

# SEA Statement

for the

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

of the

Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan  
2013-2019 & for the related 10<sup>th</sup> Variation to the Kerry  
County Development Plan 2009-2015



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN  
DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN  
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

and

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2004 (S.I. No.436 of 2004), AS AMENDED BY  
THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (STRATEGICE ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2011 (S.I. No 201 of 2011)

July 2013

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	1
1.2	OVERVIEW OF THE SEA PROCESS AND THE DRAFT LISTOWEL/BALLYBUNION FUNCTIONAL AREA LOCAL AREA PLAN (FALAP) (2013-2019)/ RELATED 10TH VARIATION TO THE KERRY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2009-2015 .....	2
1.3	CONTENT OF THE SEA STATEMENT.....	3
<b>2</b>	<b>INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INTO THE PLAN....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	INTRODUCTION .....	5
<b>3</b>	<b>INCORPORATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1	INTRODUCTION .....	8
<b>4</b>	<b>THE REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE PLAN AS ADOPTED, HAVING CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1	INTRODUCTION .....	12
4.2	DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES .....	12
4.3	ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES .....	13
4.4	PREFERRED STRATEGY .....	15
<b>5</b>	<b>MONITORING PROGRAMME .....</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1	INTRODUCTION .....	19

# 1 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 Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019) and of the related 10<sup>th</sup> variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015.

The Functional Area Local Area Plan sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area. The plan addresses a range of development pressures and needs that are facing the area during the plan period and beyond. In doing so, it sets out objectives to guide planning decisions and the activities of the Planning Authority over the period 2013-2019.

The overall aim for the plan is to provide a comprehensive local planning framework for the functional area of Listowel/Ballybunion which clearly sets out the policies and objectives for its development. Taken in conjunction with the Regional Planning Guidelines and the County Development Plan it will complete the planning framework for the area. The plan will clearly set out the policies and objectives for the development of each settlement and make clear to landowners, developers and agents the vision of the Planning Authority for the area. The local area plan sets out a framework for the sustainable development of the functional area so that growth takes place in a co-ordinated and orderly manner, whilst protecting and preserving the areas intrinsic character, heritage and amenity and making a positive contribution to an improvement in the quality of life

The reason for the proposed 10<sup>th</sup> variation to the KCDP is to incorporate the provisions of the Listowel/ Ballybunion Functional Areas Local Area Plan 2013-2019 which will amend the zoning of lands, at and adjacent to the settlements to reflect the provisions of the plan (Part A), to rezone lands zoned residential in the environs of Listowel to Rural General (Part B), and to replace Map 8.8 in the CDP with a new Map and insert additional text into Objective INF 8-21 (Part C).

In accordance with EU legislation a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has run in parallel with the development of the plan/related 10<sup>th</sup> variation. A SEA is a systematic evaluation of the likely significant effects of implementing a Plan or Programme (P/P) 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. 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).

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 (ER);
- **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

This report deals with step 5 of the above process, the SEA Statement. It should be noted that the plan/related 10<sup>th</sup> variation also underwent a Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA), under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, in parallel with the SEA process.

## **1.2 Overview of the SEA process and the Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/ related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015**

In accordance with the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000-2012 (as amended) notice of the Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10<sup>th</sup> variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 was published in the local papers inviting observations and submissions. Copies of the draft plan; Environmental Report (ER) of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA), under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, were put on display from February 20<sup>th</sup> until April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Nineteen submissions were received.

A Managers Report was prepared on the 19 submissions received. This was presented to the Council on the 20<sup>th</sup> of May, 2013. The Elected Members adopted a total of 14 material alterations (amendments) following this meeting.

Following the May 20<sup>th</sup> meeting the manager determined that in accordance with Section 20(3)f of the Planning and Development Act, as amended that a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Directive Assessment was required to be carried out on the proposed material alterations. A Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Directive Assessment was also required for the proposed 10<sup>th</sup> variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015.

Following the completion of these assessments, the material alterations and 10<sup>th</sup> variation were put on public display from June 5<sup>th</sup> until July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013. An *SEA Environmental Report Addendum of the Proposed Material Alterations to the Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019 & for the related 10<sup>th</sup> Variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015* and a *Habitat Directive Assessment of the Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019 and of the related / complementary variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015* also went on public display during this period. In total 7

no. submissions on the proposed amendments to material alterations were received during the consultation period and 6 no. submissions on the 10<sup>th</sup> variation.

Two County Manager Reports were prepared, one for submissions received for the draft plan and the second on the related 10<sup>th</sup> variation. Both CMRs were presented to the Council on July 15th, 2013. The CMR on the proposed material alterations to the draft plan outlined 5 proposed modifications arising the second phase of public consultation. The plan was subsequently adopted at that meeting held on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The Elected Members adopted a total of 5 modifications to the material alterations following this meeting. It should be noted that one of those adoptions went against the recommendations in the County Managers Report. This is detailed further in this report.

The CMR on the proposed 10<sup>th</sup> variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 outlined no proposed modifications arising the second phase of public consultation. The variation was subsequently adopted at that meeting held on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

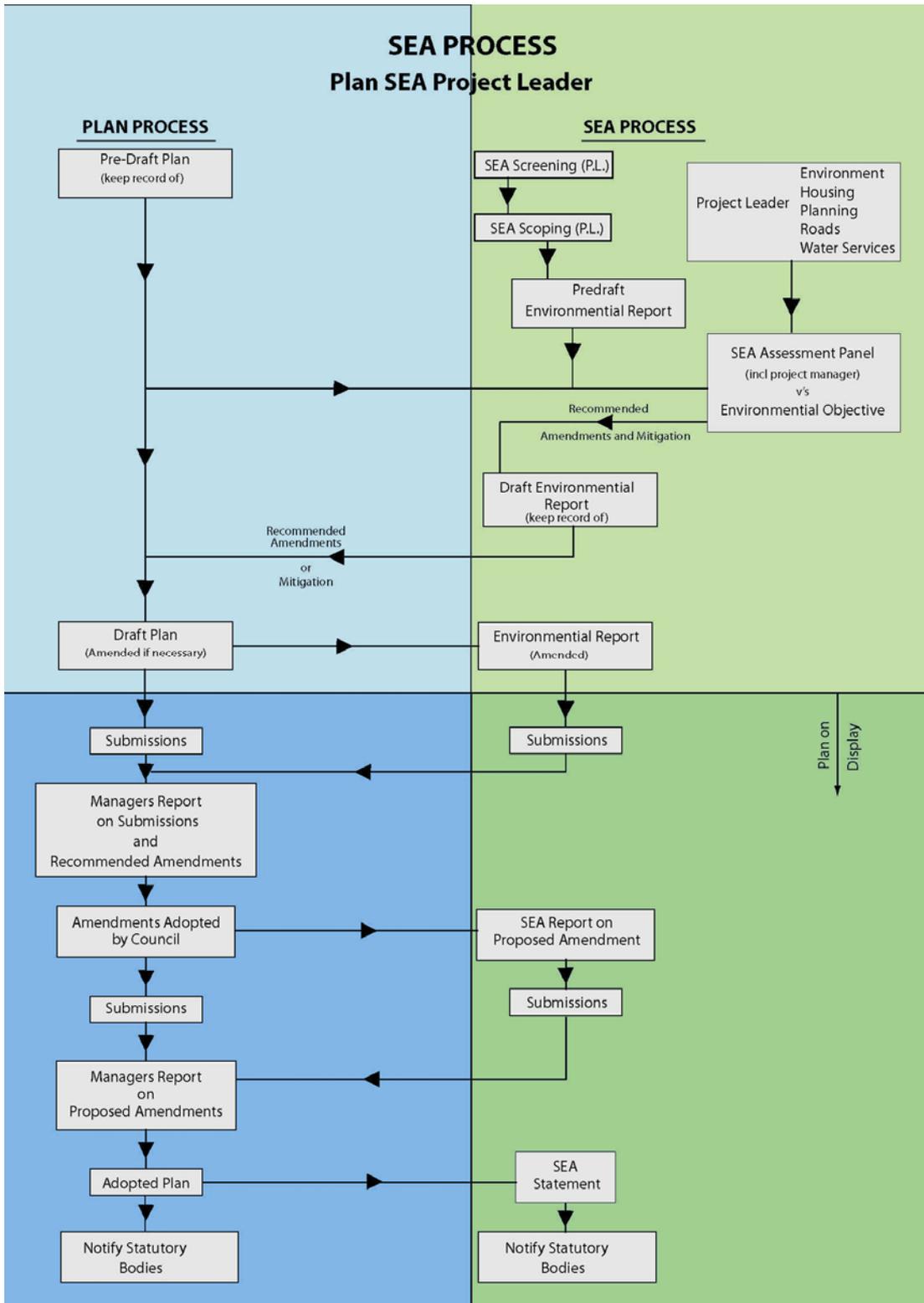
This document (the SEA Statement) of the draft plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation forms the final stage of the requirements for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan and is prepared in conjunction with the final adopted plan on July 15th, 2013. This SEA Statement is a requirement of S.I No. 435 of 2004 and S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended. These Regulations (Article 13I) set out the information to be included in a SEA Statement. These requirements are discussed in the following section. It should be noted that this SEA Statement is written in parallel with an Habitats Directive Assessment. The HDA provides an overview of how the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation was implemented in the drafting of the draft plan and 10<sup>th</sup> variation.

### **1.3 Content of the SEA Statement**

The SEA Statement is required under Article 13I, SI No 436 of 2004, as amended 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 draft plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation is shown in Figure 1.3-1.



**Figure 1.3-1 SEA and plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation Interaction**

## **2 INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INTO THE PLAN**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The SEA process can be broken down into a number of steps that ran parallel to the drafting of the Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015. At each stage of the process the impacts of the plan on the environment and the public is assessed. The SEA was also informed by the Habitats Directive Assessment which ran parallel with the drafting of the plan.

In undertaking the SEA, where it was assessed that the plan may conflict with the environmental protection objectives (EPOs) then mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures entailed firstly, amendments to or the addition of an objective in the draft plan. Secondly any mitigation proposed was also included in the plan.

The draft plan/related variation 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/10<sup>th</sup> variation
- Evaluation of proposed material alterations to draft plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation
- Evaluation of proposed amendments to the material alterations to draft plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation.
- Evaluation of modifications made following the adoption of the plan

#### 2.1.1 Scoping

The scoping report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the plan/related variation outlines the procedures undertaken in the preparation of the Scoping Report and was prepared in parallel with the Draft plan/related variation. It was carried out in January, 2013. The integration of the SEA and the plan was achieved through close liaison between personnel delivering the SEA and the plan itself. The scoping process also considered alternatives, environmental protection 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 Figure 1.3-1.

#### 2.1.2 Evaluation of draft Plan Objectives and policies

Chapter 1 of the Environmental Report outlines the methodology of preparing the draft plan/related variation and the Environmental Report. The Environmental Report evaluated the likely significant impacts of implementing the draft plan/related variation on the environment using and augmenting 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/related variation on the environment and to ensure that these significant impacts are considered during the preparation of the draft plan/related variation.

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

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

Section (f) of the Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations, as amended, requires an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment. The Plan objectives were assessed against the Environmental Protection Objectives (EPOs) in the Environmental Report prior to the release of the draft plan/related variation. The Environmental Protection Objectives set out in Chapter 5-13 of the Environmental Report and further in the associated SEA addendum document, are described under a range of topics and are used as the standards against which the future development objectives of the Plan can be evaluated, to help to identify areas in which significant adverse impacts are likely to occur.

#### 2.1.3 Evaluation of proposed material alterations to draft Plan

The assessment of the proposed material alterations to the draft plan after public consultation (February 20<sup>th</sup> until April 4<sup>th</sup>) and receipt of 19 submissions was carried out by assessing each of the proposed amendments adopted by Council on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The proposed material alterations were assessed against environmental protection objectives created as part of the SEA process. An initial screening process was conducted to determine the level or degree of impact that the proposed material alterations may or may not have on the SEA environmental objectives. A further assessment phase considered the proposed amendments 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 an objective. However, the removal of a suggested pedestrian access route from a housing estate in Moyvane to a nearby proposed playground was highlighted by the SEA. The SEA addendum recommended that a commitment/policy and/or objective to facilitate the pedestrian route from Bruach na Gaille housing estate to the proposed playground to the north be maintained.

Further to the display of the proposed amendments to material alterations and the 10<sup>th</sup> variation, associated SEA addendum and HDA discussed above, an additional 7 no. submission on the draft plan and 6 on the 10<sup>th</sup> variation, were received by the planning authority. The public display period ran from the June 5<sup>th</sup> to July 4<sup>th</sup> 2013.

These proposed amendments to the material alterations/10<sup>th</sup> variation were submitted in two County Managers Report to Council on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013. It outlined 5 proposed modifications arising from the second phase of public consultation to the draft plan and no modifications to the 10<sup>th</sup> variation. The Elected Members adopted a total of 5 modifications to the material alterations following this meeting. As noted one,

relating to a proposed pedestrian route in Moyvane, was against the recommendations of the County Managers Report.

The Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 was subsequently adopted at that meeting held on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

## 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 Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 process were considered during preparation of the Plan. Under Article 13D of the SEA Regulations 2004, as amended, there is a requirement on the Local Authority to give notice to the Environment Authorities the scope of the Environmental Report 13D(2)(c) of this Article:

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

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

- the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government (DoEHLG),
- Where it appears to the planning authority that the plan or programme or modification of the plan or programme, might have significant effect on fisheries or marine environment, the Minister for Agriculture, Marine and Food and the Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, and
- Where it appears to the competent authority that the plan or programme or amendment to a plan or programme, might have significant effects in relation to the architectural or archaeological heritage or to nature conservation, the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht Affairs, and
- Any adjoining planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation or local area plan.

#### 3.1.1 SEA Scoping Consultation

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

Briefly, a copy of the SEA Scoping Report in relation to the Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 was sent to the appropriate statutory and non-statutory bodies in January 2013. Submissions and comments were invited. Table 3.1 provides further information on the scoping consultation phase. See also Chapter 1 of the ER.

**Table 3.1 SEA Scoping Consultation Details – Statutory Consultation**

SUBMISSION	COMMENTS MADE	ADDRESSED
<b>Department of Archaeology, Heritage &amp; the Gaeltacht</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Department of Communications, Energy &amp; Natural Resources Coordination Unit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Dept for Environment, Community &amp; Local Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>South Western Regional Authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>EPA</b>	<p>EPA's provided an integration checklist, guidance document and SEA Pack along the following specific comments,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommended including the Draft Offshore Renewable Energy Action Plan, Shannon CFRAMS, Shannon International River Basin Management Plan, Pollution Reduction Programmes for adjacent shellfish water, Draft Shannon Integrated Framework Plan, Draft Shannon Foynes Port Company Masterplan, Draft Kilrush Town Development Plan.</li> <li>• Consideration should be given to ensuring that each alternative put forward reflects compliance with existing environmental legislation and planning guidelines.</li> <li>• Consideration should be given to including the relevant environmental information from adjacent local authorities, namely Limerick County Council and Clare County Council</li> <li>• Consideration should be given to ensuring that land is zoned/developed appropriate to the level of risk of flooding identified. In addition, the influence of the SEA, AA and Flood Risk Assessment should be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Chapter 2</li> <li>• See Chapter 2</li> <li>• See Chapter 4</li> <li>• See Chapter 6 and HDA</li> <li>• See</li> </ul>

SUBMISSION	COMMENTS MADE	ADDRESSED
	<p>clearly reflected in the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Key Issues to be taken into account include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protecting good and high status waters, while also providing a commitment to improve surface water quality in particular.</li> <li>- Protecting designated habitats and species, incorporating green infrastructure into spatial planning in a coordinated manner to maintain existing ecological linkages/corridors.</li> <li>- Promoting environmentally sustainable development</li> <li>- Ensuring critical service infrastructure is adequate and appropriate to meet the pressures of population increase within the Plan area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Attention is brought to the new SEA Regulations, which should be referenced and integrated into the Plan and SEA process..</li> <li>• You are further reminded that a copy of your decision regarding the determination should be made available for public inspection at your offices, local authority website and should also be notified to any Environmental Authorities already consulted.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Section 1.2</li> <li>• See Section 1.6</li> </ul>
<b>Inland Fisheries Ireland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>National Parks and Wildlife Service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Office of Public works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	N/A

### 3.1.2 First Public Consultation

The Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 and SEA Environmental Report and Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) was put on public display on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February until April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013. This constituted the first public display period. A total of 19 submissions were received by the Planning Authority on the draft plan, ER and HDA. Several of these submissions related to the SEA process and were received from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the Department of the Environment Community and Local Government and the OPW. 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 and considered at the council meeting on May 20<sup>th</sup> 2013. Fourteen material alterations were made to the draft Plan following the council meeting on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Of the 14 proposed material alterations, several referred to changes to maps while the other proposed material alterations varied from amending objectives and policies and text.

Following the May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013 meeting the manager determined that in accordance with Section 20(3)f of the Planning and Development Act that a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Directive Assessment was required to be carried out on the proposed material alterations (14 in total). The manager also determined that the proposed 10<sup>th</sup> variation required a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Directive Assessment. The period from May 21<sup>st</sup> to May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013 was specified to facilitate these assessments.

### 3.1.3 Second Public Consultation

Following the completion of the SEA and HDA assessments detailed above, the proposed amendments to material alterations Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) (2013-2019)/related 10th variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 were put on public display from June 5<sup>th</sup> to July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The SEA Environmental Report Addendum of the Proposed Material Alterations/10<sup>th</sup> variation and a HDA of the Proposed Material Alterations/10<sup>th</sup> variation also went on public display during this period. In total, 7 no. submissions on the proposed amendments to the material alterations were received during the consultation period and 6 submissions on the 10<sup>th</sup> variation.

Several of these submissions related to the SEA process and were received from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the Department of the Environment Community and Local Government and the OPW. These submissions were assessed by Kerry County Council for inclusion in the draft plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation.

## **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)).

Chapter 4 of the Environmental Report identifies and describes the different development scenarios that were assessed by Kerry County Council and the SEA team.

### **4.2 Description of Alternatives**

Kerry County Council has made provision in the plan for the growth of the Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Areas. These growth figures are in accordance with the population targets for the South West Regional Authority as issued by the DoECLG. These targets have been adopted by way of the 6<sup>th</sup> variation to the County Development Plan. 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. The two alternatives/ options are detailed below.

#### **4.2.1 Alternative 1**

Alternative 1 is to distribute the urban population growth target as detailed in the KCDP Core Strategy between the District Centre of Ballybunion and the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert.

This alternative was considered as an option as only the settlements of Ballybunion, and further to upgrades over the lifetime of this plan, Tarbert and Ballylongford have the waste water infrastructure to deal with population increases. All other settlements have either overloaded or inadequate waste water infrastructure.

With the exception of Ballybunion the majority of the settlements within the functional local area plan are small settlements. There was little scope for developing new residential areas within these settlements. In contrast Ballybunion is classed as a district town with an updated waste water treatment plant.

For the primary villages of Ballylongford, Tarbert, Duagh, Moyvane, Ballylongford and Ballyduff, the long-term future vision for these towns is that they should consolidate and limit zoned land to defined requirements arising from regional and county policies and in line with the regional population targets. However, as detailed only the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert will have sufficient waste water treatment facilities over the lifetime of this plan to meet population increases.

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 within settlements should not exceed the calculated requirements of the plan area and that this zoning should be provided in a sequential manner. This approach would give preference to the development of the town centre and infill developments, prior to the zoning of lands on the outskirts of the settlements and would therefore consolidate the existing settlement pattern while providing for a sustainable level of growth.

#### **4.2.2 Alternative 2**

Alternative 2 is to distribute the urban population growth target as detailed in the KCDP Core Strategy between the District Centre of Ballybunion, lands contiguous to the Listowel urban boundary and the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert.

This alternative was considered as an option as only the settlements of Ballybunion, and further to upgrades over the lifetime of this plan, Tarbert and Ballylongford have the waste water infrastructure to deal with population increases. All other settlements have either overloaded or inadequate waste water infrastructure.

With the exception of Ballybunion the majority of the settlements within the functional local area plan are small settlements. There was little scope for developing new residential areas within these settlements. In contrast Ballybunion is classed as a district town with an updated waste water treatment plant.

For the primary villages of Ballylongford, Tarbert, Duagh, Moyvane, Ballylongford and Ballyduff, the long-term future vision for these towns is that they should consolidate and limit zoned land to defined requirements arising from regional and county policies and in line with the regional population targets. However, as detailed only the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert will have sufficient waste water treatment facilities over the lifetime of this plan to meet population increases.

In addition to the above, alternative 2 also looks at the option of zoning one housing estate in the environs of Listowel Town Council (but outside the town boundary) for residential zoning. The estate, Cahirdown, is partially built and in order to allow for the completion of the estate the lands will be zoned residential.

#### **4.3 Assessment of Alternatives against Environmental Objectives**

The overarching aim of the ER is to identify the significant environmental effects of the plan. In assessing the likely significant effects of the plan 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 ER compares the significant likely effects on the environment of each of the two alternatives outlined above and determines the scenario with the lowest levels of environmental impact. This process was undertaken by evaluating each alternative against the EPOs provided in Chapter 5-13 of the ER.

The following sections outline the alternative options considered by the planning authority in the formulation of the draft plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation with an explanation of why particular options were chosen.

**4.3.1 Alternative 1:**

The two alternatives were assessed against the EPOs. The assessment of alternatives enables the best scenarios to be selected and any shortfalls within all alternatives identified. The assessment of each alternative against the EPO is outlined in detail in Table 4.1-4.2 below.

**Table 4.1 Environmental Assessment of Alternative 1**

Alternative Considered	No Likely Interaction with EPOs	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Uncertain Interactions with EPOs	Neutral Impacts with EPOs
<b>Alternative 1:</b> to distribute the urban population growth target as detailed in the KCDP Core Strategy between the District Centre of Ballybunion and the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert.						
<b>EPO</b>	WO1.2;	WO1.1; WO1.3; WO1.4; WO1.5; BO1.1; PO1.1; PO1.2; PO1.3; PO1.4; MAO1.1; MAO1.2; MAO1.5 ACO1.1 ACO1.3; SGO1.1; SGO1.2;		ACO1.2; ACO1.5 SGO1.3 FRO1.1	BO1.2; BO1.3;	LO1.1; LO1.2; MAO1.3; MAO1.4; CHO1.1; CHO1.2; CHO1.3; ACO1.3;
<b>Comment</b>	This alternative looks at distributing the population growth in the main urban centres of Ballybunion, Tarbert and Ballylongford. Overall several EPOs will improve as a result of this alternative. In particular water EPOs are likely to improve as these three towns are the only settlements with the capacity in their waste water infrastructure to facilitate a sustainable growth in population. As noted in the HDA that accompanies this SEA ER, the three towns are also close/adjacent to Natura 2000 sites. Maintaining water quality would be deemed an improvement for biodiversity EPO BO1.1. Potential conflicts arise from development in general which may give rises to localised impact on ambient air quality and/or building of roads which impacts on transport sustainability. The three towns are also highlighted on PFRA as being vulnerable to fluvial and coastal flooding.					

### 4.3.2 Alternative 2

**Table 4.2 Environmental Consideration of Alternative 2**

Alternative Considered	No Likely Interaction with EPOs	Likely to Improve Status of EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs – unlikely to be mitigated	Potential Conflict with EPOs- likely to be mitigated	Uncertain Interactions with EPOs	Neutral Impacts with EPOs
<b>Alternative 2:</b> to distribute the urban population growth target as detailed in the KCDP Core Strategy between the District Centre of Ballybunion, lands contiguous to the Listowel urban boundary and the towns of Ballylongford and Tarbert						
<b>EPO</b>	WO1.2	WO1.1 WO1.3 WO1.4 WO1.5 BO1.1 PO1.1 PO1.2 PO1.3 PO1.4 MAO1.2 MAO1.4 MAO1.5 ACO1.3 SGO1.1 SGO1.2		MAO1.1 ACO1.1 ACO1.2 ACO1.5 SGO1.3 FRO1.1	BO1.2 BO1.3	LO1.1 LO1.2 MAO1.3 CHO1.1 CHO1.2 CHO1.3 ACO1.4
<b>Comment</b>	<p>As would be expected the assessment of alternative 2 is almost identical to that of alternative 1. The difference to the two alternatives relates to the proposed zoning as residential lands contiguous to Listowel. Lands consist of a partially completed housing estate. The estate is serviced by Listowel town’s waste treatment plant. Therefore the EPOs for water are unlikely to be negatively impacted. The lands are just outside the town boundary and therefore there is a potential negative impact in relation to sustainable transport as a car will most likely be required. Waste management EPOs are not impacted by the zoning as the town waste treatment plant has sufficient capacity for this zoning. All other lands in the environs of Listowel are to be zoned rural general and will not be serviced by the town waste treatment plant.</p> <p>As noted in alternative 1, potential conflicts arise from development in general which may give rises to localised impact on ambient air quality and/or building of roads which impacts on transport sustainability. The three towns of Ballybunion, Tarbert and Ballylongford are also highlighted on PFRA as being vulnerable to fluvial and coastal flooding.</p>					

### 4.4 Preferred Strategy

Based on the environmental assessment of the alternative policy scenarios, it was found that Alternative 2 above was the preferred alternative.

The preferred strategy nonetheless was identified as having potentially conflicting interactions with a number of environmental protection objectives (EPOs). 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 plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation is adopted mitigation will occur naturally as a result.

Following on from the ‘SEA Environmental Report Addendum of the Proposed Material Alterations to the Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019 & for the related 10<sup>th</sup> Variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 and a Habitat Directive Assessment of the Draft Listowel/Ballybunion Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019 and of the related / complementary variation to the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 it was identified that the proposed material alteration (Amendment No.MV-1) would result in the removal of a suggested pedestrian access route from a housing estate in Moyvane to a nearby proposed playground. The SEA addendum recommended that a commitment/policy and/or objective to facilitate the pedestrian route from Bruach na Gaille housing estate to the proposed playground to the north be maintained.

The above modification was presented to Council in the meeting of July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013. However, this was voted against in the July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013 meeting and the proposed route was permanently removed from the plan. The amendment in this regard went against the recommendation of the SEA.

The other 4 modifications made to the plan in the July 15<sup>th</sup> meeting were as follows:

#### **Modification No. 1**

It is recommended that Table 1: Population Growth Targets for Functional Areas, on page 7 of the Listowel/Ballybunion FLAP is replaced with the following table.

Functional Area	Adopted Core Strategy 2010	Projected Population at 2013 Following 2011 Census	Target population 2019*
Listowel	16,676	16,758	18,632
Ballybunion	2,879	2,736	3,138
North Kerry		19,494	21,770
Wider Hub Area	80,332	80,612	89,558
Dingle	7,486	7,226	8,000
Cahersiveen	5,530	5,165	5,722
Castleisland	10,516	10,138	11,016
Kenmare	6,119	6,427	7,073
Killorglin	10,312	8,754	9,516
Castlegregory	2,090	2,103	2,219
Rathmore	4,357	4,488	4,941
Sneem	1,293	1,269	1,339
Waterville	2,279	2,092	2,208
<b>County Kerry</b>	<b>149,869</b>	<b>147,768</b>	<b>163,362</b>

**Table 1: Population Growth Targets for Functional Areas**

\*Talking into account 2011 Census returns and projected growth as per adopted Core Strategy

### **Modification No. 2**

It is recommended that the following text be inserted into objective NE-11 (as shown in *italics*) -

NE-11(a) Require that development proposals retain and where possible enhance the existing natural environment. This may include hedgerows, stone walls, cultural plantings, natural water features or equivalent, *and other ecological corridors and green spaces.*

NE-11(b) *Ensure that all coastal, riverine or lacustrine developments are properly assessed in relation to underwater archaeological impacts and have regard to the recommendations of the Underwater Archaeological Unit of the Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht in relation to such developments.*

NE-11(c) *Ensure that all development, which due to their location, size or nature may have negative implications for the archaeological heritage of the area, are properly and fully archaeologically assessed*

### **Modification No. 3**

It is recommended that the following text be inserted into objective E-7 (as shown in *italics*) -

E-7 Incorporate the policies and objectives of the Shannon Integrated Framework Plan, *following due process and the finalisation of the plan,* into the Kerry County Development Plan where it is deemed to be in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the county. This will include requirements and considerations in relation to: landscape; cultural heritage; Natura 2000 sites and the Habitats & Birds Directive; the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and Flood Directive.

### **Modification No. 4**

It is recommended that text of objective BN-13 be amended as shown in *italics* -

(a) Facilitate the sustainable development of glamping sites in the town at the locations indicated on the zoning map. Touring Campervans may also be accommodated as part of this development. A masterplan for the overall development of these lands shall be submitted with a planning application, mobile homes/fixed caravans shall not be permitted at this location.

(b) A planning application for a glamping site on the lands adjacent to the Rinn Bhui Caravan Park shall be accompanied by an Article 6 Habitats Directive Assessment and Visual Impact Assessment Report. Any proposal for the development of a glamping site at lands adjacent to the Rinn Bhui Caravan Park shall include the provision of a buffer zone between the site and any adjacent lands zoned passive / natural open space. The extent of the buffer zone shall to be determined by the planning authority in consultation with NPWS.

Considering the nature of the above modifications no significant effect on the environment is deemed likely by the adoption of the plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation.

In addition to the SEA process it should be noted that a Stage 1 Habitats Directive Assessment of the proposed material alterations/10<sup>th</sup> variation was also undertaken but no significant effects on Natura 2000 sites were deemed likely.

## **5 MONITORING PROGRAMME**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Under Article 10 and Section (i) of Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations, as amended, monitoring is required in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects caused by the plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation. This allows remedial action to be taken. Monitoring prevents the actual impacts of the plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation 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 plan/10<sup>th</sup> variation 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 5.1-5.9.

**Table 5.1 Proposed Monitoring of Biodiversity EPOs**

Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Target	Type of Intervention required
<b>BO 1.1</b>	Conserve and protect designated habitats species, including Natura 2000 sites	Designation of additional areas due to biodiversity or geological value.	KCC	No loss of protected habitats and species	-
		Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys.	DoECLG		
		Number of Article 6 assessments supplied with planning applications for developments proposed for sites overlying or potentially impacting Natura 2000 sites in study area.	KCC DoECLG	Article 6 assessments to be supplied with each planning application for sites overlying or having a potential to impact a Natura 2000 site.	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary Article 6 assessments are also submitted

Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Target	Type of Intervention required
<b>BO1.2</b>	Conserve and enhance the diversity of habitats and species in non-designated sites including ecological corridors; networks and riparian zones	<p>Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in non-designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys.</p> <p>Percentage of native tree and broadleaf planted</p> <p>Percentage of proposals close to water incorporating riparian zones.</p> <p>Number of fish kills annually.</p>	KCC	<p>No loss of hedgerows such as Townland Boundary Hedges or roadside hedgerows. .</p> <p>Operators who conduct mechanical hedge cutting should have achieved the Teagasc proficiency standard MT 1302 – Mechanical Hedge Trimming.</p> <p>30% broadleaf afforestation</p> <p>Development of identified non-designated habitats as green belt.</p> <p>Incorporation of riparian zones within proposals close to water systems.</p>	<p>Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly</p> <p>Requirement in planning permissions.</p> <p>Requirement for provision of bio-diversity plans with planning application where decided by KCC.</p>

**Table 5.2 Proposed Monitoring of Population/Human Health EPOs**

<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>						
<b>Environmental Objective</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Type of Intervention required</b>
<b>Safe high quality environments / urban designs</b>	<b>PO1.1</b> Promote the creation of safe high quality environments / urban designs	<b>PI1.1</b> Number of residential units granted planning permission	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Provision of suitable accommodation for the increased population under the lifetime of this Plan	Investigate the source of the problem
		Number of planning applications accompanied with Urban Design Statements			Increase in the number of planning applications accompanied with Urban Design Statements	

<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>						
<b>Environmental Objective</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Type of Intervention required</b>
<b>Green Spaces and Amenities</b>	<b>PO1.2</b> 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

POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
<b>Medical, Educational and Community Facilities</b>	<b>PO1.3</b> Protect and enhance medical educational and community facilities	<b>PI2.1</b>			No significant deterioration in human health as a result of environmental factors.	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
		Occurrence of any decline in human health	HSE	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Increase in the number of educational facilities.	
		Number of educational facilities granted planning permission.	DoE&S		Increase in the number of community facilities.	
Number of planning applications for community facilities granted planning permission	KCC					

<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>						
<b>Environmental Objective</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Type of Intervention required</b>
<b>Employment Opportunities and Economic Development</b>	<b>PO1.4</b> 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

**Table 5.3 Proposed Monitoring of Soil and Geology EPOs**

<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>
<b>SGO1.1</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.	-
<b>SGO1.2</b>	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.	-

<p><b>SGO1.3</b></p>	<p>Maximise the sustainable use of soil and geological resources while protecting sites designated by the IGH programme</p>	<p><b>SGI3.1</b> Number of geological NHAs and CGS designated in lifetime of the plan</p>	<p>KCC</p>	<p>Review during the lifetime of the plan.</p>	<p>Sites to be selected for NHA and CGS designations and designation process to have been undertaken during lifetime of the plan.</p>	<p>-</p>
----------------------	---	---	------------	--	---	----------

**Table 5.4 Proposed Monitoring of Hydrology and Hydrogeology EPOs**

<b>WATER</b>						
<b>Environmental Objectives</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Type of Intervention required</b>
<b>WO1.1</b>	Maintain / improve the quality of surface water	Changes in receiving water quality as identified during water quality monitoring for the SIRBMP 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
<b>WO1.2</b>	Promote the use of the full suite of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) measures	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

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
		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
<b>WO1.3</b>	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

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
<b>WO1.4</b>	Maintain and improve the quality of drinking water supplies and ensure the sustainable abstraction of water resources	Drinking water quality and bacterial counts and frequency of 'boil water' notices and RAL's  notices from the EPA Frequency of 'water shortage' notices  Frequency of unsustainable levels of abstraction from sources for drinking water	KCC  IFI	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  Decrease in unsustainable abstraction of water from drinking water sources	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
<b>WO1.5</b>	Maintain and improve the quality of wastewaters	Number of new developments permitted which cannot be adequate 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

**Table 5.5 Proposed Monitoring of air/Climatic Factors EPOs**

<b>AIR AND CLIMATE</b>						
<b>Environmental Objective</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Type of Intervention required</b>
<b>ACO1.1</b>	Promote sustainable transport movements	<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>	-

<b>ACO1.2</b>	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	-
<b>ACO1.4</b>	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	-

<p><b>ACO1.5</b></p>	<p>Promote integrated coastal zone management practices</p>		<p>KCC OPW</p>	<p>Review during the lifetime of the plan.</p>	<p>Promote greater consideration of climate change impacts in coastal zone management</p>	<p>-</p>
----------------------	---	--	--------------------	--	---	----------

**Table 5.6 Proposed Monitoring of Material Assets EPOs**

<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>
<b>MAO1.1</b>	Promote sustainable transport infrastructure	<b>MAI1.1a</b> Number of link roads / bypasses provided	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Increase in the number of link roads / bypasses	-
		<b>MAI1.1b</b> Number of private cars on road as a percentage of AADT.			Reduction in the number of private vehicles on the road.	
		<b>MAI1.1c</b> Length of cycle lane provided			Increase in the use of public transport.	
		<b>MAI1.1d</b> Number of cycle shelters provided			Increase in the number of cycle lanes and parking shelters	

<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>
<b>MAO1.2</b>	Promote sustainable waste management infrastructure and practices and improvement to waste water infrastructure	<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>	-
<b>MAO1.3</b>	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	-
<b>MAO1.4</b>	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
<b>MAO1.5</b>	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>	-

**Table 5.7 Proposed Monitoring of Cultural Heritage EPOs**

<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>
<b>CHO1.1</b>	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 DoAHG	Review the County Heritage Plan	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

**CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
<b>CH01.2</b>	Protect Built Heritage	Number of unauthorised developments in protected sites and complexes or buildings within ACAs.	KCC	-	<p>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.</p> <p>Ensure all planning applications that might have an impact on built heritage are referred to the DoAHG for comment and that their recommendations are adhered to.</p>	-
<b>CH01.3</b>	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	-

**Table 5.8 Proposed Monitoring of Landscape EPOs**

Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
LO1.1	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	--
		Level of overdevelopment in areas under intense urban pressure	KCC	Annually	No significant disruption to the dune systems	
		The level of erosion of the sand dune system				
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.	-

**Table 5.9 Proposed Monitoring of Flood Risk Assessment and Management EPOs**

Environmental Objectives	Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
<p><b>FRO1.1</b> Promote sustainable flood risk management practices</p>	<p>Number and type of developments in the recognised flooding area</p>	<p>KCC</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Decrease in the number of properties flooded.  Adherence to the guidelines given in the DOEHLG’s Guidelines on Flood Risk Management</p>	<p>Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly</p>
	<p>Provision of flood risk evaluations with proposed developments/ changes to land zoning with emphasis on flood risk management</p>	<p>KCC</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Mitigation of flood risk and damage to properties caused by flooding</p>	<p>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</p>

Environmental Objectives	Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
	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