiveen subject to inclusion in National Strategy and subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-13	Facilitate the sustainable restoration of the key cable related sites at the Old Slate Yard and 'First Message' building including the visual corridor from the harbour, subject to environmental assessments.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 CH1	B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	C1
KENMD-14	Facilitate the development of an art, culture and heritage centre, at an appropriate location.	CH1 P1 M1 HH1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	F1	C1
PORTMAGEE OVERALL OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-1	Ensure that future development supports the existing role and function of the village as a rural service centre, fishing port and small tourist village having regard to the scale of the existing settlement and the setting of the village in an attractive rural landscape.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	CH1 C1
KENMD-2	Facilitate the sustainable development of a park and playground within the village at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1		AQ1 F1 CH1 C1
KENMD-3	Seek the sustainable provision/improvement of continuous footpaths and walkways within the village.	P1 HH1 M1 AQ1 C1		L1 B1 S1 W1 F1		CH1
KENMD-4	Ensure that any future tourism developments are sensitive to the existing character of the village and should be appropriate in scale. Developments which are open on a year-round basis will be encouraged.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	CH1 C1
KENMD-5	Promote the appropriate development of a niche tourism market, based on sustainable marine activity, sustainable marine and adventure/experience holidays.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	CH1 C1
KENMD-6	Promote film tourism in the area in a sustainable manner.	P1 HH1 M1			L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 CH1	C1
KENMD-7	Facilitate the Skellig Experience Centre in any sustainable improvement/re-development project.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1			L1 B1 S1 W1	AQ1 F1 C1
KENMD-8	Facilitate the sustainable development of new car parking facilities in the village at an appropriate location.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		C1 CH1

SECTION 2: Objectives		Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs-likely to be mitigated	Neutral Impacts with EPOs	No Likely Interaction with EPOs
Section 2						
SMALL VILLAGES TOURISM OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-SV-1	Facilitate the sustainable development of camping/ glamping sites at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
KENMD-SV-2	Promote the sustainable development of ecotourism and other niche markets. Encourage the sustainable extension and diversification of tourist facilities at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
SMALL VILLAGES INFRASTRUCTURE OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-SV-3	Facilitate and support the upgrade of existing wastewater treatment infrastructure.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	L1	CH1 C1
KENMD-SV-4	Facilitate the sustainable upgrading/development of piers for leisure, rowing and fishing/marine activities.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 L1		CH1 C1
KENMD-SV-5	Encourage the sustainable provision of additional parking at appropriate locations.	P1 HH1 M1		B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1
SMALL VILLAGES OVERALL OBJECTIVES						
KENMD-SV-6	Preserve the village's architectural heritage and promote conservation-led regeneration and re-use of buildings, where possible.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1 C1	
KENMD-SV-7	Facilitate improvements to the village centres, with an enhanced streetscape, appropriate shopfront design and provision for improved street lighting, public footpaths and street furniture.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 CH1			B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	C1
KENMD-SV-8	Protect and where appropriate enhance the provision of biodiversity features in the villages. As part of this regard should be had to Inland Fisheries Ireland's guidelines for urban watercourses.	P1 HH1 M1 L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1			CH1	C1
KENMD-SV-9	Preserve and enhance the use of the Irish language in Gaeltacht areas and support the development of educational facilities therein.	P1 HH1 M1 CH1			L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1	C1
KENMD-SV-10	Consider proposals for sustainable small scale cluster type residential development within those settlements in Table 5.1 of the CDP, subject to the provision of adequate public wastewater infrastructure, traffic and other normal planning criteria.	P1 HH1 M1		L1 B1 S1 W1 AQ1 F1		CH1 C1

13 APPENDIX 3 CLIMATE ACTION AUDIT

Climate Action Audit				
Policies/Objectives that Address Climate Action	Key Element of the Plan			
	Spatial Planning/Zoning	Transport	Built Environment (Residential and Commercial)	Community/Social (Just Transition)
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy to support the Core Strategy of the KCDP 2022-2028 with population growth targeted to three settlements in line with Regional and National Planning Policy, • Policy to support <i>town centre first</i> policy approach i.e. consolidated growth integrated with sustainable transport planning, • Supports re-use of existing building stock – urban regeneration and re-use/re- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the roll out of NTA National Sustainable Mobility Policy where land use policies and objectives support the consolidation of urban-generated development within existing urban areas with the integration of land use and transport planning to be integrated with spatial planning, • Supports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the active reuse of existing building stock • Promotes the circular economy in re-use of existing building stock, • Promotes urban regeneration with particular focus on opportunity sites within key settlements • Consolidated growth allows for expanding/implementing district heating schemes and/or other uses of waste heat from commercial/industry, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports development patterns which seek to consolidate development preventing urban sprawl, reducing the demand for long-distance travel and maximising the use of existing transport infrastructure and services, • Supports health and well-being by improving air quality in urban areas and

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	<p>development of opportunity sites, within existing settlement boundaries,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning based on a <i>town centre first</i> approach with residential zoning proposed in proximity to town centre- within active travel distance of main public/social/educational services and employment, • Environmental protection integrated into the plan making process namely compliance with the Habitats, SEA and Flood Directives and climate proofing of the plan making process. 	<p>preparation of Local Transport Plans – within and between settlements,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports <i>Connecting Ireland: Rural Mobility Plan</i> • Supports sustainable transport initiatives along the “avoid-shift-improve” paradigm, • Modal shift and Active Travel policy with strong emphasis on connectivity and permeability for walking and cycling (cycleconnects) included in the plan, • supports the reallocation of road space in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated growth supports other potential synergies around RE micro-generation/community retro-fitting schemes/setting up SEAI Community groups, • Promotes the development of appropriately scaled renewable energy installations (rooftop solar, geothermal energy and other types of installations appropriate to urban environments). 	<p>supporting green/blue infrastructure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports municipal services include waste water management, prevents deterioration of water resources and allows for sustainable management of raw water supply for better health outcomes, • Supports “avoid-shift-improve” model shift improving health and well-being through increasing active travel options, • supports the reallocation of road space in appropriate locations in

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		<p>appropriate locations in accordance with the road user hierarchy, in order to prioritise walking, cycling and public transport use and prioritise the place-making functions of the urban street network,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues to support the roll out of greenways/blueways in the plan area with objectives to increase active travel options, • Supports public transport initiatives, • Supports development of key active travel/transport policy initiatives to support <i>town centre first</i> 		<p>accordance with the road user hierarchy, in order to prioritise walking, cycling and public transport use and prioritise the place-making functions of the urban street network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports enabling universal access and facilitating and promoting universal design as it relates to transport and the external built environment, • Supports roll out of district heating schemes and SEAI Energy communities, • Supports roll out of retro-fitting and re-use of existing building stock, • Emphasis on the opportunities for

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	Spatial Planning/Zoning	Transport	Built Environment (Residential and Commercial)	Community/Social (Just Transition)
		<i>approach i.e. consolidated growth integrated with sustainable transport initiatives.</i>		urban and village regeneration to create attractive, liveable, well-designed, high quality urban places that provide for a high quality of life and well-being, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection integrated into the plan making process namely compliance with the Habitats, SEA and Flood Directives and climate proofing of the plan making process.
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of a strategic flood risk assessment into the plan making process specifically from the FRA of the zoning maps for key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate proofing transport initiatives so that future settlement patterns are integrated with sustainable transport options for future growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting built environment to transition and adapt to decarbonisation particularly in space heating, • future developments located in lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes green and blue infrastructure also for resilience to the effects of climate change, • future developments

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	Spatial Planning/Zoning	Transport	Built Environment (Residential and Commercial)	Community/Social (Just Transition)
	settlements, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports specific flood alleviation and coastal protection plans and future projects, • future developments located in lands justified under FRA (fluvial, coastal and pluvial) • Environmental protection integrated into the plan making process namely compliance with the Habitats, SEA and Flood Directives and climate proofing of the plan making process. 	into the medium and long-term in line with National Planning Framework and Regional Planning Strategies, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports nature-based solution that can adapt services and infrastructure to climate change, • Supports Biodiversity Action Plan which seeks to make space for nature and increasing resilience of natural and built environment to climate change. 	justified under FRA (fluvial, coastal and pluvial), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports nature-based solution that can adapt services and infrastructure to climate change. 	located in lands justified under FRA (fluvial, coastal and pluvial) preventing loss of life/damage to property, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports nature-based solution that can adapt services and infrastructure to climate change, • Supports Biodiversity Action Plan which seeks to make space for nature and increasing resilience of natural and built environment to climate change.

