

## **SECTION 4**

### **SEA Statement**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Terms of Reference**

Kerry County Council undertook the process of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in parallel with the preparation of the Killorglin Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) 2010-2016.

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

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

The draft Plan and the Environmental Report were put on public display and all submissions and proposed amendments to the draft Plan were reviewed by the Planning Authority. Amendments were made to the Environmental Report by way of an addendum document to reflect the findings of that exercise. This approach helped to ensure that potential adverse effects of the Plan on the environment were identified and avoided or mitigated against..

This document (the SEA Statement) of the Killorglin FALAP 2010-2016 document forms the final stage of the requirements for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan and is prepared in conjunction with the final adopted plan. This SEA Statement is a requirement of S.I. No. 436 of 2004. These Regulations set out the information to be included in a SEA Statement. These requirements are discussed in the following section.

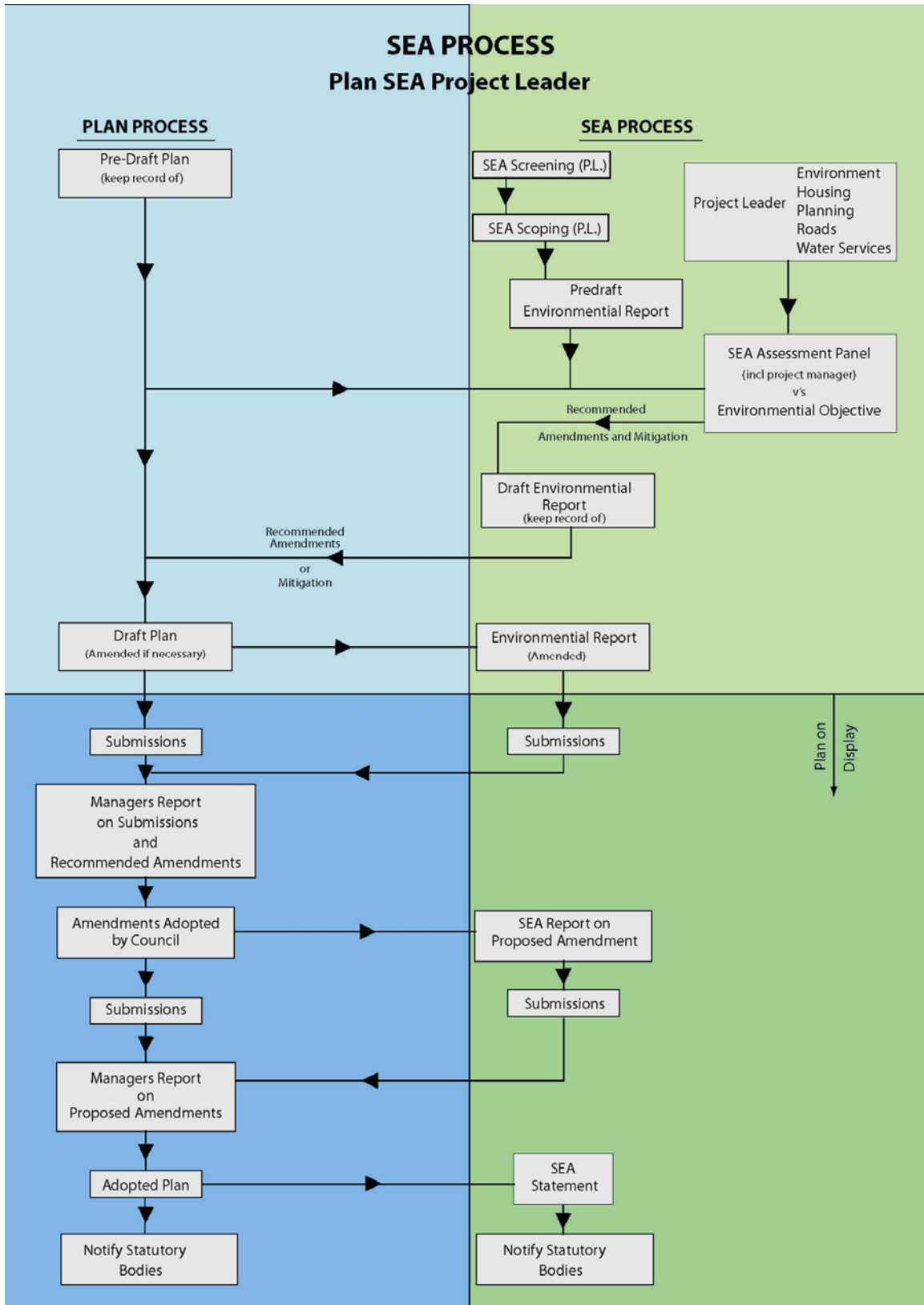
### **1.2 Content of the SEA Statement**

The SEA Statement is required to include information summarising: -

1. How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan
2. How the environmental report, any submission or observation to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 12(1) or (7) of the Act, and any consultations under article 13 F have been taken into account during the preparation of the plan
3. The reasons for choosing the plan, as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and
4. The measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with Article 13J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan

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

**FIGURE 1.1 SEA AND PLAN INTERACTION**



## 2 INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INTO THE PLAN

### 2.1 Introduction

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

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

#### 2.1.1 Scoping

The scoping report for *the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Functional area Local area plan* outlines the procedures undertaken in the preparation of the Scoping Report and was prepared in parallel with the Draft Functional Area Local Area Plan, which was carried out between August and October 2009. The integration of the SEA and the plan was achieved through close liaison between personnel delivering the SEA and the Function Area Local Area Plan itself. This included the key stages of scoping, the review of the existing situation in the area and the assessment of the Local Area Plan objectives. The scoping process also considered the Plan alternatives, environmental objectives, targets, indicators and monitoring arrangements. The overall outcome of the scoping process was to focus attention and resources on the most important environmental issues as a result of implementing the Plan. The internal procedures for integrating the plan process with the SEA process are outlined in fig 1.1.

#### 2.1.2 Evaluation of pre-release draft Plan Objectives and policies

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

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

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

### 2.1.3 Evaluation of draft Plan Objectives and policies

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

### 2.1.4 Evaluation of proposed amendment to draft Plan

The assessment of the proposed amendments to the Draft FALAP after public consultation and receipt of submissions was carried out by assessing each of the proposed amendments against environmental protection objectives created as part of the SEA. An initial screening process was conducted to determine the level or degree of impact that the proposed amendments to the Plan may or may not have on the SEA environmental objectives. A further assessment phase considered the proposed amendments to the Plan that may significantly conflict with the environmental protection objectives. Mitigation measures were recommended where significant conflict may arise. The mitigation measures proposed in the report mainly required the rewording, amending or additional text to a Plan objective. A number of amendments to zoning in the draft plan were made. These were all subjected to a further environmental assessment. The findings of the assessment are given in the report prepared by Kerry County Council ‘*SEA Addendum document Draft Killorglin Functional Area Local Area Plan 2010-2016*’. Amendment No 7 sought to zone a substantial amount of lands on the outskirts of the town for a wide range of uses, some of which were considered may be detrimental to residential amenities in the area and / or the health of the town centre. The SEA addendum determined that a number of the uses outlined to be normally permitted in the Draft Plan should be amended to open to consideration, so as to afford greater protection for residential amenities in the vicinity of Mixed Use zonings and to the health of the Killorglin Town Centre.

A total of 53 no. amendments / modifications were made to the draft Plan following all consultation periods. A large number of the amendments / modifications to existing Plan objectives arose from submissions made by the Statutory Consultees (The Environmental Protection Agency, and The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and members of the public.

### 3 INCORPORATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section of the SEA statement details how submissions received during the SEA process and draft Plan process were considered during preparation of the Plan.

##### 3.1.1 SEA Scoping Consultation

In this SEA the prescribed environmental authorities consulted with have been:

**TABLE 3.1 SEA SCOPING CONSULTATION DETAILS**

RESPONDENT	ISSUES
<p><b>OPW</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies relating to land use should consider the potential impacts on flood risk management</li> <li>• The guidance outlined in the DoEHLG publication ‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management’ should be followed</li> <li>• The OPW will make available maps that will inform the definition of the Flood Zones for coastal flooding by 2011. Flood hazard and risk maps for river catchments will be available by 2014.</li> <li>• Environmental objectives should be included in the plan to minimise the level of flood risk</li> </ul>
<p><b>S.W.R.F.B.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rivers Laune, Caragh, Behy and their tributaries are important freshwater fisheries and should be protected from physical interference, over abstraction and water quality deterioration.</li> <li>• All aquatic water bodies in the plan require specific protection from interference, to include for riparian zone protection.</li> <li>• Impact of hydro electricity schemes should be carefully considered, particularly within the context of the publication ‘Guidelines on the Planning, Design, Construction and Operation of Small-scale Hydro Electric Schemes on Fisheries’.</li> <li>• Impact of any likely increased demand on water resources should be considered.</li> <li>• Impact of any likely increased loading on wastewater treatment systems should be considered.</li> <li>• Impact on surface waters should be considered. SUDS should be promoted.</li> <li>• Zoning / Development within floodplains should be avoided.</li> <li>• Infilling of floodplains should be avoided</li> <li>• Riparian protection areas should be introduced along watercourses located within settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• The introduction and spread of invasive introduced species such as Japanese knotweed should be avoided and existing stands should be eradicated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DCENR</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No comment at this stage</li> </ul>

<b>NRA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regard should be had to national road proposals</li> <li>• Regard should be had to the likely impacts of traffic</li> <li>• Regard should be had to the likely impacts of national roads on humans i.e. safety, noise, vibration, air, accessibility</li> <li>• Transport assessments should be carried out, where appropriate</li> <li>• Visual impacts from and to existing and proposed national roads should be assessed</li> </ul>
<b>EPA</b>	<p>The EPA submitted a number of comments on the scoping report, in addition to the latest SEA process guidance and the latest version of the SEA pack. In brief, the comments received relate to the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Presentation and evaluation of alternatives</li> <li>• Radon</li> <li>• Habitats Directive Assessment</li> <li>• Water Quality</li> <li>• Drinking Water Quality</li> <li>• Public Transport</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• Flooding</li> </ul>

### 3.1.2 First Public Consultation

The draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report was put on public display on the 10<sup>th</sup> February 2010 for a period of 6 weeks. This constituted a first public display period. A total of 41 no. general submissions were received during the consultation period.

Submissions were received from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government during this period. These submissions were assessed by Kerry County Council for inclusion in the draft Plan.

A County Managers Report and Recommendations on the received submissions was prepared in April 2010.

### 3.1.3 Second Public Consultation

The amendments to the draft Functional Area Local Area Plan and the associated SEA addendum document went on public display on the 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2010 for a 4 week period. 12 no. written submissions were received during this period.

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

### 4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

### 4.2 Description of Alternatives

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

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

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

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

The options considered for infrastructure within the settlements related primarily to the disposal of treated effluent, i.e. whether,

- (A) To allow communal treatment plants in settlement where there was no public treatment system or an overloaded treatment system, or
- (B) Not to allow communal treatment systems where there was no public treatment system or an overloaded treatment system

### 4.3 Assessment of Alternatives against Environmental Objectives

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

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

#### 4.3.1 Do-nothing Scenario or Non-Intervention Scenario

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

#### 4.3.2 Intervention Scenario

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

##### 4.3.2.1 Zoning

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

- To expand the current zonings to provide for the future development of the settlements  
Having regard to the extent and location of the zoned land in the existing plan together with this option which would provide for the expansion of such zonings, it is considered that this option would result in ‘ad-hoc’ and ‘developer led’ planning for future development and would not provide an overall strategic framework for the guiding of sustainable development. This is not in line with existing planning guidance and most likely would facilitate hap-hazard urban sprawl and unsustainable travel patterns.
- Consolidate the existing zoning within the existing urban fabric  
This option seeks to facilitate future development within the existing urban fabric – on brownfield and infill type sites. Such an approach, in itself, would facilitate the sustainable use / reuse of brownfield lands and would reducing reliance on private cars within the settlement. However it would also reduce the level of choice available to developers / future home owners etc, who in turn may seek to build outside of the settlement boundaries on lands zoned for rural general purposes in the current County Development Plan. Accordingly such an approach may indirectly have harmful effects on the environment by way of impacting on such aspects as water quality, air quality and landscape and may result in more unsustainable commuting / travel patterns.



- Reduce the level of zoning in line with the regional and county population projections and zone sufficient land to meet these requirements. This approach provides for the consolidation of the existing settlement pattern, giving preference to town centre and infill type sites while also providing for a sustainable level of growth within the settlement. The level of growth provided for in this option is based on Regional and County targets and accordingly has been strategically evaluated. This approach also allows for the coordination of planned infrastructure and development and facilitates the sustainable use of existing infrastructure.

#### 4.3.2.2 Infrastructure

- To allow or not to allow communal treatment plants in settlements where there is no public treatment system or an overloaded treatment system

Communal treatment plants, which are not designed to cater for an entire town or village or which are not capable of being expanded to do so, could detrimentally impact on human health and or water / environmental quality. This is particularly the case in light of changing and more stringent standards and limited public resources / funding.

Having regard to the above it is recommended that only communal plants, designed to cater for the entire town or village, or capable of being expanded to do so, should be permitted. With the exception of Killorglin and Glenbeigh, all the settlements within the local area plan are small settlements. There was very little scope for developing new residential areas within these settlements. In contrast Killorglin and Glenbeigh in particular, are settlements of significant size in the plan area, and there were a number of options available as outlined above. In particular the long-term future vision for the settlements is that they should consolidate and to limit zoned land to defined requirements arising from regional and county policies. Considering the objective to provide for a compact settlement and the need to make best use of available infrastructure it was considered that the zoning of undeveloped land within the existing urban fabric and de-zoning land on the periphery was a more sustainable option, thereby consolidating the existing settlement pattern.

#### 4.4 Preferred Strategy

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

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

Having considered the implications of private wastewater systems failing, changing and more stringent standards, and the possible resultant impact on the environment, it was decided that individual package treatment plants will not be permitted and only communal plants designed to cater for the entire town or village, or capable of being expanded to do so, will be considered.

The preferred strategy was identified as having potentially conflicting interactions with a number of environmental strategic objectives.

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

The '*SEA Addendum document Draft Killorglin Functional Area Local Area Plan 2010-2016* recommended that the following additional development objective be included as an overall objective for infrastructure in Section 1 of the plan '*It is an objective of the Council, to ensure that development proposals which are not supported by critical infrastructure will not be permitted*'. However the County Managers Report on the submission received in relation to the proposed amendments to the *Killorglin Functional Area Draft Local Area Plan 2010-2016* considered amending the existing policy OO-18 more appropriate than the creation of a new policy. The amended policy satisfies the SEA recommendations.

All recommendations contained in the SEA were accepted by the members and included in the adopted plan.

## 5 MONITORING PROGRAMME

### 5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 5.1: MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR SEA**

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

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

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

Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
LO1.1	<b>LANDSCAPE</b> Protect scenic landscapes, views, routes and landscape features of value.	Number and type of developments in designated views and prospects	KCC	Review each planning application as submitted.	No significant disruption of views or prospects	--
LO1.2	Protect streetscapes in towns and villages	Number of unauthorised developments in the settlements that will impact significantly on their existing character.	KCC	Annually	No unauthorised developments in the settlements of the Plan area that will impact significantly on their existing character.	-
PO1.1	<b><u>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</u></b> Promote the creation of safe high quality environments / urban designs	Number of residential units granted planning permission  Number of planning applications accompanied with Urban Design Statements	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Provision of suitable accommodation for the increased population under the lifetime of this Plan  Increase in the number of planning applications accompanied with Urban Design Statements	Investigate the source of the problem

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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