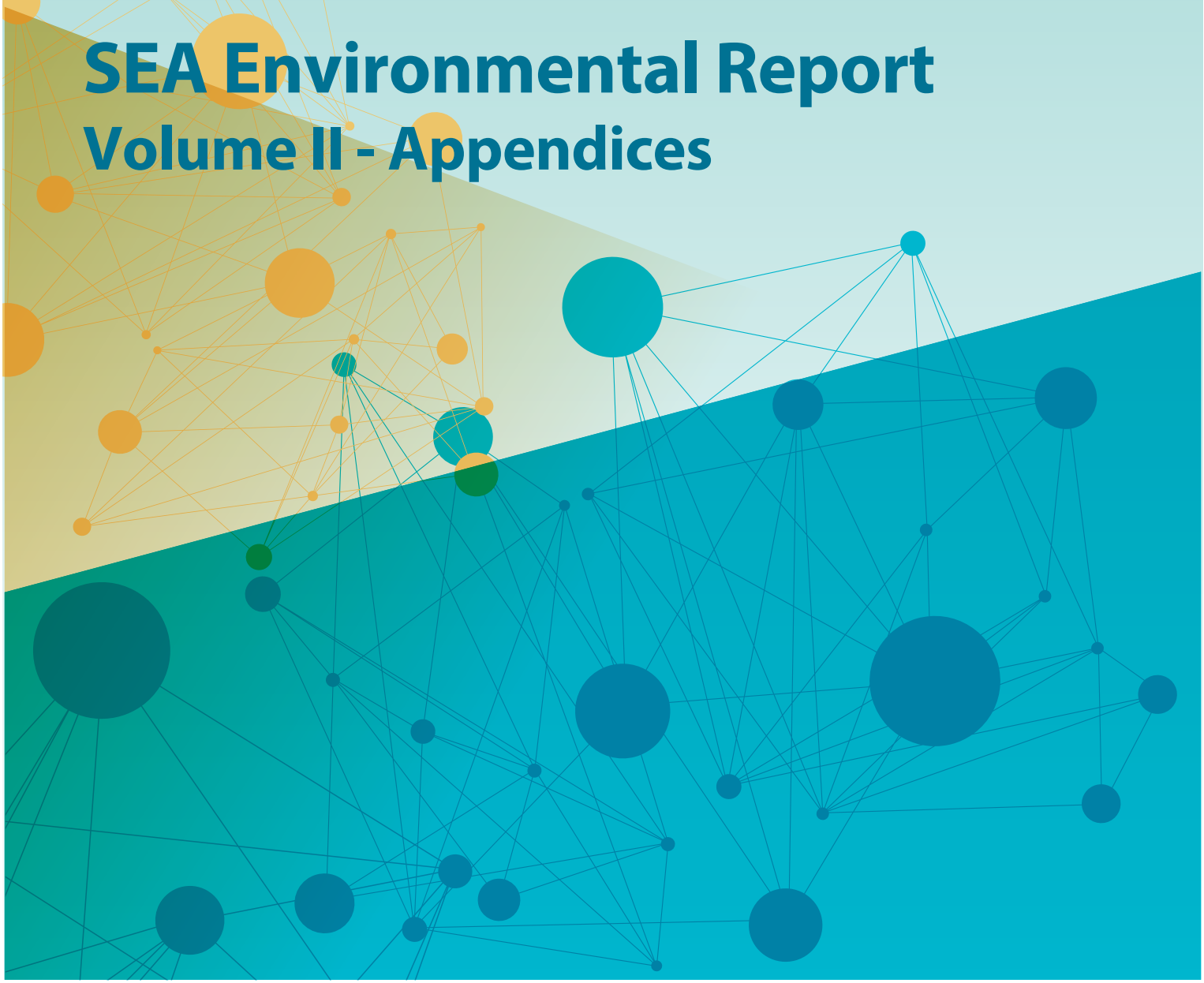
Eastern & Midland
Regional Assembly

Draft Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy

SEA Environmental Report
Volume II - Appendices



Tionscadal Éireann
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2040

Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

APPENDIX A

Other Plans and Programmes

Note: this is not intended to be an inventory of all environmental legislation, plans, programmes and policies. Rather it is a consideration of the objectives of key texts which are relevant to the RSES and supplements **Chapter 4** of the SEA Environmental Report.

Review of International Level Plans, Programmes and Policies

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: International
Biodiversity	UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), known informally as the Biodiversity Convention, is a multilateral treaty. The Convention has three main goals: ▪ Conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); ▪ Sustainable use of its components; and ▪ Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. In other words, its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development. The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.
	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971 and amendments)	Objectives include protection and conservation of wetlands, particularly those of importance to waterfowl as Waterfowl Habitat.
	The Convention for the Protection of the marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) (1992)	Objectives include international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the north-east Atlantic.
	Bern Convention (Convention on European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) 1982	The Bern Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extending to some States of Africa.
Climate Change	Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015)	The Paris Agreement and the outcomes of the UN climate conference (COP21) cover all the crucial areas identified as essential for a landmark conclusion: ▪ Mitigation – reducing emissions fast enough to achieve the temperature goal; ▪ A transparency system and global stock-take – accounting for climate action; ▪ Adaptation – strengthening ability of countries to deal with climate impacts; ▪ Loss and damage – strengthening ability to recover from climate impacts; and ▪ Support – including finance, for nations to build clean, resilient futures.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: International
	DOHA Climate Gateway (2012)	A UN climate change conference in Doha, Qatar, concluded in December 2012 with a new agreement called the "Doha Climate Gateway." Its major achievements included the extension until 2020 of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a work plan for negotiating a new global climate pact by 2015, to be implemented starting in 2020.
	Cancun Agreements (2010)	The Cancun Agreements are a set of significant decisions by the international community to address the long-term challenge of climate change collectively and comprehensively over time and to take concrete action now to speed up the global response. The agreements, reached on December 11 in Cancun, Mexico, at the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference represent key steps forward in capturing plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help developing nations protect themselves from climate impacts and build their own sustainable futures.
	Bali Road Map (2007)	The Bali Climate Change Conference in 2007 produced the Bali Road Map, which comprised a number of decisions to present various tracks essential to reaching a secure climate future.
	UN Kyoto Protocol, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC, 1997)	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty negotiated at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, then entered into force on 21 March 1994. The UNFCCC objective is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The framework set no binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. Instead, the framework outlines how specific international treaties (called "protocols" or "Agreements") may be negotiated to set binding limits on greenhouse gases.
Cultural Heritage	Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (revised) (Valletta, 1992)	Objective is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.
	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985)	Objectives seek to provide a basis for protection of architectural heritage and are a means for proclaiming conservation principles, including a definition of what is meant by architectural heritage, such as monuments, groups of buildings and sites. The Convention also seeks to define a European standard of protection for architectural heritage and to create legal obligations that the signatories undertake to implement.
	World Heritage Convention United Nations Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972)	Objectives seek to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage and ensure that effective and active measures are taken for these.
Human Health/ Air Quality	Stockholm Convention (2004)	Global treaty with the objective of seeking to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: International
	World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines (1999) and Guidelines for Europe (1987)	Objectives seek the elimination or minimisation of certain airborne pollutants for the protection of human health.
	The Gothenburg Protocol (1999)	The 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (known as the Multi-effect Protocol or the Gothenburg Protocol) is a multi-pollutant protocol designed to reduce acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone by setting emissions ceilings for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia to be met by 2010. As of August 2014, the Protocol had been ratified by 26 parties, which includes 25 states and the European Union.

Review of European Level Plans, Programmes and Policies

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
Biodiversity	EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM(2011) 244)	The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to prevent and eliminate the causes of biodiversity loss and maintain and enhance current levels of biodiversity. The EU strategy has six main targets which focus on: full implementation of EU nature legislation; better protection for ecosystems and more use of green infrastructure; more sustainable agriculture and forestry; more sustainable fisheries; tighter controls on invasive alien species; and a greater contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. Key objectives: ▪ To mainstream biodiversity in the decision making process across all sectors; ▪ To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity; ▪ To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services; ▪ To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside; ▪ To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment; ▪ To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species; and To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC)	Objectives seek to protect those fresh water bodies identified by Member States as waters suitable for sustaining fish populations.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats) Directive (92/43/EEC)	The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) provides legal protection for habitats and species of wild plants and animals of European importance. The Directive protects around 1200 European species, other than birds, which are considered to be endangered, vulnerable, rare and/or endemic. Included in the Directive are mammals, reptiles, fish, crustaceans, insects, molluscs, bivalves and plants. Together with the Birds Directive, it underpins a European network of protected areas known as Natura 2000: Special Protection Areas (SPAs, classified under the Birds Directive) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs, classified under the Habitats Directive). Objectives of the Habitats Directive include: ▪ Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species; ▪ Establish a network of Natura 2000 sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range; ▪ Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present; and ▪ Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.
	Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds) Directive (79/409/EEC)	The Birds Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the European Community. It gives EU member states the power and responsibility to classify Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect birds which are rare or vulnerable in Europe, as well as all migratory birds which are regular visitors. Objectives seek to prevent and eliminate the causes of bird species loss and maintain and enhance current levels of biodiversity; ▪ Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex I; ▪ Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas); ▪ Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes; and ▪ Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes; and ▪ Ensuring the protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or "The Bonn Convention" [L210, 19/07/1982 (1983)]	The Bonn Convention focuses on preserving the habitats used by migratory species and aims to enhance the conservation of terrestrial, marine and avian species on a global scale throughout their range. Key actions/ provisions under the Convention include: ▪ Establishment of a legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range; ▪ Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed on Appendix I of the Convention. CMS Parties strive towards strictly protecting these animals, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them; and ▪ In Europe, legislation to ensure that the provisions of the Bonn Convention are applied includes the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive.
	Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 (2014-2020)	This plan identifies the range of actions needed to help improve the status of Ireland's habitats and wildlife.
Air Quality/ Noise	EU Clean Air Package (2013) & A Clean Air Programme for Europe (COM(2013) 918)	The clean air package aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU. The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution. The package was published by the Commission on 18 December 2013, and consists of a communication on the 'clean air programme for Europe', plus three legislative proposals on emissions and air pollution.
	Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) was published in May 2008. It replaced the Framework Directive and the first, second and third Daughter Directives. The CAFE Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011). It replaces the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002), the Ozone in Ambient Air Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 53 of 2004) and S.I. No. 33 of 1999. The fourth Daughter Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Nickel and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Ambient Air Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 58 of 2009).
	Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) (2010/75/EU)	The IED is the successor of the IPPC Directive. Objectives seek the reduction and control of emissions to the atmosphere arising from industrial activities through established permit procedures and the requirements for discharges (integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC)). The Directive was transposed onto Irish law under the Industrial Emissions Regulations S.I. 138/2013.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	National Emissions Ceiling Directive (2016/2284/EU)	This Directive sets national reduction commitments for the five pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particulate matter) The NECD sets national emission ceilings for four main pollutants, namely that of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia (NH_3). These pollutants are responsible for long-range transboundary air pollution such as acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone pollution. Data on these four pollutants are reported to the European Commission under the National Emissions Ceiling Directive on an annual basis.
	The 1979 Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)	The LRTAP was the first international legally binding instrument to deal with problems of air pollution on a broad regional basis. It was signed in 1979 and entered into force in 1983. It has since been extended by eight specific protocols. The Convention is one of the central means for protecting our environment. It has substantially contributed to the development of international environmental law and has created the essential framework for controlling and reducing the damage to human health and the environment caused by transboundary air pollution. It is a successful example of what can be achieved through intergovernmental cooperation.
	Environmental Noise Directive (END) (2002/49/EC)	Objectives seek to limit the harmful effects to human health from environmental noise.
Sustainable Development	The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	Aims to provide farmers with a reasonable standard of living, consumers with quality food at fair prices and to preserve rural heritage. With increased development pressure from urban areas, protection of rural communities and agricultural enterprise must be considered.
	Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 of the European Community	Objectives seek to make the future development of the EU more sustainable. It identifies three key objectives: ▪ To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; ▪ To turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy; and ▪ To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: ▪ To make the Union's cities more sustainable; and ▪ To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.
	EUROPE 2020 A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (COM/2010/2020)	Europe 2020 is a 10-year strategy proposed by the European Commission on 3 March 2010 for advancement of the economy of the European Union. It aims at "smart, sustainable, inclusive growth" with greater coordination of national and European policy. It follows the Lisbon Strategy for the period 2000–2010.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	Horizon 2020: the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)	Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020) – in addition to the private investment that this money will attract. It promises more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market. Horizon 2020 is the financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness. Seen as a means to drive economic growth and create jobs, Horizon 2020 has the political backing of Europe's leaders and the Members of the European Parliament. They agreed that research is an investment in our future and so put it at the heart of the EU's blueprint for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs.
	SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	This Directive requires that Plans & Programmes must take into account protection of the environment and integration of the Plan into the sustainable planning of the country as a whole. Eleven sectors are specified in the Directive and Competent Authorities (Plan/ Programme makers) must subject specific Plans and Programmes for these sectors to an environmental assessment where they are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The SEA Directive was transposed into Irish law under S.I. 435/2004, as amended in 2011.
	EIA Directive (85/337/EEC), as amended by Directive 97/11/EC & Directive 2014/52/EU	The Directive's objective is to require Environmental Impact Assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects, which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The EIA Directive was transposed into Irish law under S.I. 349/1989 (as amended).
	EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS)	The overarching sustainable development policy document in the EU. During the 2009 review the EU noted a number of unsustainable trends that require urgent action including a decrease in high energy consumption in the transport sector in line with the 2020 Strategy.
	Innovating for Sustainable Growth: A Bio-economy for Europe (EU, 2012)	Launched and adopted on 13 February 2012, Europe's Bio-economy Strategy addresses the production of renewable biological resources and their conversion into vital products and bio-energy. It aims to focus Europe's common efforts in the right direction in this diverse and fast-changing part of the economy. Its main purpose is to streamline existing policy approaches in this area. The Strategy is also needed to ensure that fossil fuels are replaced with sustainable natural alternatives as part of the shift to a post-petroleum society.
	Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2015/1513)	Directive 2015/1513 amends the Renewable Energy Directive and the Fuel Quality Directive to address indirect land-use change (ILUC). Member States are obliged to transpose the Directive into national legislation by 10 September 2017 and should establish the level of their national indicative sub-targets for advanced biofuels by 6 April 2017. While biofuels are important in helping the EU meet its greenhouse gas reductions targets, biofuel production typically takes place on cropland which was previously used for other agriculture such as growing food or feed. Since this agricultural production is still necessary, it may be partly displaced to previously non-cropland such as grasslands and forests. This process is known as indirect land use change (ILUC).

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	Ecodesign Framework Directive (2009/125/EC)	This Directive establishes a framework for the setting of Community eco design requirements for energy-related products with the aim of ensuring the free movement of such products within the internal market. This Directive provides for the setting of requirements which the energy-related products covered by implementing measures must fulfil in order to be placed on the market and/or put into service. It contributes to sustainable development by increasing energy efficiency and the level of protection of the environment, while at the same time increasing the security of the energy supply.
	Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (96/61/EC)	Objective is to achieve a high level of protection of the environment through measures to prevent in the first instance or to reduce emissions to air, water and land from industrial sources.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
Water	Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) (as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC and Directives 2008/32/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2009/31/EC	WFD objectives overall seek to maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of all surface waters, i.e. rivers, estuaries, coasts and aquifers, in the EU and to prevent the deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands by setting out a timetable until 2027 to achieve good ecological status or potential. Member States are required to manage the effects on the ecological quality of water which result from changes to the physical characteristics of water bodies. Action is required in those cases where these "hydro-morphological" pressures are having an ecological impact which will interfere with the ability to achieve WFD objectives. The assessment of potential impacts on water quality needs to be considered in the context of the WFD and the River Basin Management Plan and Programme of Measures for the River Basin districts which lays out the objectives for all waters within the individual district. It is noted the next cycle of River Basin Management Plans is due in 2017. Key objectives of the WFD include: ▪ Identification and establishment of individual river basin districts; ▪ Preparation of individual river basin management plans for each of the catchments. These contain the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them; ▪ Establishment of a programme of monitoring water quality in each RBD; and ▪ Establishment of a Register of Protected Areas (includes areas previously designated under the Freshwater Fish and Shellfish Directives which have become sites designated for the protection of economically significant aquatic species under WFD and placed on the Protected Areas register). Promotion of sustainable management of the water environment by carefully considering current land use and future climate scenarios, minimising the effects of flooding and drought events and facilitating long term improvements in water quality, including the protection of groundwater near landfill sites, as well as minimising agricultural runoff. The following Directives have been subsumed into the Water Framework Directive: ▪ The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive; ▪ The Sampling Drinking Water Directive; ▪ The Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive; ▪ The Shellfish Directive ; ▪ The Freshwater Fish Directive; ▪ The Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive; and ▪ The Dangerous Substances Directive.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) (2008/56/EC)	The aims of the MSFD are to protect the marine environment across Europe through achieving and maintaining good environmental status of marine waters by 2020, and acts as complimentary legislation to the WFD. To achieve this goal the directive has set out marine regions; Ireland falls within the North-east Atlantic Ocean Region and for the purposes of the MSFD Ireland is required to produce a Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP), preparation of which is underway and required on or before March 2021 at the latest. The first phase of work and public consultation has been completed and involved the assessment and characterisation of Ireland's marine waters. The draft Marine Strategy Framework Programme of Measures has been prepared and the next phase will involve the eventual implementation of environmental targets. The MSP will ensure there is a system in place for managing human activities and to achieve and maintain good environmental status of marine waters.
	Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	The Floods Directive applies to river basins and coastal areas at risk of flooding. It basically prescribes a three-step procedure for the assessment and management of flood risks: First step: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment; Second step: Risk Assessment; and Third step: Flood Risk Management Plans.
	Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	The overall objective of the revised directive remains the protection of public health whilst bathing, but it also offers an opportunity to improve management practices at bathing waters and to standardise the information provided to bathers across Europe. Bathing waters are an important resource and it is therefore essential that the standards within the Bathing Water Directive are adhered to. The Directive was transposed onto Irish law under the Bathing Water (Amendment) Regulations S.I. 79/2008.
	Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	Objectives seek to maintain and enhance the quality of all groundwaters in the EU. The Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations S.I. 9/2010 was transposed into Irish Law and gives effect to the Groundwater Directive
	Drinking Water Directive (80/778/EEC) as amended by Directive 98/83/EC	The primary objective is to protect the health of the consumers in the European Union and to make sure drinking water is wholesome and clean.
	Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC), as amended by Directive 98/15/EEC	The primary objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban wastewater, by the provision of urban wastewater collecting systems (sewerage) and treatment plants for urban centres. The Directive also provides general rules for the sustainable disposal of sludge arising from wastewater treatment.
	Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC)	The objective of the directive is to encourage the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. To this end, it prohibits the use of untreated sludge on agricultural land unless it is injected or incorporated into the soil. The Directive is given effect in Irish law by the Waste Management (Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture) (Amendment) Regulations (S.I. 267/2001).

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	The directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources. Under the regulations, sewage sludge is considered a fertiliser under the definitions of the regulations: "fertiliser" means any substance containing nitrogen or phosphorus or a nitrogen compound or phosphorus compound utilised on land to enhance growth of vegetation and may include livestock manure, the residues from fish farms and sewage sludge. The Nitrates Regulations provide for the mandatory implementation of agricultural measures for protecting surface and groundwater quality by all Irish farmers. The measures include limits on storage and land spreading of nutrients, including no-spread zones adjacent to drinking water abstraction points, and uncultivated buffer/riparian strips, to prevent nutrients and sediment from entering water.
	Dangerous Substances Directive (2006/11/EC)	This directive refers to pollution caused by certain persistent, toxic and bioaccumulative substances that are discharged into the aquatic environment of the community.
	Priority Substances Directive (2013/39/EU)	This directive amends Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC regarding priority substances and water policy. Directive 2000/60/EC set out a strategy against water pollution, including the identification of priority substances pose a significant risk to, or through, the aquatic environment.
	Environmental Liabilities Directive (2004/35/EC)	The Directive was transposed onto Irish law under S.I. 547/2008. The objective is the 'polluter pays' principle wherein those whose activities have caused environmental damage are held financially liable for remedying that damage; the legislation is particularly aimed at impacts to water quality status under the Water Framework Directive.
	A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resource (COM(2012)673)	This Communication outlines actions that relate to better implementation of current water legislation, integration of water policy objectives into other policies and filling gaps particularly in relation to water quantity and efficiency. These actions are to ensure that water of sufficient quantity and good quality is available to service the needs of people as well as the environment and the EU's economy. The Blueprint's time horizon is closely related to the EU 2020 Strategy particularly the Resource Efficiency Roadmap, of which the Blueprint is the water milestone. However, the Blueprint covers a longer time span, up to 2050, and is expected to be the driver of long-term EU water policy.
Waste	Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	The directive sets out the definitions of waste and basic management principles for waste in order to ensure waste is managed so as to not impact the environment or human health. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. The Directive requires that waste legislation and policy of EU Member States is applied according to a waste management hierarchy.
	Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	The Landfill Directive sets targets to reduce landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste.
	EU Circular Economy Strategy (2015)	The European Commission adopted an ambitious Circular Economy Package, which includes revised legislative proposals on waste to stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy which will boost global

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
		competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs. The Circular Economy Package consists of an EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy that establishes a concrete and ambitious programme of action, with measures covering the whole cycle: from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials. The annex to the action plan sets out the timeline when the actions will be completed. The proposed actions will contribute to "closing the loop" of product lifecycles through greater recycling and re-use, and bring benefits for both the environment and the economy.
	Use and Disposal of Animal By-products (2011/EU/142)	Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive.
	EU Health Rules Regarding Animal By-products Not Intended for Human Consumption Directive (2002/1774/EC)	This Directive lays down animal and public health rules for: (a) the collection, transport, storage, handling, processing and use or disposal of animal by-products, to prevent these products from presenting a risk to animal or public health; (b) the placing on the market and, in certain specific cases, the export and transit of animal by-products and those products derived therefrom referred to in Annexes VII and VIII.
Population/ Human Health	Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU)	The Chemicals Act (Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances or 'COMAH') Regulations 2015 (S.I. 209/2015) implement the Seveso III Directive in Ireland and seeks to reduce the risk and to limit the consequences to both man and the environment, of accidents at manufacturing and storage facilities involving dangerous substances that present a major accident hazard.
	Biocidal Products (98/8/EC and 2007/107/EC)	A biocide is classified as a substance (whether chemical or biological) designed to destroy or render harmless a harmful organism (e.g. disinfectants, preservatives etc.). These products have a high degree of regulation owing to the potential effects on human health and the environment. The directive is regularly updated as new products are manufactured and authorised. The new Biocidal Products Regulation (Regulation EU 528/2012) has been transposed by the European Union (Biocidal Products) Regulations S.I. 427/2013.
Climate/ Energy	The EU 20-20-20 Climate and Energy Package Agreement (2007)	The climate and energy package is a set of binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2020. The targets were set by EU leaders in March 2007, when they committed Europe to become a highly energy-efficient, low carbon economy, and were enacted through the climate and energy package in 2009. These targets, known as the "20-20-20" targets, set three key objectives for 2020: ▪ A 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels; ▪ Raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%; and ▪ A 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
		These targets represent an important first step towards building a low-carbon economy. They are also headline targets of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. This recognises that tackling climate and energy challenge contributes to the creation of jobs, the generation of "green" growth and a strengthening of Europe's competitiveness. In relation to reductions in GHG emissions, the 2009 Effort Sharing Decision (Decision No. 406/2009/EU) set individual Member State targets for reductions in non-ETS GHG emissions. The two main directives which set about achieving this target are the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EC, transposed into Irish law by the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme Regulations 2014 S.I. 131/2014) and the Renewable Energy Sources (RES) Directive (2009/28/EC, transposed into Irish law by the Renewable Energy Regulations S.I. 147/2011).
	The EU Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the period from 2020 to 2030	Sets targets for the period 2020 to 2030: ▪ Target of 27% renewable energy in the EU; ▪ Increase energy efficiency by 27% by 2020; and ▪ Reaching electricity interconnection target of 15% between EU countries by 2030.
	Effort Sharing Decision 2009 (Decision No. 406/2009/EU	The 2009 Effort Sharing Decision (Decision No. 406/2009/EU) set individual Member State targets for reductions in non-ETS GHG emissions. The target agreed for Ireland for the year 2020 is that non-ETS emissions should be 20% below their level in 2005 compared to an EU average reduction of 10%. The non-ETS target is legally binding on the State.
	Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. A national target of 16% renewable energy by 2020 has been set for Ireland.
	EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change 2013	The strategy was adopted by the EC in April 2013. It outlines the measures for taking climate change preparedness to a new level. The strategy has three main objectives: ▪ Promote climate action in Member States through encouraging the adoption of adaptation strategies; ▪ The promotion of informed decision-making through addressing knowledge gaps and the development of the European Climate Adaptation Platform for better knowledge dissemination; and ▪ Promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors.
	2030 Energy Strategy and A Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the Period 2020-2030 (EU (COM),2014)	EU countries have agreed on a new 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030. These targets aim to help the EU achieve a more competitive, secure and sustainable energy system and to meet its long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target. This Communication develops a framework for future EU energy and climate policies and launches a process to arrive at a shared understanding of how to take these policies forward in the future.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	Energy Roadmap 2050	The ultimate goal is to cut EU-wide emissions by 90% of 1990 levels by 2050. The EC analysed the implications of this goal as part of its communication "A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050". This 2050 Roadmap explores the challenges of this decarbonisation objective while maintaining competitiveness as well as security of supply.
	European Framework Policy's Seventh Action Programme and Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe	Both focus on encouraging a resource efficient, low carbon economy. Both have energy and climate targets. The Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe's main aim is to "to decouple economic growth from resource use and its environmental impacts, and proposed a long-term vision, 2020 milestones and a number of short-term actions to start the transition".
	The Green Paper - A 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies (EC, 2013)	This framework integrates different policy objectives such as reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, securing energy supply and supporting growth, competitiveness and jobs through a high technology, cost effective and resource efficient approach. These policy objectives are delivered by three headline targets for GHG emission reductions, renewable energy and energy savings. There are additional targets for energy used by the transport sector. In parallel, the EU has put in place a regulatory framework to drive the creation of an open, integrated and competitive single market for energy which promotes the security of energy supplies.
	EU Emissions Trading Directive (2003/87/EC)	Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance). This Directive establishes a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (hereinafter referred to as the "Community scheme") in order to promote reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective and economically efficient manner.
	Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EC)	Under the Energy Efficiency Directive: ▪ EU countries make energy efficient renovations to at least 3% of buildings owned and occupied by central government; ▪ EU governments should only purchase buildings which are highly energy efficient; and ▪ EU countries must draw-up long-term national building renovation strategies which can be included in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.
	EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC) and updated Directive (2010/31/EU)	The 2010 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive are the EU's main legislation when it comes to reducing the energy consumption of buildings. Under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: ▪ Energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings; ▪ EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect; and ▪ All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
		December 2018). EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.) EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.
	Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) 2005	The objectives seek to develop the necessary elements of a strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.
	EU Fuel Quality Directive (2009/30/EC)	This Directive amends Directive 98/70/EC as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and amending Council Directive 1999/32/EC as regards the specification of fuel used by inland waterway vessels and repealing Directive 93/12/EEC.
	Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD) Directive (EU) 2015/2193	This Directive concenrs the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants (Medium Combustion Plant (MCP) Directive) and regulates pollutant emissions from the combustion of fuels in plants with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 megawatt (MWth) and less than 50 MWth.
	Directive (UE) 2015/1513 amending Directives 98/70/CE and 2009/28/CE - Regarding the promotion of renewable energy usage	The Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 9th 2015 was issued, amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 10 September 2017.
	EU Transport Greenhouse Gas: Routes to 2050 (2010)	This was a 15-month project funded by the European Commission's DG Climate Action that started in January 2011 and was completed in July 2012. The context of the project was the Commission's long-term objective for tackling climate change.
	A Sustainable Bioenergy Policy for the period after 2020 (under consultation)	EU Member States have agreed on a new policy framework for climate and energy. In January 2014, in its Communication on A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030, the Commission stated that 'an improved biomass policy will also be necessary to maximise the resource-efficient use of biomass in order to deliver robust and verifiable greenhouse gas savings and to allow for fair competition between the various uses of biomass resources in the construction sector, paper and pulp industries and biochemical and energy production. This should also encompass the sustainable use of land, the sustainable management of forests and address indirect land-use effects as with biofuels'.
	A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050 (EC (COM), 2011/0112))	A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050 is a fifteen-page document produced by the European Commission in 2011 as a communication to other European Union (EU) institutions. As part of the Europe 2020 flagship initiative for a resource-efficient Europe, it outlines a long-term policy framework for actions to be taken across the EU region to ensure that 2050 greenhouse gas reduction targets are met.
	Transport White Paper 2011	The European Commission adopted a roadmap of 40 concrete initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
	(Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system) (COM/2011/0144 final)	transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050. The roadmap confirms that our low-carbon goal is economically feasible. All the scenarios reach it with no major differences in overall costs or security of supply implications.
	EU Biofuels Directive (2003/30/EC)	The Directive on the Promotion of the use of biofuels and other renewable fuels for transport, officially 2003/30/EC and popularly better known as the biofuels directive is a European Union directive for promoting the use of biofuels for EU transport. The directive entered into force in May 2003, and stipulates that national measures must be taken by countries across the EU aiming at replacing 5.75% of all transport fossil fuels (petrol and diesel) with biofuels by 2010. The directive also called for an intermediate target of 2% by 31 December 2005. The target of 5.75% is to be met by 31 December 2010. The percentages are calculated on the basis of energy content of the fuel and apply to petrol and diesel fuel for transport purposes placed on the markets of member states. Member states are encouraged to take on national "indicative" targets in conformity with the overall target.
	Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU) (*Still to be transposed into Irish Law*)	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport. This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements.
	Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (Roadmap 2050)	The mission of Roadmap 2050 is to provide a practical, independent and objective analysis of pathways to achieve a low-carbon economy in Europe, in line with the energy security, environmental and economic goals of the European Union. The Roadmap focuses on establishing EU policy to cut total greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. The National Low-Carbon Roadmap will be coordinated by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government with substantial input from other relevant Departments. The sectoral roadmap for the transport sector will be developed by the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport.
Landscape	European Landscape Convention, 2000	The Convention's purpose is to promote landscape protection, management and planning of European landscapes and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with protection, management and enhancement of European landscape. It is extremely wide in scope: the Convention applies to the Parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and rural-urban transitional areas, also including land, inland water and marine areas. The Convention covers every-day or degraded landscapes as well as those that can be considered outstanding i.e. recognition of the importance of all landscape types. The Convention incorporates a number of measures which are to be undertaken to put into effect at national level General Measures, including:

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: European
		▪ To recognise landscapes in law as being an essential component of people's surroundings; ▪ The establishment and implementation of policies which aim to protect landscapes, and to inform landscape management and planning considerations; ▪ To better incorporate the public, local and regional authorities as well as other organisations in defining and implementing landscape policies; and ▪ The integration of landscape into local and regional planning policies that have possible direct or indirect impacts on the landscape.

Review of National Level Plans, Programmes and Policies

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
Biodiversity	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017 – 2021	In response to the requirements set out in Article 6 of the UN Convention of Biological Diversity 1992, the first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was prepared by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, subsequently revised in 2011. The aims are to achieve Ireland's Vision for Biodiversity through addressing issues ranging from improving the management of protected areas to increasing awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Ireland's third iteration of the BAP for conserving and restoring Ireland's biodiversity covers the period 2017 to 2021.
	Wildlife Acts 1976 – 2010 (as amended)	The purpose of the Wildlife Acts 1976-2010 is to provide for the protection of wildlife (both flora and fauna) and the control of activities, which may impact adversely on the conservation of wildlife.
	Flora Protection Order 2015	Objectives are to protect listed flora and their habitats from alteration, damage or interference in any way. This protection applies wherever the plants are found and is not confined to sites designated for nature conservation.
	European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, SI 94/1997, as amended S.I. 233/1998 and S.I. 378/2005	These Regulations give effect to Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) and the Minister to designate special areas of conservation (endangered species and habitats of endangered species) as a contribution to an EU Community network to be known as NATURA 2000. See EU Habitats Directive.
	All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020	Ireland has developed a strategy to address pollinator decline and protect pollinator service. A total of 81 actions have been identified in order to achieve this. It is about raising awareness about pollinators and how to protect them.
	Quality of Salmonid Waters Regulations 1988 (S.I. 293/1988)	Prescribe quality standards for salmonid waters and designate the waters to which they apply, together with the sampling programmes and the methods of analysis and inspection to be used by local authorities to determine compliance with the standards. Also, give effect to Council Directive No. 78/659/EEC on the quality of fresh waters

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life. See EU Water Framework Directive.
	NPWS Conservation Plans for SACs and SPAs and NHAs	The NPWS produces a draft conservation plan for each SAC, SPA and NHA. Each plan lists the wildlife resources of the area, the current human uses, any conflicts between the two, and strategies for retaining the conservation value. These documents are made available on the NPWS website and to interested parties for a consultation period, following which the final version of the conservation plan is completed. It is intended that plans will be reviewed every 5 years. It is expected that these plans will be consulted/referenced during the preparation of farm management plans for holdings within and nearby the nature conservation site.
	National Peatland Strategy (DAHG, 2015) and National Peatlands Strategy Progress Report 2017 (DCHG, 2018)	In April 2011 the Government made a number of key decisions relating to the conservation and management of Ireland's peatlands, particularly those sites nominated for designation as Special Areas of Conservation and Natural Heritage Areas. A commitment was made to draw up a national strategy on peatlands conservation and management, in cconsultation with bog owners and other stakeholders, to deal with long-term issues such as land management & development, restoration, conservation, tourism potential, carbon accounting and community participation in managing this resource. In order to ensure that actions are implemented, the Peatlands Strategy Implementation Group (PSIG) was established, which comprises a cross-departmental group to monitor the strategy's implementation. The group published its progress report in August 2018.
	Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Area Network (NPWS, 2014) Raised Bog SAC Management Plan (*draft*) (DAHG, 2014) National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022	In 2014, following approval by Government, the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, published three documents, a draft National Peatlands Strategy, a draft National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Management Plan and a Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs). These documents set out a strategic, long term vision for the future use and management of Ireland's peatlands including specific measures for the protection of sites designated for the protection of endangered bog habitats.
	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011)	The Birds Directive was transposed into Irish law under the Birds and Habitats Regulations S.I. 477/2011 (as amended).
	Fisheries Natura Plans & Declarations made under European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Se-fisheries) Regulations 2013	Sea-fisheries are in Natura 2000 areas are regulated in accordance with: ▪ The European Communities (Birds and natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011); and ▪ The European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290/2013). These two sets of Regulations transpose into Irish law the obligations on the Minister with regard to sea-fisheries

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		arising from the EU Habitats and Birds Directives. Regulation 27 of SI 477 of 2011 places legal obligations on the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to his functions. These obligations transpose article 6.2 of the Habitats Directive and in short require the Minister to manage sea-fisheries to ensure that significant impacts on designated habitats and species are avoided. Regulation 42 of S.I. 477/2011 places legal obligations on the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in consenting to or adopting a plan or project that may have significant impacts on a Natura 2000 site. These obligations transpose article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive. In short, the Minister is required to conduct a screening for appropriate assessment before consenting to or adopting the plan or project. On the basis of that screening assessment, the Minister must determine if an appropriate assessment is required. He must conclude that it is required where he cannot exclude significant impacts based on objective scientific information. The Minister may only consent to a plan or project or adopt or implement the plan or project where he has determined that it will not affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.
Population/ Human Health	Healthy Ireland – a Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2015-2025	The main aims of Healthy Ireland are: to increase the numbers of people experiencing good health (mental and physical) at all life stages; reduce health inequalities with a focus on social factors; protect the public and increase preparedness for threats to public health; and to encourage every individual and society as a whole to collaboratively engage with its own health and wellbeing. The first Implementation Plan has been published covering 2015-2017.
	Classified Shellfish Production Areas under Regulation (EC) No. 85412004	Shellfish areas which are classified by the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority for food safety and consumer protection purposes
Climate/ Energy	National Mitigation Plan 2017	To ensure that Ireland can effectively and equitably contribute to the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% and for the purposes of compliance with EU and Irish law, it is necessary to develop a low-carbon development strategy for the period to 2050. As provided for in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act, 2015, the Department of the Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE), in conjunction with Departments with responsibility for key sectors, is currently preparing the National Mitigation Plan (NMP), the first in a series of statutory national plans setting out, on an incremental basis, Ireland's low carbon development strategy for the period to 2050. The first plan outlines the measures and actions of four specific sectors to mitigate climate change in the areas of transport, energy, the built environment and agriculture.
	National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low-Carbon Development (2015)	The National Policy Position establishes the fundamental national objective of achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally economy by 2050. It sets out the context for the objective, clarifies the level of GHG mitigation ambition envisaged and establishes the process to pursue and achieve the overall objective.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030 (DCENR White Paper, 2015)	The White Paper is a complete energy policy update, which sets out a framework to guide policy and the actions that Government intends to take in the energy sector from now up to 2030. The paper takes into account European and International climate change objectives and agreements, as well as Irish social, economic and employment priorities. As we progress towards a low carbon energy system, this policy update will ensure secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy; to establish a body to be known in the Irish language as *An Chomhairle Chomhairleach um Athrú Aeráide* or, in the English language, as the Climate Change Advisory Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
	National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2012	Sets out how Ireland is to meet its adaptation objectives under the Kyoto Protocol. The Strategy sits within the National Climate Change Adaptation Framework which provides the policy context for the national response to achieving the objectives in a strategic manner. The Framework also requires Local Authorities, relevant agencies and Government Departments to prepare and publish draft adaptation plans. With the establishment of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, there is now a statutory basis on which National Climate Change Adaptation Frameworks and Sectoral Adaptation Plans are to be established. It is expected that the National Climate Change Adaptation Framework will be finalised in late 2017 followed by the development of sectoral adaptation plans.
	Biofuel Obligation Scheme (2010)	The BOS Scheme places an obligation on suppliers of mineral oil to ensure that 8.695% (by volume) of the motor fuels (generally Gasoline and Motor Diesel) they place on the market in Ireland is produced from renewable sources, e.g. Ethanol and Biodiesel. The obligation was increased from the 1st January, 2017. It was previously 6.383% Under the terms of the National Oil Reserves Agency Act 2007 (Returns and Biofuel Levy) Regulations 2010, a Biofuel Levy of 2.00 cent per litre is payable on the sales of all Biofuels into the market with effect from 1st July 2010.
	National Oil Reserves Agency Act 2007	This Act provides for the establishment of the National Oil Reserves Agency Limited and sets out its functions, including those in relation to oil stockholding obligations and to impose a levy on relevant disposals of petroleum products.
	National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012	In 2007, the Government published the National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012, which set out a range of measures, building on those already in place under the 2000 Strategy, to meet Ireland's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. The Strategy projected a reduction in emissions from the agricultural sector through a number of measures including Common Agricultural Policy Reforms, participation in REPS, AEOS and Organic Schemes, supports for management of manure in line with the EU Nitrates Directive, supports for afforestation, and through development of renewable energy resources.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	Energy Efficiency Regulations (S.I. 426/2014)	These regulations set out several obligations on public bodies with respect to their "exemplary role" for energy efficiency. These include obligations with regard to: Energy efficient procurement; Exemplar energy management practices; Energy audits; Energy services; Use of energy efficient buildings – public bodies may only purchase or lease buildings with Building Energy Ratings of A3 or higher; Maintenance and construction of energy efficient buildings; & Reporting data.
	Bioenergy Roadmap (SEAI, 2010)	Bioenergy demand to 2050 has been forecast using specialist in-house modelling, with the impact of technology development considered to determine the primary bioenergy demand. The main goal of the 2050 model is to indicate the challenges, and the need for action, if we are to achieve the internationally discussed 80% reduction in CO_2 emissions to curb global warming. What is presented is just one possible scenario of how we can approach this challenge, and the contribution of bioenergy.
	Bioenergy Plan (draft)	Aims to develop cost-effective harnessing of sustainable, indigenous, renewable energy resources. Also aims to reduce harmful emissions from traditional fuels. This plan will underpin the development of the sector in the period up to 2020 and lay foundations for its longer term growth and in contributing to renewable energy targets.
	Towards a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland (SEAI)	Energy growth in Ireland is predicted to grow by 2-3% annually to 2020, still relying heavily on imported fossil fuels. This policy paper outlines the energy options for Ireland, the government's core goals including sustainability of development, security of energy supply as well as economically and technologic efficiencies.
	Strategy for Renewable Energy: 2012-2020 (DCENR)	This Government policy document covers Ireland's renewable energy policy up to 2020. It contains 36 actions for the country to maximise the economic potential of renewable sources, including the increase of both onshore and offshore wind farm developments, encouraging research and development in wave and tidal power, rolling out smart energy networks and building a sustainable bioenergy sector.
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP)	Ireland's third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP 3) reaffirmed Ireland's commitment to delivering a 20% reduction in energy demand across the whole of the economy by 2020, along with a 33% reduction in public sector energy use. Each NEEAP outlines the energy efficiency measures that will be implemented to reach the national energy saving targets as well as the progress towards this target. NEEAPs shall also include information on the exemplary role of the public sector and on provision of information and advice to final customers. The fourth NEEAP was produced in 2017.
	Renewable Energy Feed-In Tariff (REFIT) Schemes 1, 2 and 3	The Renewable Energy Feed in Tariff (REFIT) schemes/supports are funded by the Public Service Obligation (PSO) which is paid for by all electricity consumers. The REFIT schemes have been designed to incentivise the development of renewable electricity generation in order to ensure Ireland meets its goal of 40% of electricity coming from renewable sources by 2020. The Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment is working on developing a new support scheme for renewable electricity to be available from 2017 onwards.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (*under development*)	To ensure Ireland meets its future needs for renewable electricity in a sustainable manner, the Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework will guide the development of renewable electricity projects which are key objectives of Irish energy policy.
	National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure in Transport 2017-2030	The Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) is tasked with transposing the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU). Given the close relationship between transport and energy in this area, the Department is working closely with the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE). Ireland's National Policy Framework was published in March 2017 and addresses such infrastructure requirements as EV charging points and natural gas refuelling stations.
	National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP)	Ireland's NREAP (a requirement of the Renewable Energy Directive) commits to achievement of the 16% RES target for 2020 to be met by 40% from electricity (RES-E), 12% from heat (RES-H), and 10% from transport (RES-T).
	Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDP)	The OREDP recognises the opportunity for developing, in a sustainable manner, Ireland's offshore renewable energy resources and sets out the principles, policy actions and enablers for realising this potential. This would lead to an increase in the production of renewable electricity indigenously, which would contribute to greenhouse gas reductions and improve security of energy supply. The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) is providing financial support for wave and tidal ocean research, development and demonstration projects.
	European Union (Renewable Energy) Regulations 2014 S.I. No. 483/2014	This regulation pertains to the implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Elements of the directive are transposed including the provisions relating to access to and operation of the grid; guarantees of origin and the exemplary role of public bodies regarding public buildings.
	Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland - The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (White Paper, DCMNR)	This White Paper sets out the Government's Energy Policy Framework 2007-2020 to deliver a sustainable energy future for Ireland. It is set firmly in the global and European context which has put energy security and climate change among the most urgent international challenges. In charting the course for Irish energy policy, the Government is taking full account of global and EU developments. Ireland faces similar energy challenges to those being confronted worldwide. Our situation is made more acute by our small energy market, peripherality and limited indigenous fuel resources. Sustained economic growth and population growth also add to the challenges for Irish energy policy. We have however major opportunities to be realised in harnessing the full potential of our renewable and bioenergy resources. As committed members of the European Union, with specific energy policy objectives, Ireland supports the development of a European Energy Policy which delivers a sustainable energy future for Europe through measures to tackle climate change ensure energy security and enhance competitiveness.
	Green Paper on Energy Policy in Ireland (DCENR, 2014)	The Green Paper on Energy Policy in Ireland was launched on 12th May 2014 commencing a public consultation process on the future of energy policy in Ireland for the medium to long-term. That process concluded on 31st July and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR) worked on the analysis of the 1,200 submissions received. On the 24th September 2014 a further Stakeholder Engagement process was launched. This included six special topic seminars on each of the six priority areas and a seventh seminar on energy prices and

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		costs. There were also four regional seminars in Moate, Cork, Sligo and Wexford to facilitate wider engagement of stakeholders.
	Towards Nearly Zero Energy Buildings in Ireland – Planning for 2020 and Beyond	Proposed approach to Irish compliance with the EPBD commitments, prepared by the DECLG in November 2012. By 2020 all new dwellings in Ireland will have a Maximum Permitted Energy Performance Coefficient (MPEPC) and Maximum Permitted Carbon Performance Coefficient (MPCPC) of 0.30 and 0.35 in accordance with the common general framework set out in Annex I of EPBD.
Planning	Ireland 2040 Our Plan: The National Planning Framework	The new framework document will be the successor to the National Spatial Strategy 2002 (NSS) and will be known as the National Planning Framework (NPF). The National Planning Framework will be the long-term, 20 year strategy for the spatial development of Ireland that will promote a better quality of life for all, with sustainable economic growth and an environment of the highest quality as key underlying principles.
	Capital Investment Plan 2016-2021 (DPER, 2015)	On 29 September 2015 the Government announced its capital spending plan which is a high level budgetary and finance document worth an estimated €27 billion in direct investment by the Exchequer over 6 years. This amounts to an average of €4.5 billion per year and is expected to create in the region of 45,000 jobs during the construction phase. Following public consultation, a review of the plan is expected to be published in 2017 and a new ten year plan to be published before end of 2017.
	Planning and Development Act (as amended) and the Planning and Development Regulations (S.I. 600/2001)	Revised and consolidated the law relating to planning and development by repealing and re-enacting with amendments the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1999; to provide, in the interests of the common good, for proper planning and sustainable development including the provision of housing; to provide for the licensing of events and control of funfairs; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, the Roads Act 1993, the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended), and certain other enactments.
	Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006	An act to provide for the making directly to An Bord Pleanála of applications for planning permission in respect of developments of strategic importance to the State.
	Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (DAFM, 2015)	The Rural Development Programme (RDP) is part of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), a common set of objectives, principles and rules through which the European Union (EU) co-ordinates support for European agriculture. The CAP framework is comprised of two complementary pillars; Pillar 1 deals with direct payments to farmers and market measures while Pillar 2 covers multi-annual rural development measures which include those that are beneficial for the environment and climate change.
	The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (DHPCLG, 2009)	The flood risk guidelines were issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and sets out that development plans and local area plans, must establish the flood risk assessment requirements for their functional area. Flood risk assessment is required by planning authorities to be an integral and leading element of their development planning functions. The guidelines are specifically aimed at linking planning and

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		development with flood protection and flood risk assessment and recommend a clear and transparent assessment of flood risk at all stages in the planning process. It is a requirement of the guidelines that Plans and all future planning decisions have regard to the guidelines.
	Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992	An Act to make further and better provision for the protection of the environment and the control of pollution, to establish an Environmental Protection Agency, for these and other purposes to increase certain existing monetary penalties and to provide for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid.
Sustainable Development	The Protection of the Environment Act 2003	Act implementing Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control and certain other Acts adopted by the institutions of the European Communities. Amends the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, Waste Management Act 1996, and Litter Pollution Act 1997.
	State of the Environment Report (EPA, 2016)	This report is the latest in the EPA State of the Environment series, which is published every 4 years. The report outlines at a strategic level the current state of Ireland's environment. It provides an update on environmental challenges that we face both nationally and globally. The report adds to the range of thematic and research reports available from the EPA that cover many of the issues reported on in further detail. To complement this report the EPA has developed the "Ireland's Environment" section on the EPA website1 which provides up-to-date online information that includes environmental indicator data.
	Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland (2012)	This framework takes account of developments at international and EU level designed to deliver an effective transition to an innovative, low carbon and resource efficient future. It has followed the model used in the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, which focuses on identifying key gaps where progress has been limited since the 1997 National Sustainable Development Strategy and it aims to set out a range of measures to address the outstanding challenges.
	National Sustainable Development Policy	Under the terms of "Towards 2016", the current Social Partnership Agreement, the Government is committed to publishing a renewed National Sustainable Development Strategy in 2007. The Sustainable Development Unit is co-ordinating the preparation of this Strategy. The renewed Strategy will replace the first National Sustainable Development Strategy, "Sustainable Development – A Strategy for Ireland", published in 1997, and "Making Ireland's Development Sustainable", published in 2002.
	Food Wise 2025	Food Wise is sets out the strategic plan for the development of the Irish agri-food sector over the next decade. Growth projections include increasing the value added in the agri-food, fisheries and wood products sector by 70% to in excess of €13 billion. Sustainable production at its core setting out a range of specific recommendations aimed at managing the projected growth in a sustainable way. There is a strong commitment to the measurement and monitoring of the sustainability credentials of the sector as the strategy rolls out.
	Forest Policy Review - Forests, products and people - Ireland's forest policy (a renewed vision)	The forerunner to this document was G*rowing for the Future* (1996). Substantial changes in the forest sector have occurred since then leading to a revision and the publication of a 'Renewed Vision'. The strategic goal of this vision is stated as: "*To develop an internationally competitive and sustainable forest sector that provides a full range of*

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	(DAFM)	*economic, environmental and social benefits to society and which accords with the Forest Europe definition of sustainable forest management*". The document sets out a summary of recommended policies and actions.
	Forestry Programme 2014-2020 (DAFM, 2015)	The document sets out the state aid funding programme for forestry for the period 2014-2020. Four needs were identified in preparing the proposal, namely: to increase forest cover in Ireland in order to capture carbon, produce wood and help mitigation; to increase in a sustainable way enough biomass to help in meeting renewable energy targets; support to forest holders in the management of their plantations; and to optimise the benefits, environmental and social, of forest. A number of schemes and measures are proposed in order to meet these needs, such as the Neighbour Wood Scheme and Native Woodland Conservation. The total cost of the programme is estimated at €666m for the period 2015 – 2020 (2014 is covered under the previous programme).
	Afforestation Grant and Premium Scheme (DAFM, 2015)	The Afforestation Grant and Premium Scheme aims to increase the area under forest in Ireland from its current low base of 11% (EU average is 38%). This will be undertaken in a sustainable manner contributing towards the EU's priority for "Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry".
	Environmental Liability Regulations, S.I. 547/2008	These Regulations (SI 547 of 2008) transpose EU Directive 2004/35/CE on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage.
	European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, (S.I. 435 of 2004) as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	These regulations transpose the SEA Directive into Irish law.
	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (S.I. 349/1989) (as amended)	The Regulations modify the provisions of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1983 so as to provide a framework for the application of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the planning control procedures under those Acts, and for the application of EIA to relevant development by local authorities. They also modify development consent procedures under 9 other enactments in light of the Directive's requirements, and they establish an EIA procedure for relevant development by State authorities. The Regulations specify, in the First and Second Schedules respectively, the development for which EIA will be required and the information which must be furnished in an environmental impact statement prepared in connection with proposed development
Transport	National Transport Authority Integrated Implementation Plan 2013-2018	In accordance with Section 13 (1) of the Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008, an Integrated Implementation Plan has been prepared for the Greater Dublin Area. The Plan sets out the NTA's programme of investment and development in the Greater Dublin Area for the period 2013-2018. The Plan provides the framework for a capital and operational investment amounting to almost €900 million and is comprised of: an infrastructure investment programme; identification of the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the NTA; relevant actions to be taken to ensure effective integration of public transport; and an integrated services plan.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future, *'A New Transport Policy for Ireland'* 2009-2020	Smarter Travel aims to encourage consideration of travel choices and sets out the strategic vision of achieving sustainable travel and transport system. The Smarter Travel programme also provides funding to provide information and improve facilities for cyclists, p and public transport users. As an Action Plan developed by the Government, it has been designed to show how we can reverse current unsustainable transport and travel patterns and reduce the health and environmental impacts of current trends and improve our quality of life. It sets out five key goals: to reduce overall travel demand; to maximise the efficiency of the transport network; to reduce reliance on fossil fuels; to reduce transport emissions; and to improve accessibility to transport. In order to achieve these goals the policy establishes targets, outlines the forty nine actions to be undertaken and details the funding which must be secured. It will be the role of the Framework to secure the funding necessary to continue to implement key remaining actions.
	Investing in our Transport Future: A Strategic Framework for Integrated Land Transport	Investing in our Transport Future is an integrated, evidence-based framework which establishes the overall principles guiding expenditure decisions in transport. It outlines the business case for investment in transport infrastructure including road, heavy and light rail, pedestrian and cycle facilities. This land transport funding framework is required for delivering projects based on policy in the context of exchequer funds. The Framework will guide key land transport investment decisions based on a number of identified priorities, however, it does not set out a list or identify specific projects to be prioritised.
Water/ Wastewater	Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study	The Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS) was commissioned as a national study in 2003 with the aim of providing information to aid decision-making at a strategic level regarding the issues of coastal flooding and coastal erosion, and to inform planning and development in and around coastal areas. Phase 1 of the study was completed in 2013 and contains strategic coastal erosion maps and flood hazard maps for the present scenario and looking forward to the future (to 2100). Phases 2, 3, 4 and 5 have now been completed covering the South East Coast, North East & South Coast, South West & West Coast, and North West Coast.
	Water Services Strategic Plan	Irish Water has prepared a Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP, 2015), under Section 33 of the Water Service No. 2 Act of 2013 to address the delivery of strategic objectives which will contribute towards improved water quality and WFD requirements. The WSSP forms the highest tier of asset management plans (Tier 1) which Irish Water prepare and it sets the overarching framework for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) and water services projects (Tier 3). The WSSP sets out the challenges we face as a country in relation to the provision of water services and identifies strategic national priorities. It includes Irish Water's short, medium and long term objectives and identifies strategies to achieve these objectives. As such, the plan provides the context for subsequent detailed implementation plans (Tier 2) which will document the approach to be used for key water service areas such as water resource management, wastewater compliance and sludge management. The WSSP also sets out the strategic objectives against which the Irish Water Capital Investment Programme is developed. The current version of the CAP outlines the proposals for capital expenditure in terms of upgrades and new builds within the Irish

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		Water owned asset.
	National Strategy to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water – Irish Water Lead in Drinking Water Mitigation Plan	Irish Water has developed and implemented a Lead Strategy which aims to reduce the potential for dissolved lead from pipework to enter drinking water to and to replace public lead water mains over a ten year period. This will involve dosing public water supplies with orthophosphate. Orthophosphate works as a corrosion inhibitor by converting some of the lead carbonate to lead phosphate, forming a protective coating inside lead pipes, reducing corrosion which is a contributor of lead to the water supply.
	National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan *(draft)*	The National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan (NWSMP) is a national plan for the management of sludges arising primarily from facilities under the control of Irish Water. As such the assessment is focussed at a national strategic level.
	Wastewater Compliance Strategy *(to be prepared)*	Irish Water is proposing to prepare and implement a Wastewater Compliance Strategy which would aim to improve management of the wastewater systems. This will seek to address unacceptable discharges through improvements to treatment and remediate problems associated with combined sewers, where feasible.
	Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations (S.I. 684/2007	This has been derived from the Dangerous Substances Directive 2006/11/EC, to address pollution caused by certain toxic substances that are discharged to the aquatic environment and to establish a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.
	Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations (S.I. 254/2001)	The Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive was transposed into Irish law by the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations (S.I. 254/2001).
	National Water Sludge Management Plan *(in preparation)*	A national water sludge management plan will be developed by Irish Water in due course as a national plan for the management of sludges arising primarily from facilities under the control of Irish Water. As such the assessment is focussed at a national strategic level.
	Assessment and Management of Flood Risks Regulations (S.I. 122/2010)	The directive was transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations (S.I. 122/2010). The Regulations set out the responsibilities of the OPW and other public bodies in the implementation of the Directive. With trends such as climate change and increased domestic and economic development in flood risk zones, this poses a threat of flooding in coastal and river basin areas.
	Freshwater Pearl Mussel Catchment Management Plans for Forestry (in preparation)	The development of procedures is currently underway to ensure that forestry activities undertaken within all 27 freshwater pearl mussel catchments (including the Priority 8 catchments) are compatible with the conservation of the species.
	Irish Water's Capital Investment Programme 2014-2016	In May 2014, Irish Water published its Investment Programme covering the period 2014-2016. The estimate is that €1.77 billion is required over the programme period. Investment priorities are set out for where improvements are needed urgently, and cover drinking water quality, leaks, water and wastewater compliance and availability and customer service. Irish Water's priorities as set out in the programme include the following: ▪ Eliminating Boil Water Notices in Roscommon;

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		▪ Providing more water and in particular reducing disruption to supply in the Dublin area; ▪ Improving Water Quality; ▪ Investing for economic development; ▪ Tackling leakage; ▪ Increasing wastewater treatment capacity and improving environmental compliance; ▪ Better Control and Monitoring; and ▪ Improving existing plants.
	European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 31/2014)	These Regulations give effect to Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources and include measures such as- ▪ Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited; ▪ Limits on the land application of fertilisers; ▪ Storage requirements for livestock manure; and ▪ Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. ▪ The Regulations give further effect to several EU Directives including Directives in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ("the Nitrates Directive"), dangerous substances in water, waste management, protection of groundwater, public participation in policy development and water policy (the Water Framework Directive).
	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme (NAP)	Ireland's first Nitrates Action Programme (NAP) came into operation in 2006 and gave effect to the Nitrates Directive. The NAP was given effect through a series of regulations, most recently the European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014), known as the Nitrates Regulations. The aim of the NAP is to prevent pollution of surface waters and groundwater from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. In accordance with the Nitrates Directive and Article 28 of the Good Agricultural Practice Regulations, the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government, in consultation with the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine reviewed the NAP for the first time in 2010. Article 28 of the Nitrates Regulations, in line with the Nitrates Directive, requires a review of the NAP every four years. Ireland's fourth NAP will run until the end of 2021.
	Drinking Water Regulations (S.I. 122/2014)	The Drinking Water Regulations S.I. 122/2014 provides the EPA with supervisory powers for public water supplies.
	Water Policy Regulations (S.I. 350/2014)	These Regulations provide for the establishment and composition of a Water Policy Advisory Committee and related procedural and ancillary matters. The Regulations also transfer certain local authority responsibilities provided for in the European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 to the Environmental Protection

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		Agency and to the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government.
	The Water Policy Regulations (S.I. 722/2003), Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations (S.I. 272/2009) and Groundwater Regulations (S.I. 9/ 2010)	The Water Policy Regulations (S.I. 722/2003), Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations (S.I. 272/2009) and Groundwater Regulations (S.I. 9/ 2010) govern the shape of the WFD characterisation, monitoring and status assessment programmes in terms of assigning responsibilities for the monitoring of different water categories, determining the quality elements and undertaking the characterisation and classification assessments. The Surface Water Regulations institute a wide-ranging set of environmental standards for Irish surface waters. The Groundwater Regulations establish environmental objectives to be achieved in groundwater bodies and include groundwater quality standards and threshold values for the classification of groundwater and the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in groundwater quality.
	European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296/2009)	The Regulations require the EPA, when classifying surface waters in accordance with the ecological objectives approach of the Water Framework Directive, to assign a status of "less than good ecological status" where Margaritifera is found to be in unfavourable conservation status. This will trigger further actions as waters classified as less than good must be restored to at least good status within a prescribed timeframe.
	Foreshore Act (as amended) 1933-2011	The foreshore is classed as the land and seabed between the high water of ordinary or medium tides and the twelve nautical mile limit. Under the Foreshore Act, a lease/licence must be obtained from the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine for certain works undertaken on the foreshore which are deemed to be in relation to a fishery harbour centre or any function relating to: the use, development or support of aquaculture; or an activity involved in the use, development or support of sea-fishing including the processing and sale of sea-fish and manufacture of products derived from sea-fish.
	Quality of Bathing Waters Regulations 1988 (S.I. 84/1988) as amended	These Regulations prescribe bathing water quality standards and the bathing areas to which they apply, together with the sampling programmes and the methods of analysis and inspection to be used by local authorities to determine compliance with the standards. The Regulations give effect to Council Directive No. 76/160/EEC of 8 December, 1975 (O.J. No. L31/1,5 February, 1976) concerning the quality of bathing water.
	European Communities (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 268/2006	The Shellfish Waters Directive was transposed into legislation in Ireland by the European Communities (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 268/2006), which were subsequently amended by the European Communities (Quality of Shellfish Waters) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 55/2009).
	Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 258/1998)	These Regulations provide for specified improvements in water quality conditions in rivers and lakes based on phosphorus concentrations or related water quality classifications. The Regulations also provide for periodic reporting in relation to progress in implementing the requirements of the Regulations. These Regulations give effect to certain requirements arising under Council Directive 76/46/EC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	Marine Strategy Framework Regulations S.I. 249/2011.	The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) was transposed onto Irish law under the Marine Strategy Framework Regulations S.I. 249/2011.
	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth - An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland (2012)	Ireland aims to have the ocean become a key component for economic recovery and sustainable growth. As a national asset the potential of the Irish Sea is seen as something to be harnessed as outlined in Harnessing our Ocean Wealth an Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland 2012. Three high-level goals have been developed: Ireland will utilise market opportunities to improve the maritime economy and create sustainable growth; Improve the health of the sea ecosystems for economic benefit, and goods and services such as food, climate, health and well-being; and Encourage engagement with the sea to increase awareness of its value. There are two key targets: Double the value of our ocean wealth to 2.4% of GDP by 2030; and increase the turnover from our ocean economy to exceed €6.4bn by 2020.
Air	Industrial Emissions Regulations (S.I. 138/2013)	These Regulations primarily amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 and the Waste Management Act 1996 to transpose Chapters II and VI of Directive 2010/75/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast). The Regulations apply to the industrial emissions directive activities specified in the First Schedule to the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended by these Regulations.
	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. 180/2011)	These Regulations transpose the Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (CAFE) into Irish law. They introduce a limit value to $PM_{2.5}$ in addition to the existing limit values for PM_{10}, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, lead, ozone, carbon monoxide and benzene.
	Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Nickel and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Ambient Air Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 58 of 2009).	The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) was published in May 2008. It replaced the Framework Directive and the first, second and third Daughter Directives. The fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC) will be included in CAFE at a later stage. The limit and target values for both Directives are outlined below. The CAFE Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. 180/2011). It replaces the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002), the Ozone in Ambient Air Regulations 2004 (S.I. 53/2004) and S.I. 33/1999. The fourth Daughter Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Nickel and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Ambient Air Regulations 2009 (S.I. 58/2009).
	National Clean Air Strategy (DCCAE) (in preparation)	With improvement in the scientific knowledge of the threats posed to people's health and the environment by air pollutants, it is now clear that air pollution causes more damage than previously understood. The DCCAE are therefore currently developing a national Clean Air Strategy. Establishing a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation, as well helping to tackle climate change. The

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		Strategy will also necessarily consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy.
	Persistent Organic Pollutant Regulations 2010 (S.I. 235/2010)	These Regulations give statutory effect in Ireland to Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 of 29 April 2004 as amended on persistent organic pollutants. The EC Regulation is intended to ensure coherent and effective implementation of the European Community's obligations under the 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants to the 1979 UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.
Waste	Waste Management (Amendment) Act 2001	Objectives include (amongst others) the more effective and environmentally sensitive management of wastes in Ireland.
	The National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste (DEHLG, 2006)	The National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste was published in April 2006 and set out measures to progressively divert biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in accordance with the agreed targets in EU Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.
	Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) and the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 323 of 2011 & S.I. 126 of 2011)	The Waste Framework Directive sets out the approach for the sustainable management of waste in the Member States of the European Community and this has been transposed into Irish law by the Waste Management Act 1996 and the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011. This legislation requires the preparation of a regional waste management plan for all regions within the state.
	Changing our Ways (1998)	Objectives include better waste management in Ireland including improved infrastructure, higher recycling rates and diversion of waste from landfill.
	National Waste Prevention Programme 'Towards a Resource Efficient Ireland'	The National Waste Prevention Programme is a non-statutory strategic plan which sets out the framework for waste prevention and resource efficiency in Ireland. This plan seeks to continue to work with established links within local authorities and seeks to work in partnership with the newly established waste planning regions.
	National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020	The EPA has published the 3rd National Hazardous Waste Management Plan which sets out priorities to improve the management of hazardous waste in Ireland. Their priority actions include in the first instance the prevention of hazardous waste. In addition, the plan seeks to improve Ireland's self-sufficiency for the management hazardous waste and continued identification and regulation of legacy issues, such as the remediation of historic unregulated waste disposal sites. A key aspect of the plan is the continuation of prevention projects to reduce the generation of hazardous waste in certain priority sectors, led by the EPA through the National Waste Prevention Programme including coordination with the Regional Waste Management Plans.
	European Union (Household Food Waste & Bio-Waste) Regulations	These Regulations are designed to promote the segregation and recovery of household food waste. They will, in particular, contribute to the achievement of the targets set out in article 5 of EU Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	2015 (S.I. 430 of 2015)	of waste for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill sites to composting and biogas plants and to other forms of authorised treatment. They will also increase the amount of food waste that is recovered.
	Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 189 of 2015)	These Regulations replace the Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2011. They make provision for the continued operation of the landfill levy provided for under section 73 of the Waste Management Act 1996 and make some amendments to application of the levy.
	Waste Management (Food Waste) Amendment Regulations 2015 (S.I. 190 of 2015)	These Regulations amend the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508/2009) and are designed to promote the segregation and recovery of food waste arising in the commercial sector and to take account of the advent of "Type 8" plants in Ireland providing for the successful coexistence of these and composting plants within the overall waste treatment infrastructure in Ireland.
	Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009)	These Regulations are designed to promote the segregation and recovery of food waste arising in the commercial sector. They will facilitate in particular the achievement of the targets set out in Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill sites to composting and to other forms of authorised treatment. They will also increase the amount of food waste that is recovered.
	The Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2015 (No. 29 of 2015))	An Act to make provision for transfer of certain functions under the Bourn Vincent Memorial Park Act 1932 to the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht; to amend and extend the Finance (Excise Duties) (Vehicles) Act 1952 , the Air Pollution Act 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 , the Waste Management Act 1996 , section 6 of the Local Government Act 1998; to amend the Water Services Act 2007, the Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013 and the Water Services Act 2014 ; to amend other Acts and to provide for related matters.
	Waste Management (Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture) (Amendment) Regulations (S.I. 267/2001).	These Regulations amend the Waste Management (Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. 148/1998) by replacing the two tonne per hectare per year limit on the amount of dry matter to be added to soil, with limits based on absolute quantities of specified heavy metals which may be introduced into soil per hectare per year subject to the carrying out of nutrient management plans. The regulations also require that sludge is used in accordance with a nutrient management plan and provide for the inclusion of additional technical parameters to be entered in the sludge register provided for in the 1998 Regulations.
	Waste Statistics Regulation (2150/2002/EC, as amended)	The EU has created a framework for the production of statistics on the generation, recovery and disposal of waste. This regulation permits the gathering of regular and comparable data in EU countries and their transmission to Eurostat. The statistics collected allow the EU waste policy implementation to be monitored and evaluated.
Landscape	National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025	Objectives are to provide a cross-sector approach at government level to plan and manage the landscape (rural and urban) alongside communities and stakeholders. An implementation programme is included in the Landscape Strategy and will take place over the duration of the strategy period. The key objectives of the strategy are: ▪ To recognise landscapes in law; ▪ The provision of a policy framework to put measures in place for the management and protection of

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
		landscape; ▪ To develop a National Landscape Character Assessment through data-gathering and an evidence-based description of character assessment; ▪ To develop landscape policies; ▪ To increase awareness of the landscape and public consultation; and ▪ To identify education and training needs.
Cultural Heritage	Culture 2025	Culture 2025 is a Framework Policy to 2025 which sets the vision for the future of culture and the arts in Ireland and prioritises actions. It recognises the diverse and multi-faceted nature of culture in Ireland and the contribution of 'culture' to sense of self, national identity and the arts.
	Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015	This paper addresses issues that have arisen in the years since the publication of the first policy on architecture by setting out a number of goals: emphasising sustainable development of the environment and urban design; the encouragement and support of high quality modern architecture; the incorporation of architectural heritage in a more holistic and integrated manner; and developing actions which respond to and promote awareness in these areas. This Policy in tandem with the government's policy "Building Ireland's Smart Economy: A Framework for Sustainable Economic Renewal" sets out a number of priorities and actions that the Government will be taking in the short and medium term. Key elements include investment in research and development, a focus on co-ordinated "forward planning" and investment in renewable energy together with the promotion of the green enterprise sector and the creation of jobs.
	Historic Towns Initiative	The Historic Towns Initiative and the Living City Initiative (2015) apply to the six large urban areas as developed by the Department of Finance. As well as the European Regional Development Fund-supported Designated Urban Centres Grants Scheme 2014 – 2020, the aims of these are to encourage urban regeneration and facilitate consolidation of towns and cities.
	Living City Initiative (2015)	
	Designated Urban Centres Grants Scheme 2014 – 2020	
	National Heritage Plan 2002 - 2007	Core objective is to protect Ireland's heritage. Plan uses the "polluter pays principle" and the "precautionary principle." Sets out archaeological policies and principles that should be applied by all bodies when undertaking a development. The department has identified the intention to update the plan.
	Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999)	The document sets out the basic principles of national policy regarding the protection of archaeological heritage. The document focuses particularly on the principles which should apply in respect of development and archaeological heritage.
	The National Monuments Acts (1930 to 2004)	Objectives seek to protect monuments of national importance by virtue of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to them and includes the site of the monument, the means of access to it and any land required to preserve the monument from injury or to preserve its amenities.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: National
	The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999	Provides for the establishment of a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). The objective of the NIAH is to aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage, especially by advising planning authorities on the inclusion of particular structures in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).
	Guidelines for Planning Authorities: Architectural Heritage Protection, 2004	The Planning and Development Act 2000, required additional development objectives relating to the protection of structures which are deemed to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest and to preserve the character of architectural conservation areas.
	The Planning and Development Act 2000	Under this Act the County Councils are required to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in their Development Plans. Sites included in the RPS are awarded automatic protection and may not be demolished or materially altered without grant of permission under the Planning Acts.
Material Assets	Grid25 Implementation Programme 2011-2016 and Ireland's Grid Development Strategy, 'Your Grid Your Tomorrow' (EirGrid)	EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy looks forward to the longer term date of 2025 and envisions that electricity infrastructure demands will be much different in the future, and that EirGrid must plan for strategic transmission development. The Implementation Programme provides a strategic overview of how the early stages of the Grid25 Strategy are intended to be implemented. The Grid25 Implementation Programme (IP) was a practical strategic overview of how the early stages of Grid25 were intended to be implemented. The IP identified the best current understanding of those parts of the transmission system that were envisaged as likely to be developed over the five years. Ireland's Grid Development Strategy, 'Your Grid Your Tomorrow' published in 2017, outlines that Grid25 will be replaced in 2017 with an updated Implementation Programme and will be subject to environmental assessment.
	National Ports Policy (DTTAS, 2013)	The national Ports Policy outlines the organisational and ownership structure of ports in Ireland. This policy document covers: the Trans European Network – Transport (TEN-T), Ports of National Significance (Tier 1 and Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance; corporate governance; how ports policy relates to the planning and development system; and environmental and foreshore issues. The policy document also sets out key actions and timelines up to 2018.
	A National Aviation Policy for Ireland (DTTAS, 2015	This policy document sets out the international context for aviation policy in Ireland. The document covers: safety, security and sustainability; connectivity and aviation services; airports; regulation and governance; aircraft leasing, financing and MRO; general aviation, education and training.

Review of Regional Level Plans, Programmes and Policies

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: Regional
Biodiversity	Hen Harrier Threat Response Plan (see also Hen Harrier Conservation and the Forestry Sector in Ireland (2015)	Under regulation 39 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 provision is made to develop and implement appropriate threat response plans. The purpose of such a plan would be to cease, avoid, reduce or prevent threats, pressures or hazards that may be having an adverse effect on the conservation status of a species of bird referred to in Article 1 of the Birds Directive and/or causing the deterioration of the habitats of species for which a European Site has been classified pursuant to the Birds Directive.
Planning	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES) are intended to replace the current Regional Planning Guidelines. The RSESs are expected to cover the period 2016-2022. Regional structures and functions are currently being revised and strengthened; the existing eight regional authorities and two assemblies are being replaced by three new Regional Assemblies to perform an updated range of strategic functions. In addition to formulating RSESs, the main functions of the new Regional Assemblies will also include strategic functions under relevant legislation, functions that relate to EU funding programmes as well as oversight of local authority performance and the implementation of national policy.
	Northern Ireland Regional Development Strategy 2025	The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) is a document published in 2010 by the Department of Regional Development. This document provides an overarching strategic planning framework influencing spatial development for Northern Ireland up to 2035, aimed at guiding both the public and private sectors. It complements the policy document *Strategic Planning Policy Statement (Department of the Environment, 2015): the Sustainable Development Strategy* and informs the spatial aspects of the strategies of all Government Departments. Key objectives of the RDS are: ▪ Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of Northern Ireland; ▪ Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; ▪ Support towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; ▪ Promote development which improves the health and wellbeing of communities; ▪ Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; ▪ Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; ▪ Take action to reduce carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change; and ▪ Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world.
	Strategic Planning Policy Statement (NI Department of the Environment, 2015)	This policy document represents a statement of the Department of the Environment's policy on important planning matters, reflecting the Environment Ministers expectations for delivery of the planning system. It key aims are: ▪ Delivering sustainable planning policies and plans; ▪ Integrating and balancing social, economic and environmental factors when plan-making and decision-taking;

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: Regional
		and ▪ Helping to mitigate and adapt to climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gases.
	County Development Plans (including Landscape Character Assessments where available)	This Development Plan is the county's principle strategic planning policy document. Detailed land-use zoning maps for the main settlements of the county are contained in the Electoral Area Local Area Plans and the Special Local Area Plans. It is a six year development plan for the County that attempts to set out, as concisely as possible the County Council's current thinking on planning policy. The plan also sets out the overall planning and sustainable development strategy for the county which must be consistent with the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 and the Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022.
	Local Development Plans in Northern Ireland sharing a border with the Republic of Ireland	These include: Fermanagh and Omagh, Newry, Mourne and Down, Derry City and Strabane, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon District Council and Mid-Ulster District Council.
	County Tourism Strategies	The purpose of these Strategies is to provide an agreed framework to guide the actions of the many interests involved in the tourism sector. They normally include priorities and recommended actions to achieve the tourism vision for a County.
Transport	Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2016-2035	Objective of this long-term strategy is to inform transport planning in the Greater Dublin Area and how it should evolve. The strategy emphasises sustainable land use planning, public transport modes and the integration of land use planning with transport planning.
	Draft Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016 – 2035 (NTA)	This strategy provides a framework for the planning and delivery of transport infrastructure and services in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) over the next two decades. It also provides a transport planning policy around which other agencies involved in land use planning, environmental protection, and delivery of other infrastructure such as housing, water and power, can align their investment priorities.
	A Platform for Change: An integrated transportation strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2000 to 2016 (DTO, 2001)	The Greater Dublin Area comprises the local authority areas of Dublin Corporation and the counties of Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (the Dublin Region), and the counties of Kildare, Meath and Wicklow (the Mid-East Region). The Dublin Transport Office published its 'Platform for Change' document in 2000, in which it outlined the transportation strategy for the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) from 2000 to 2016. The document produced a practicable set of recommendations for new transport infrastructure and complimentary measures to manage projected growth in the demand for travel from all sections of the community over twenty years.
Cultural Heritage	Heritage Plans	The Heritage Plans identify objectives and actions to achieve those objectives as well as providing a mechanism to measure progress.

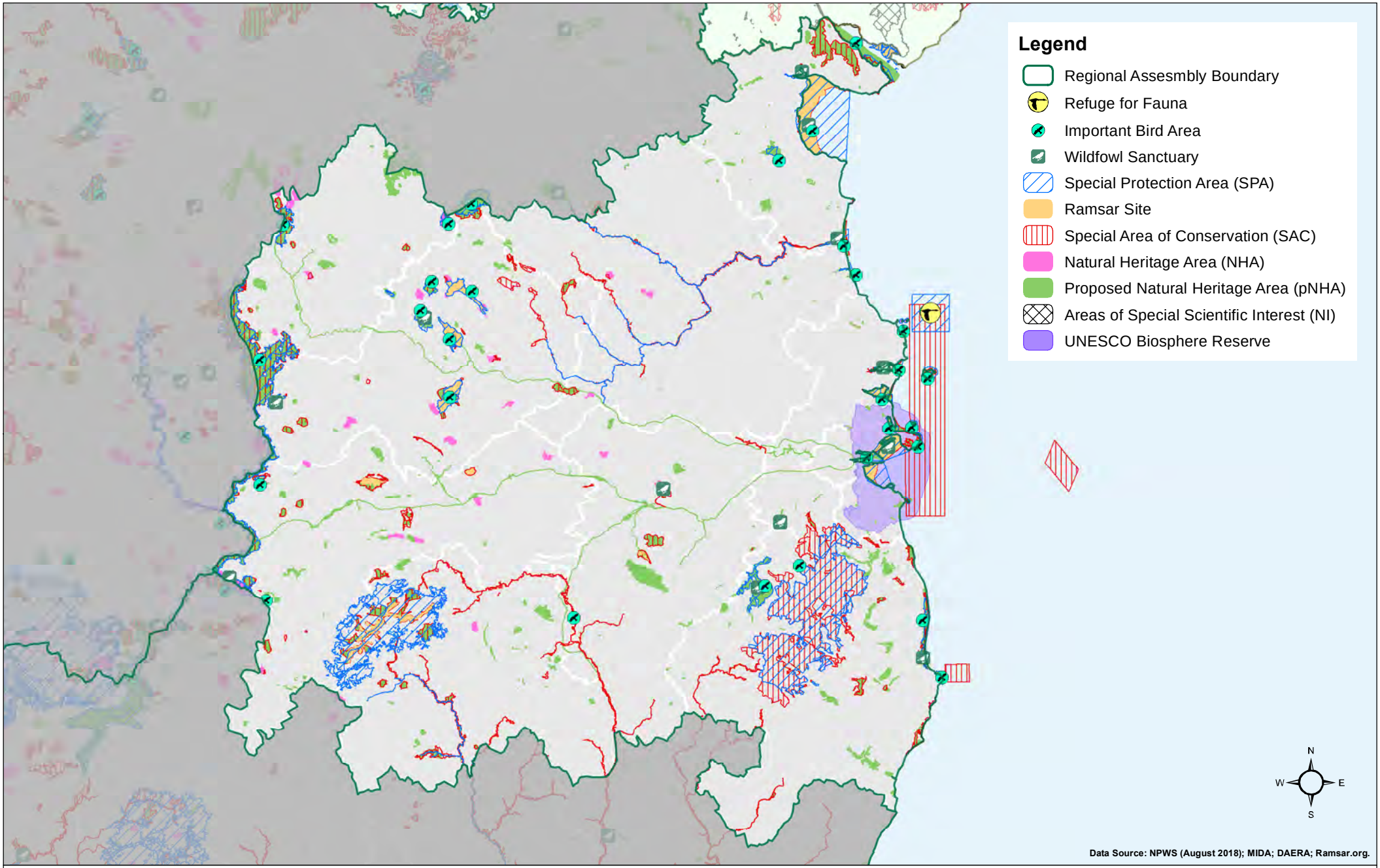
Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: Regional
Water and Wastewater	Catchment Flood Risk and Management Studies (CFRAMS)	The Office of Public Works (OPW) is responsible for the implementation of the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC which is being carried out through a Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme. As part of the directive Ireland is required to undertake a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA), to identify areas of existing or potentially significant future flood risk and to prepare flood hazard and risk maps for these areas. Following this, Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) are developed for these areas setting objectives for managing the flood risk and setting out a prioritised set of measures to achieve the objectives. The CFRAM programme is currently being rolled out and Draft FRMPs have been prepared.
	River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	A key development in meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive has been the publication of River Basin Management Plans. The plans implement the objectives of the Water Framework Directive. The aim is to achieve good water quality status in all waterbodies by 2015, through the implementation of a programme of Measures (POM). The Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government has put in place new governance structures and administrative arrangements for the implementation of a second cycle of River Basin Management Plans and this will change the context for future reporting on water quality in Ireland. The existing seven River Basin Districts are to be reconfigured into three RBDs. The second cycle of RBM plans cover the period 2017-2021.
	Water Services Strategic Plan	The Water Services Act 2014 provides that the water services authority makes a Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP) with regard to the provision of water services. As such, Irish Water, as the national water service utility for Ireland, has developed a Water Services Strategic Plan for the next 25 years. The priorities for Irish Water under the WSSP are the delivery of improved and affordable water services, remediation of existing water quality problems (e.g. boil notices), complying with the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, reduction of leaks in the water system and the capture of water infrastructure information in databases. The WSSP's objectives also have regard to flood risk management.
	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Groundwater protection schemes are undertaken jointly between the Geological Survey of Ireland and the local authorities. The objectives of such schemes are to preserve groundwater quality, in particular having regard to extraction for drinking water purposes. The schemes do not have any statutory authority but do set out a framework to help inform decision-making and provide guidelines for the local authorities in carrying out their functions. The Plan should have regard to any such groundwater protection schemes.
	Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	The aim of the Shellfish Waters Directive is to protect or improve shellfish waters (see Shellfish Waters Directive, 2006/113/EC). The Directive requires Member States to designate waters that need protection in order to support shellfish life and growth. The Directive also provides for the establishment of pollution reduction programmes for the designated waters, of which there are 63 nationally.
	Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-basin Management Plans (Draft)	The draft Sub-basin Management Plans identify issues relevant to mussel conservation and propose realistic solutions.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: Regional
	Shannon Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP)	The Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary is an inter-jurisdictional land and marine based framework plan to guide the future development and management of the Shannon Estuary.
	Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Plan (DAFM, in preparation)	As the consenting authority for key forestry activities, the Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine (DAFM), through the Forest Service (FS-DAFM), has direct responsibilities under the Habitats Directive in relation to the protection of Freshwater Pearl Mussel (FPM) and its habitat. These responsibilities provide the underlying basis for the These responsibilities provide the underlying basis for the development of procedures to ensure that forestry activity undertaken with in all 27 FWPM catchments (including the Priority 8 catchments) are compatible with the conservation of the species.
	Water Quality Management Plans	Water Quality Management Plans are a requirement under The Water Pollution Acts, 1977 and 1990 and regulations made thereunder. The aim of the plans is to manage and protect water at catchment-based level.
Waste	Regional Waste Management Plans 2015-2021	Ireland is divided into 3 regions for the purposes of waste management – Eastern-Midlands, Southern and Connacht-Ulster Regions. The plans set out the framework for the management of waste in a sustainable way, with overall targets to reduce the quantity of household waste generated per capita per year on year, to eliminate the disposal of residual waste to landfill and to aim for a reuse and recycle target of 50% of municipal waste by 2020.
	Delivering Resource Efficiency: Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy, (DOE, 2013)	This Strategy follows the priority order for waste treatment set out in the Waste Hierarchy, a cornerstone of EU waste policy and legislation, with Part 2 divided into seven sections containing policy measures that build on the core principles of the 2006 Strategy. The Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including re-use), preparing for re-use and recycling, and moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most efficient way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment.
	Waste Management – Changing our Ways (1998)	This was the first in a series of comprehensive government policy documents on the management of waste in Ireland. It endorsed the integrated waste management approach, based on the internationally adopted hierarchy of options which places greatest emphasis on waste prevention, followed by minimisation, re-use, recycling, energy recovery and finally, the environmentally sustainable disposal of residual waste.
	Preventing and Recycling Waste – Delivering Change (2002)	This government policy document built on Changing Our Ways moving to concrete proposals to give authorities more power to tackle the problem of waste. The document also announced the establishment of a National Waste Prevention Programme in the Environmental Protection Agency.
	Waste Management – Taking Stock and Moving Forward (2004)	This document (published April 2004) reviews progress and the continuing challenges in dealing with waste. It envisages the near-term introduction of thermal waste treatment as an alternative to landfill.

Topic	Title	Summary of Objectives: Regional
	A Resource Opportunity: Waste Management Policy in Ireland (DECLG, 2012)	National policy on waste management is set out in A Resource Opportunity, published in July 2012, and which sets out the measures through which Ireland will make the further progress necessary to become a recycling society, with a clear focus on resource efficiency and the virtual elimination of landfilling of municipal waste.
Sustainable Development/ Energy	Wind Energy Strategy	County Wind Energy Strategies are informed by the DECLG Wind Energy Development Guidelines (currently under review) and the SEAI's Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategies (LARES) methodology.
	Sustainable Rural Housing – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Circular PL 2/2017 (April, 2005)	The guidelines set out in detail how the Government's policies on rural housing are to be implemented by planning authorities in making their development plans and in the operation of the development control system.
	County Renewable Energy Strategies	These support energy efficiency and conservation to achieve balanced social and economic development throughout the local authorities and assist with obtaining Ireland's Green Energy Target.

APPENDIX B

Baseline Mapping



Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies SEA, AA & RFRA

File Ref: MDR1402Arc0025F01

Figure 5-13 – Designated Sites

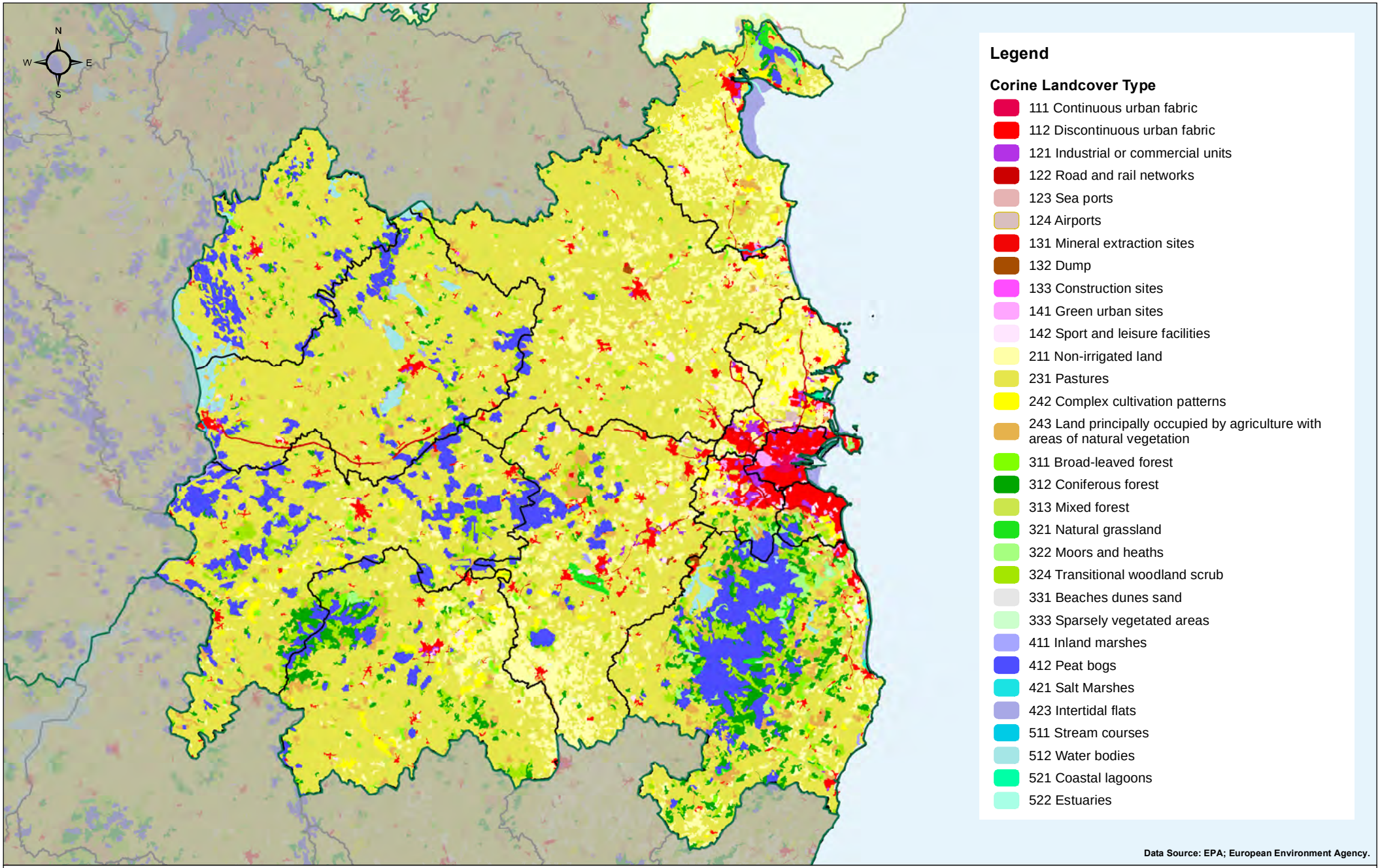


Figure 5-14 – CORINE (2012) Land Cover

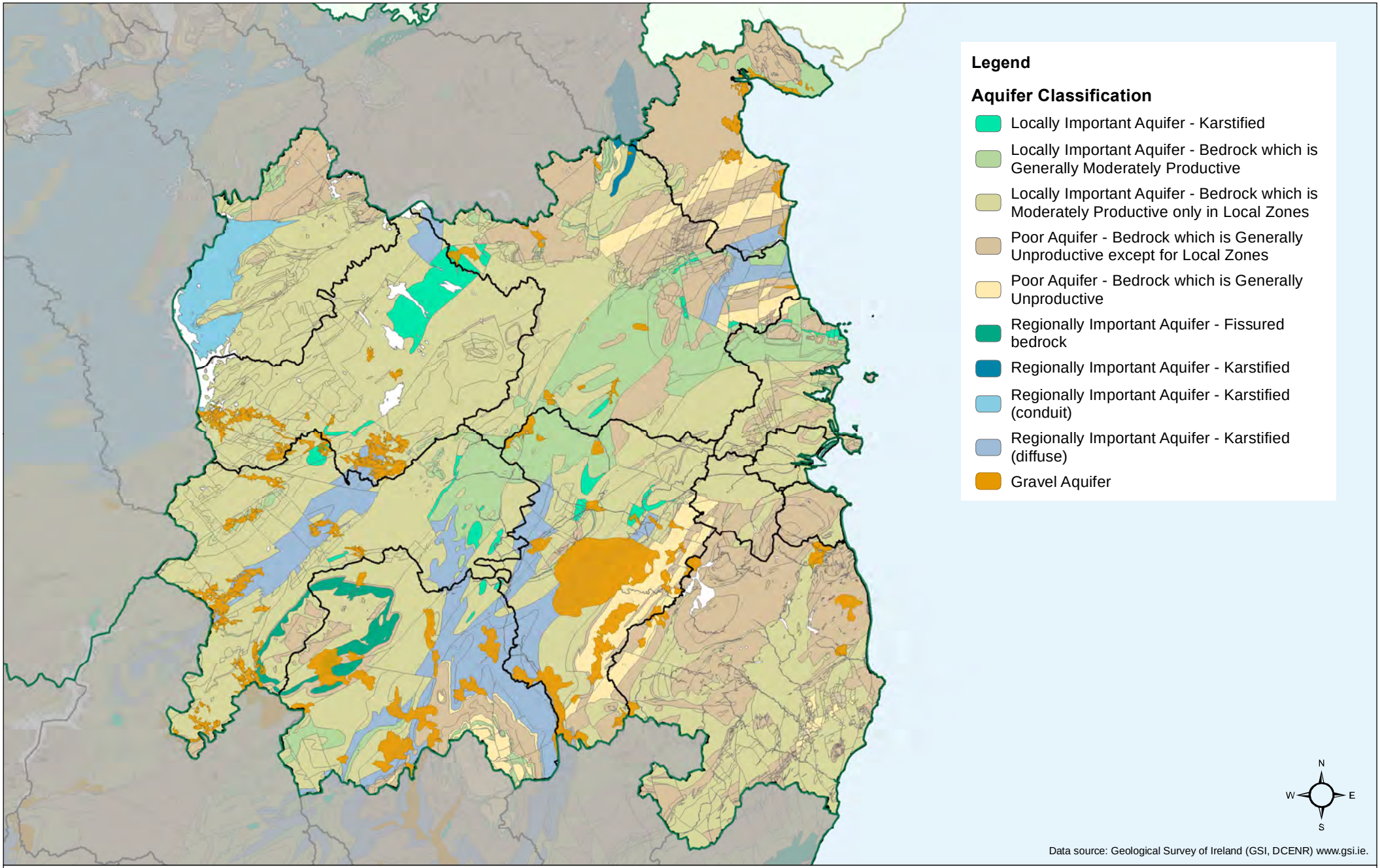
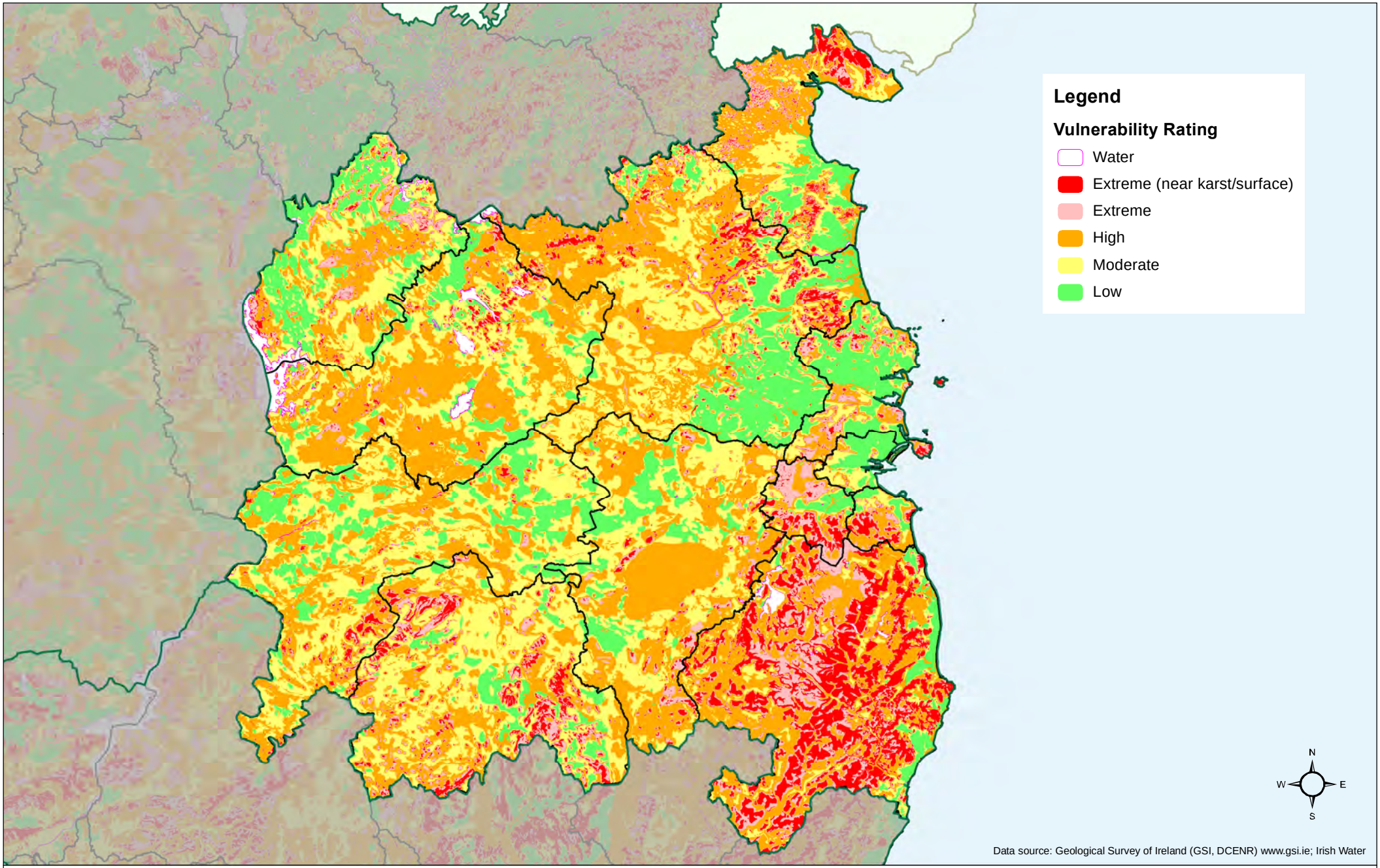


Figure 5-15 – Bedrock Aquifers



Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies SEA, AA & RFRA

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Figure 5-16 – Groundwater Vulnerability

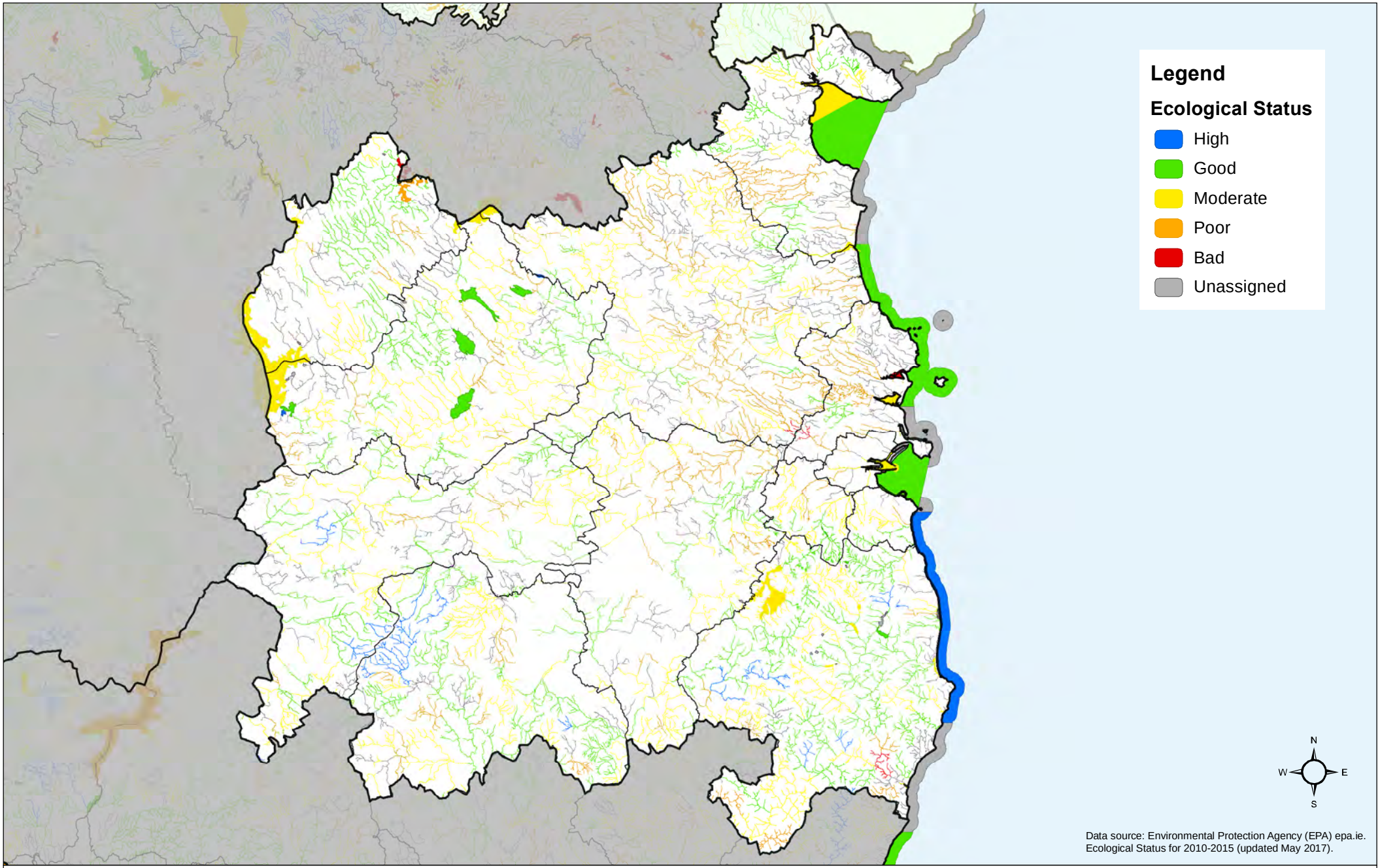
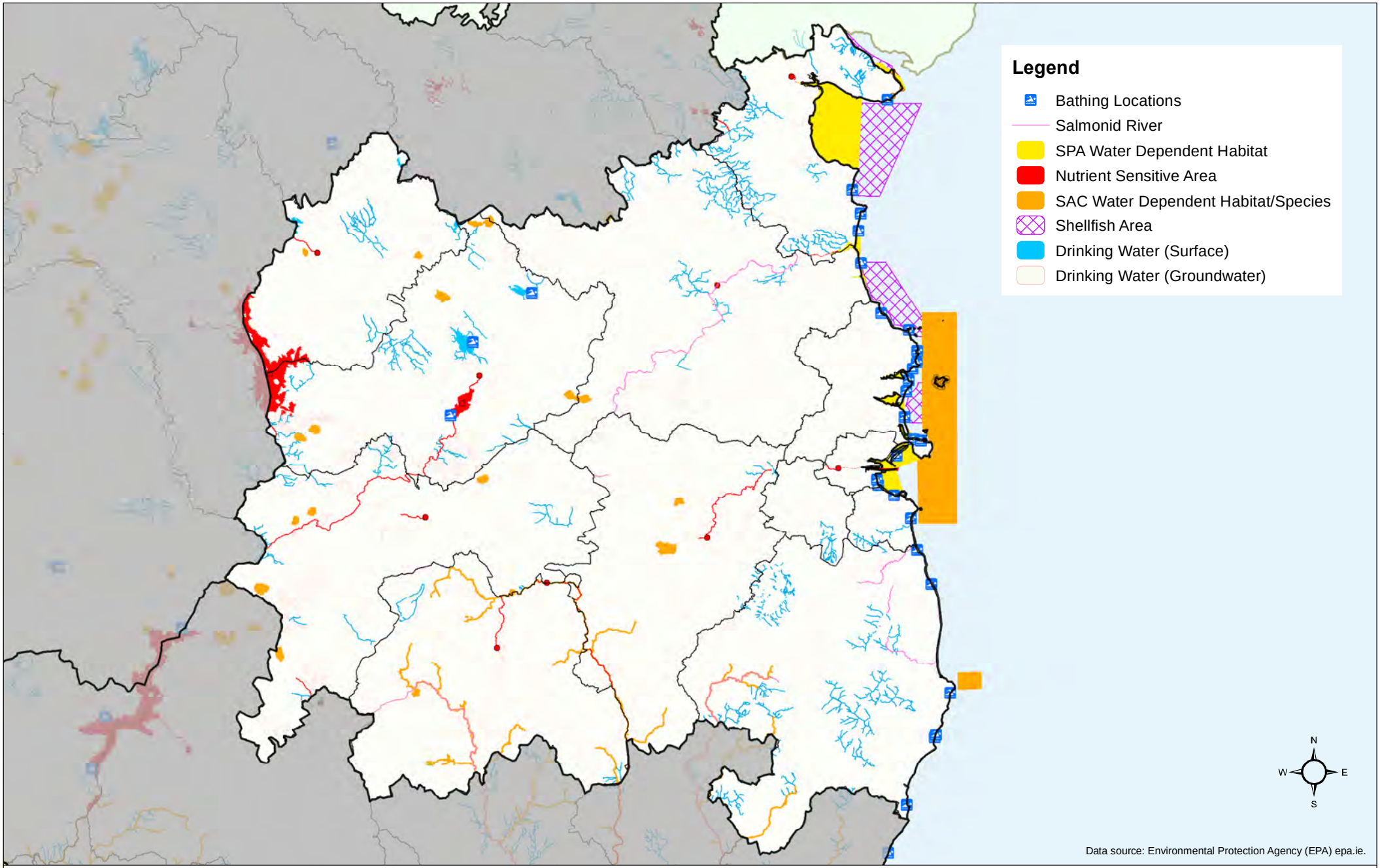


Figure 5-17 – WFD Surface Water Ecological Status (2010-2015)



Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies SEA, AA & RFRA

File Ref: MDR1402Arc0040F01

Figure 5-18 – WFD Register of Protected Areas

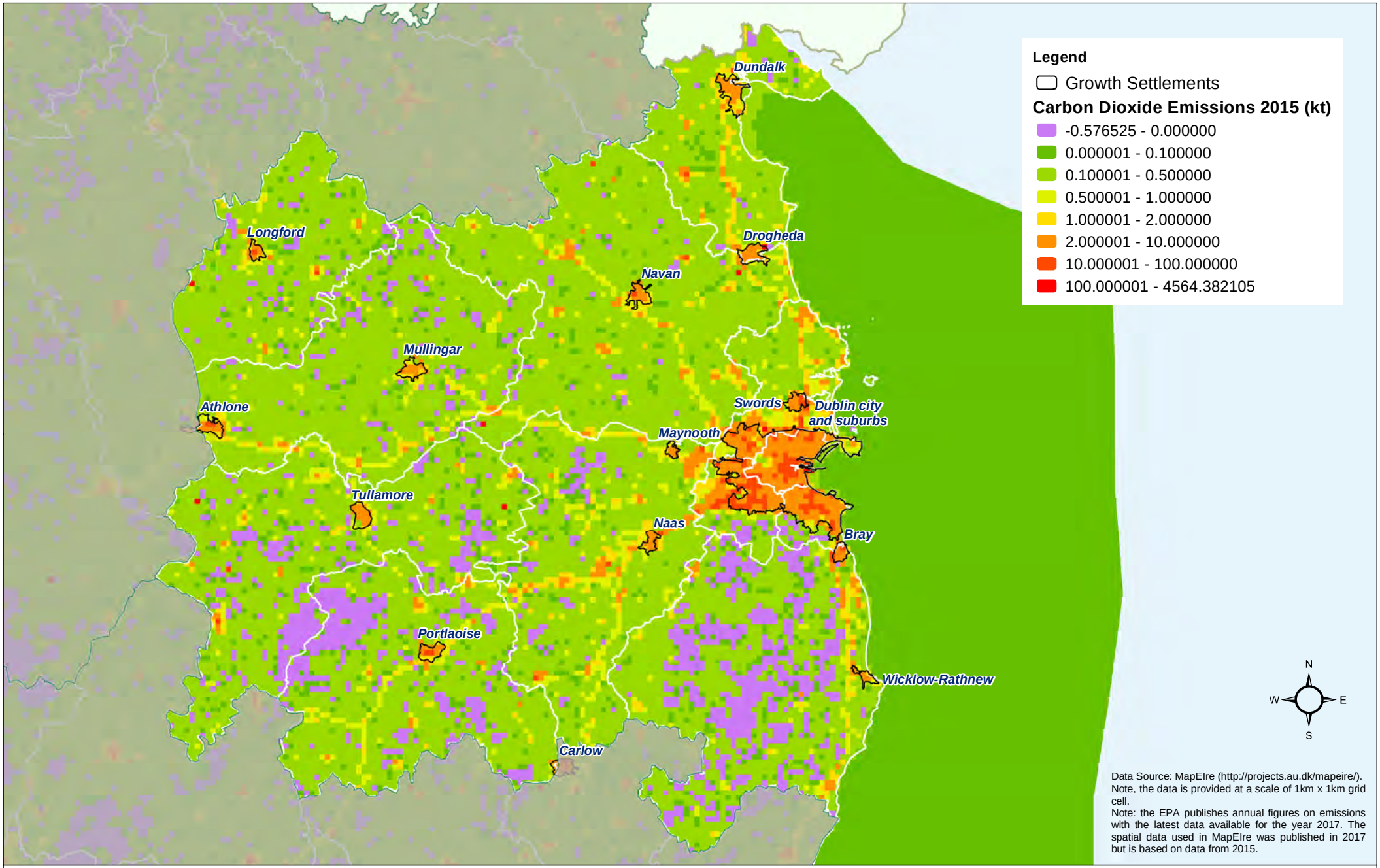


Figure 5- 20 - Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2015) for the Eastern & Midland Region

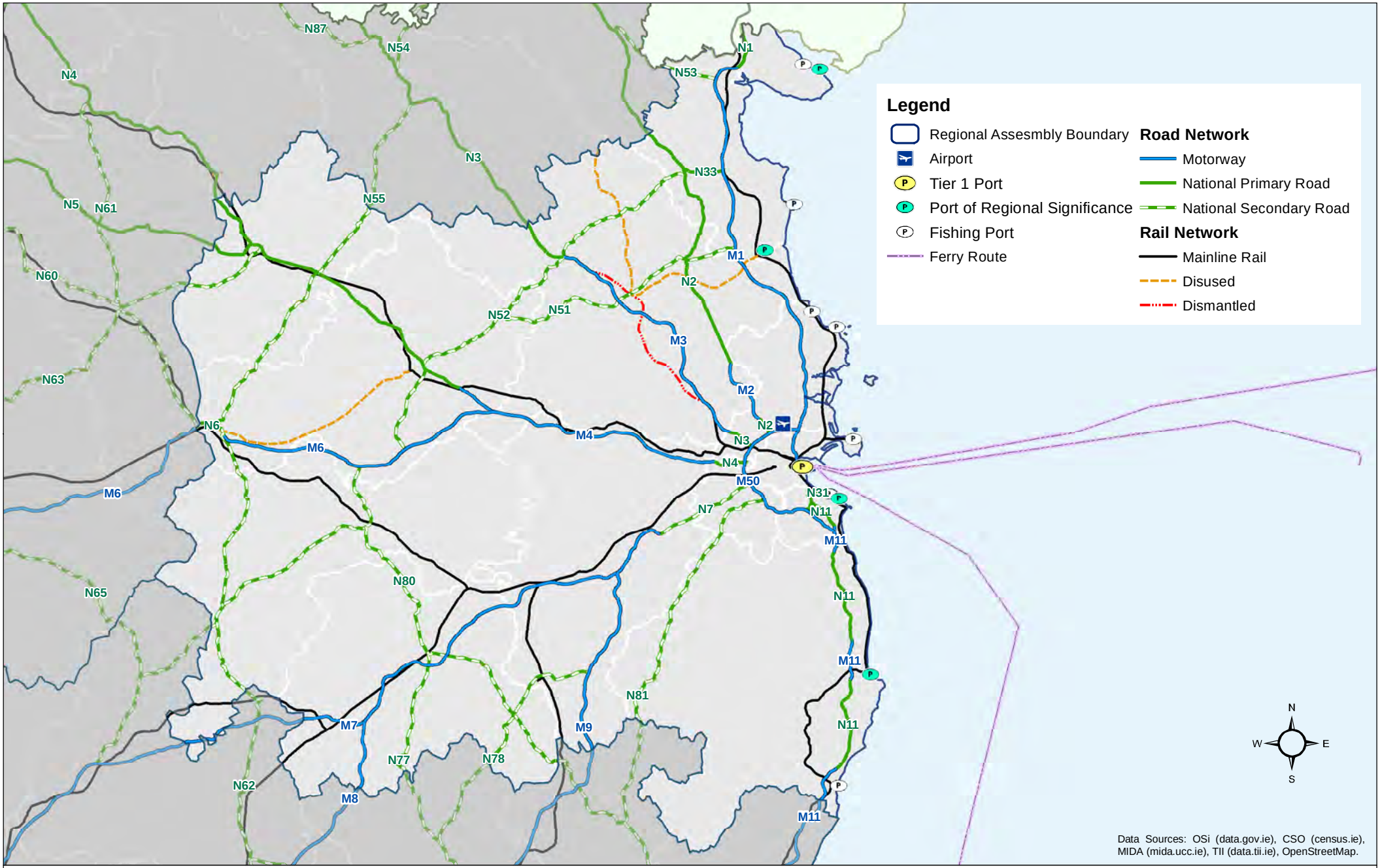


Figure 5-21 - Major Transport Infrastructure Elements

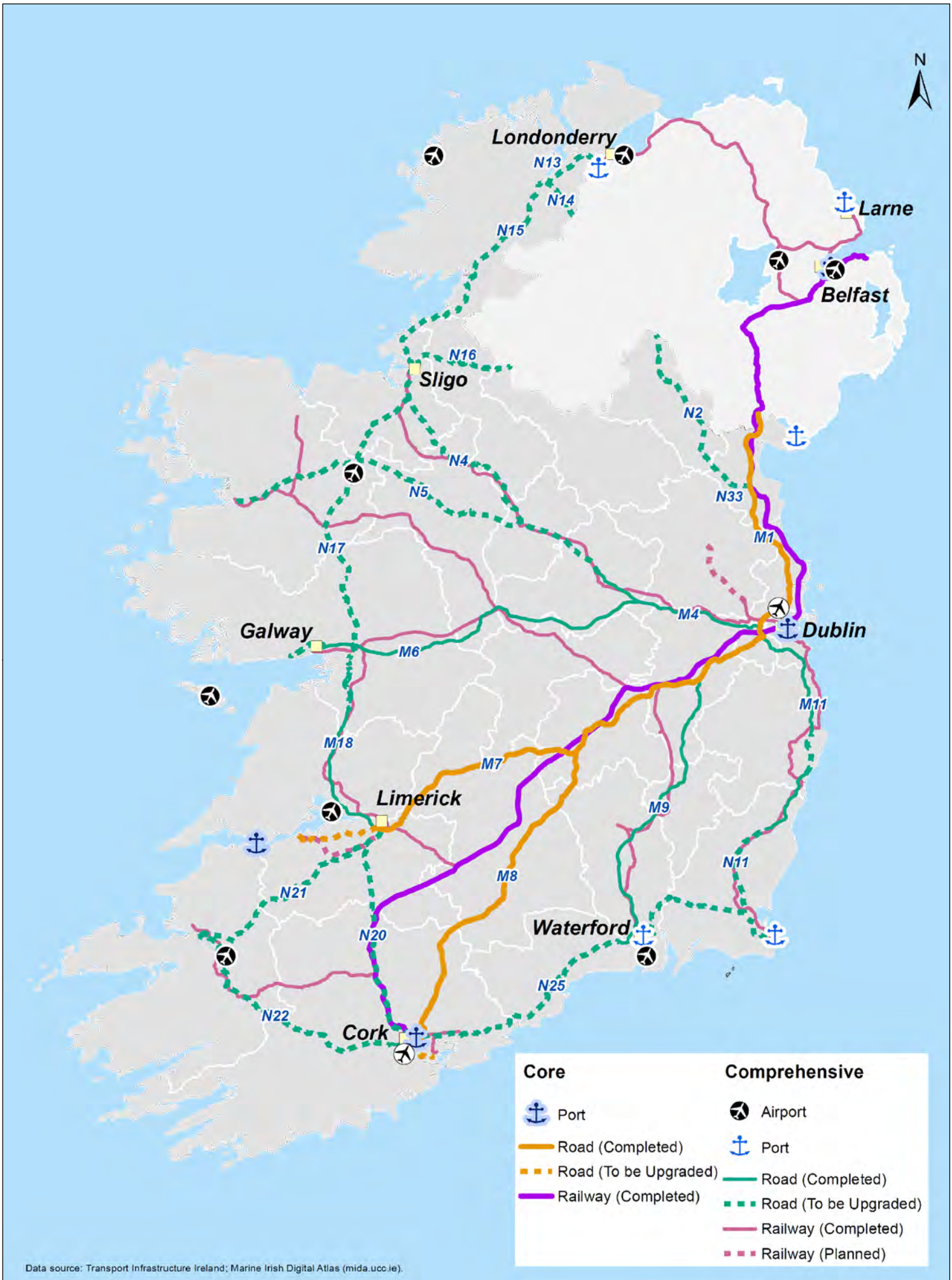


Figure 5-22 – TEN-T Network

RPS

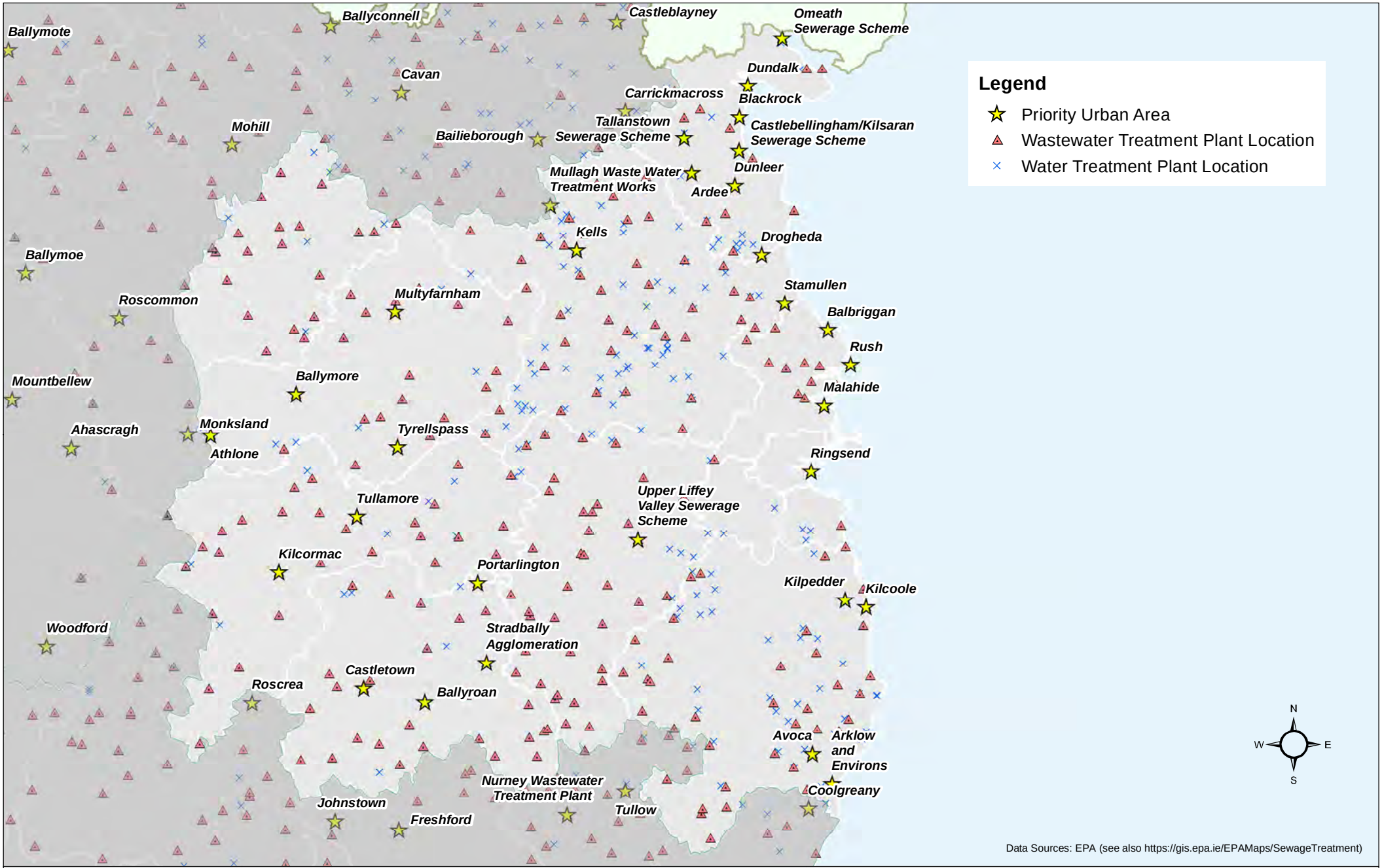
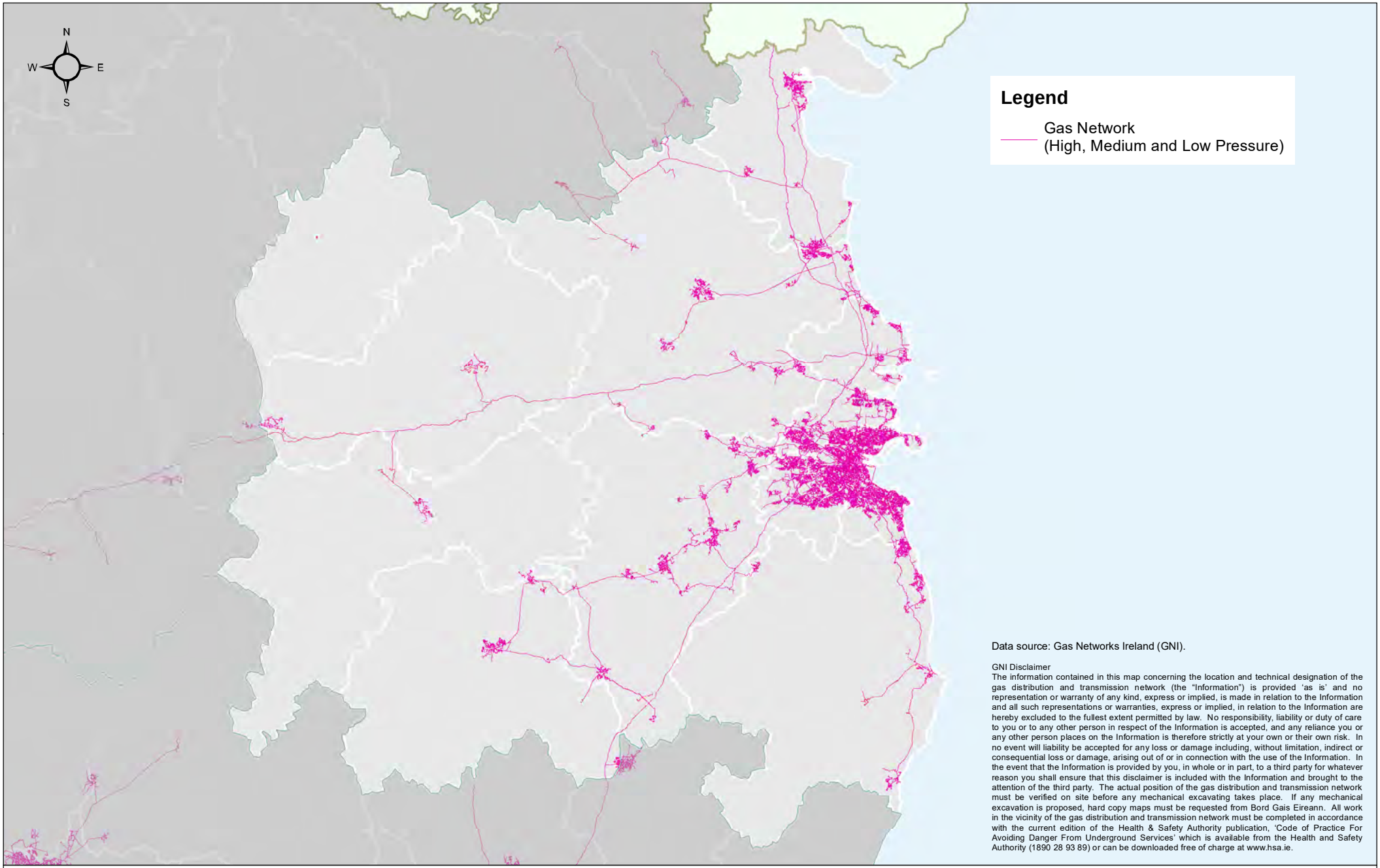


Figure 5-23 - Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants and Priority Areas



Data source: Gas Networks Ireland (GNI).

GNI Disclaimer
The information contained in this map concerning the location and technical designation of the gas distribution and transmission network (the "Information") is provided 'as is' and no representation or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made in relation to the Information and all such representations or warranties, express or implied, in relation to the Information are hereby excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law. No responsibility, liability or duty of care to you or to any other person in respect of the Information is accepted, and any reliance you or any other person places on the Information is therefore strictly at your own or their own risk. In no event will liability be accepted for any loss or damage including, without limitation, indirect or consequential loss or damage, arising out of or in connection with the use of the Information. In the event that the Information is provided by you, in whole or in part, to a third party for whatever reason you shall ensure that this disclaimer is included with the Information and brought to the attention of the third party. The actual position of the gas distribution and transmission network must be verified on site before any mechanical excavating takes place. If any mechanical excavation is proposed, hard copy maps must be requested from Bord Gais Eireann. All work in the vicinity of the gas distribution and transmission network must be completed in accordance with the current edition of the Health & Safety Authority publication, 'Code of Practice For Avoiding Danger From Underground Services' which is available from the Health and Safety Authority (1890 28 93 89) or can be downloaded free of charge at www.hsa.ie.

Figure 5-28 - Gas Pipeline Network

APPENDIX C

Settlement Typology

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadb and - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23% SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu >45% Dublin >5% All trips Connections	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Dublin city and suburbs	A. Metro	1,173,179	512,449	569,811	538,852	12%	Gateway core			Yes	1. Dublin 20% population and comensurate employment growth (1,408,000)	1. Metro Centre. Primary retail, service and cultural centre	IDA, EI and Science Foundation Ireland Head Offices. 10 HEA universities (DCU, Trinity, UCD, ITs, RCS, RIA, NCAD, DLIAD) Business and Technology Innovation Centres. IDA College park, Grange castle	1,905,452 Extensive		11% None 12% Tech 41% 3rd	HSE Hospitals	Dublin city +3.1/ South Dublin +0.3/ DLR+10 (Rathgar-Rathines 14.3 - Tallaght South -7.3)	0.98	0.95	Strong - International business core with highly concentrated and diversified employment base with an extensive commuter catchment, and high density service and retail centre.	Self sufficient settlement with significnatly high internal trips, high PT and above average active travel share.	National transport hub, strong inter and intra regional links.	73%		26	21	43	• Ancient woodland (e.g. Phoenix park; Lutrellstown) • Annex I habitats – Large shallow inlets and bays; Estuaries • Birdwatch sensitivity - low • Coastal habitats – Saltmarshes (Bull Is) • contributions to ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA; SPAs • SAC (e.g. Dublin Bay; Dalkey Is; Baldoyle Bay) • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-high • Cultural Heritage • Aquifer vulnerability: mostly low but West of the city centre is High/Extreme • WFD River Risk – High • WFD river status: moderate-poor		Ringsend WWTP 2,100,000 capcity) (274,459 headroom) incl. Shanganagh WWTP 186,000 (56,989)
Athlone	C.Outer	21,349	13,108	6,672	12,236	22%	Linked Gateway	26,203 (2022)	102 Res greenfield 158 Emp greenfield	Yes	2.Regional Growth Centre 30% population and comensurate employment growth(27,754)	2. County Town Centre	IDA and Enterprise Ireland, Athlone Business & Technology Park Athlone IT, Midlands Research and Innovation Centre	50,042 Extensive, cross boundary		13%None 12%Tech 34.5% 3rd	Health Centre (Roscommon Hospital)	Athlone (WM) -0.9	1	1.83	Strong - large town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment, higher levels of relative deprivation	Self sufficient settlement with signficantly above average internal trips and above average car dependency.	Galway rail line (Athlone)	55%		21	10	59	• Long-established Woodland (Not ancient): Meehan Wood; Carnpark woods • Annex I Habitats: multiple present but none assessed • Birdwatch Sensitivity: Highest • Contribution to potential ecological networks • NHA: Carrickynaghtan Bog; Clonydonnin Bog • pNHA: R. Shannon Callows; L. Ree; Crosswood Bog; Waterstown Lake; Castlesampson Esker; • SPA: L. Ree; Middle Shannon Callows • Terrestrial biodiversity: medium-high • Woodland Habitat: Alluvial forest - Wet willow-alder-ash woodland • 4 x Discharge licenses • Quarry & pits: multiple including: Rooskagh; Athlone; Cornafulla; Eskerbeg • 3 x landfill sites • Licensed waste facility: Ballydonagh Landfill • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate-High • Wetlands: inland marshes • WFD Lake Risk: High-L. Ree • WFD Lake status: moderate – L. Ree • WFD River status and risk: poor • 3 x WWTP: Athlone, Monksland and Moate, p.e. >10k; Hodson Bay &Environs p.e. 500-1k -		Athlone 36,000 incl. Monskland 14,380
Dundalk	C.Outer	39,004	14,163	10,660	11,627	11%	Gateway (Border)	46,622 (2021)	867 ha Residential 536 Employment	Yes	2.Regional Growth Centre- 30% population and comensurate employment growth (50,705)	2. County Town Centre	IDA and Enterprise Ireland, Finnabair Industrial Estate. Dundalk Science and	61,185 Wide, cross border		15.5% None 13% Tech 29% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Carlingford -6.1 South -1.5	1	1.09	Strong - large town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment, higher levels of relative deprivation	Self sufficient settlement with high internal trips and active travel share	Northern line (Dundalk)	47%	Dublin 7%	28	10	52	• Ancient Woodland: Tipping hill • Annex I habitats: Estuaries; Large shallow inlets & bays; Transition mires • Birdwatch sensitivity: Low • Coastal habitats – saltmarshes • Contribution to ecological networks – low; med-hi NE of town • Forestry: mixed • pNHA: Dundalk Bay; Drumcah, Toprass & Cortial Loughs; Carlingford Mountain • SAC & SPA: Dundalk Bay; Dundalk Bay; Carlingford Shore SAC;		Dundalk 120,000
Drogheda (incl SOUTH)	B. Hinterland	40,956	12,361	15,600	12,098	17%	Large growth 1	37,944 (2021) c16,000units to 2031 SOUTH:10, 792 (2019) c6,500 units to 2031	355 Residential 120 Employment SOUTH: 185 Residential 109 Greenfield Emp (further 50 reserve)	Yes	2.Regional Growth Centre 30% population and comensurate employment growth (53,243)	2. Major Town Centre	Drogheda Business and Technology Park (SOUTH). Dublin Belfast Economic Corridor. Drogheda-Dundalk-Newry cross border network	60,077 Wide		15% None 16% Tech 28% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Drogheda -3.1	0.77	0.78	Strong - Large growth town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment. Higher levels of relative deprivation	Relatively self sufficient settlement with above average internal trips, PT and active travel share	Northern line (Drogheda) Proposed DART	37%	Dublin 22%	24	14	53	• Ancient woodland • Annex 1 habitats: Tidal mudflats • Coastal habitats – saltmarshes • Contributions to ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA – Boyne coast and estuary; Boyne River Is • SAC – River Boyne • SPA – Boyne Estuary • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-Hi • Riparian woodland • 5 x Quarries & pits • Aquifer vulnerability generally low; some areas hi-extreme • WFD River risk: at risk • WFD River status: River Nanny moderate		Drogheda 101,600 (31,317)
Newbridge	B. Hinterland	22,742	6,526	9,729	7,599	23%	Large growth 2	27,486 (2024) 30,520 (2031)	235 Residential 115 Employment (30 ha identified for future use)	Yes	3. Clustered with Naas where Naas has primacy. On its own would be classed Moderate	2. Major Town Centre		25,785 Compact		11% None 17% Tech 31% 3rd	Primary Care	Kildare-Newbridge -0.9	0.68	0.78	Moderate - Large town with a moderate levels of economic and service functions for a compact catchment. Higher levels of relative deprivation.	Relatively self sufficient settlment with higher internal trips and active share share, high car dependency and connections to Dublin and Naas	Kildare rail (Newbridge)	26%	Dublin 23% Naas 9% + 4% business park	23	11	57	• Ancient woodland: Greatconnell • Annex I Habitats: Alkaline Fens • Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry • FPM – status unknown • pNHA: Pollardstown Fen; Curragh; Mouds Bog • SAC: Pollardstown Fen; Mouds Bog • Terrestrial biodiversity: high • 2 x discharge licences (Pfizer; Schloetter) • 3 x IPPC Licences		Osberstown 130,000 (Connection issue)
Bray	A. Metro	32,600	8763	13471	7909	2%	Metro consolidation	40,000 (2028)	132 Res (117Green) 28 Emp (14 Green)	Yes	3. Key metro settlement - 25% population and comensurate employment growth (40,750)	2. Major Town Centre		31,833 (commuter town)		11% None 15% Tech 36% 3rd	Health Centre	Bray +2.7	0.63	0.59	Moderate large economic and service centre within metropolitan area	Commuter settlement to Dublin with high PT share and lower than average car dependency.	DART Southeastern (Bray)	22%	Dublin 46%	20	20	51	• Annex I habitats close to boundary (e.g. wet heath) • Contributes to ecological networks • Some forestry • Natura 2000 sites and pNHA • Architectural heritage • 1 x discharge licence in Fassroe (Starrus EcoHoldings Ltd) • Historic mines: Ballycorus (incl. Rathmichael; Barnaderg) • 3 x IPPC licenses (AO Smith electric motors; Alert Packaging; Nypro Ltd) • 3 x landfill sites in/near Fassroe • Aquifer sensitivity: low; some med-high in centre, SE and SW of Bray		Shanganagh 186,000

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadb and - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23 % SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Mullingar	**C.Outer**	20,928	8,633	7,033	6,334	14%	Linked Gateway	30,934 (2020)	127 Res Greenfield 152 Emp Greenfield	Yes	3. Key settlement - 25% population and comensurate employment growth (26,160)	2. Major Town Centre	Mullingar Business Park	36,439 Wide		12% None 16% Tech 30.5% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Coole -1.9 Kilbeggan -3.6	1.08	0.90	Strong - large town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment, higher levels of relative deprivation	Relatively self sufficient settlement with higher internal trips, high car dependency and some connection to Dublin	Sligo line (Mullingar)	33%	Dublin 9 %	21	6	64	• Ancient woodland: L. Slevin's Wood; Gaybrook Demense; Cooksborough • Contributions to ecological networks • Mixed forestry • NHA: Wooddown Bog; Milltownpass; • pNHA: Grand Canal; L.Ennell; L.Sheever; L.Owel; Walshestown Fen; • SAC: L.Owel; Wooddown Bog; L.Ennell; Scragh Bog; • SPA: L.Ennell; L.Owel • Terrestrial biodiversity – med-high • Woodland habitat: Alluvial forest - Wet willow-alder-ash; Bog woodland; Non-annex woodland • Quarries & Pits: Knightswood; Knockmant; Heathstown; Mullingar • 6 x Discharge Licenses • 3 x IPPC Licenses: Devon Ln Ltd; Penn Racquet Sports; Brosna Paints Ltd • 5 x landfill sites • 3 x Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate – High • Wetlands • WFD River Risk: at risk (e.g. R. Brosna; Rivertown) • WFD River Status: generally bad licensed waste facilities • WWTP: Mullingar, p.e. > 10,000 – PASS; Killucan, p.e. 500 to 1k – FAIL; Kinnegad, p.e. 2k-10k -		Mullingar 55,000
Swords	**A. Metro**	39,248	14,920			15%	Metro consolidation			Yes	3.Key metro settlement - - 25% population and comensurate employment growth (49,060)	2. Major Town Centre		None		7% None 17% Tech 34% 3rd		Swords +6.1	0.79		Strong - large economic and service centre serving a compact catchment within metropolitan area.		Proposed Metrolink (Swords, Lissenhall)						• Annex I habitats – estuaries • Coastal habitats –saltmarshes (Malahide estuary) • Contribution to ecological networks – low • Forestry • pNHA (Feltrim hill; Malahide estuary) • SAC – Malahide estuary • SPA – Broadmeadow/ Malahide estuary • Terrestrial biodiversity: med- high • Aquifer vulnerability moderate to high • WFD river risk and status – at risk		Swords 90,000 (33,080)
Maynooth	**A. Metro**	14,584	5,201	5,152	5,403	36%	Large growth 2			Yes	3.Key metro settlement - 25% population and comensurate employment growth (18,230)	2. Major Town Centre	Maynooth University, Innovation Value Institute and Innovation centre	15,998 Compact		5.5% None 11% Tech 58% 3rd		Maynooth + 6.6	0.83	1.05	Strong - large economic and service centre with higher population growth serving a compact catchment within the metropolitan area	Settlement with connections to Dublin and Cellbridge/Leixlip, higher PT and significantly higher share of active travel .	Maynooth rail (maynooth)	18%	Dublin 44 % Callbridge/ Leixlip 8%	33	17	44	• contribution to ecological networks – very low/ none • forestry - adjacent to NE boundary • pNHA • SAC to the NE • Terrestrial biodiversity: low • Aquifer vulnerability moderate to high • WFD River Status – poor • WWTP: Lower Liffey Valley Regional Sewerage Scheme, p.e.> 10k - PASS		Leixlip 150,000
Portlaoise	**C.Outer**	22,050	8,410	8,184	7,907	51%	Principle town	25,382 (2023)	78 (Res/TC) 179.9 Employment	Yes	3.Key settlement - -25% population and comensurate employment growth (27,563)	2. County Town Centre	Portlaoise Business and Technology Park	49756 Extensive		10% None 16% Tech 27.5% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Portlaoise -2.2	0.98	0.97	Strong - large town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment, high levels of poulation growth and higher relative deprivation	relatively self sufficient settlement with connections to Dublin and high rates of car dependency	Cork line (Portlaoise)	34%	Dublin 11 %	15	9	63	• Ancient Woodland: Dunamase Woods; Kilteale Hill; Kylebeg • Contribution to ecological networks • Mixed forestry • FPM: Catchments of SAC populations listed in S.I. 296 of 2009 (i.e. highly sensitive); other areas status unknown • NHA: Clonreher BoG • pNHA: Ridge of Portlaoise; Dunamase Woods; The Great Heath of Portlaoise; Stradbally Hill; Grand Canal • SAC: Ballyprior Grassland; R.Barrow; R.Nore • SPA: Slieve Bloom Mountains • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-high • Woodland habitats: non-annex • 3 x Discharge licenses • 5 x IPPC Licenses • Quarries & Pits: Downs; Lea Beg; Killeaney Quarry; Boley Pit • Landfill site: Clonsoughy Landfill • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate – High • WFD River Risk: R.Triogue; R. Trib Triogue Cush Bridge; R. Blackwater - all at risk • WFD River status: generally Bad • 6 x WWTPs: Portlaoise, p.e. > 10k – PASS;		Portloaise 39,000
Navan	**B. Hinterland**	30,173	8,970	11,553	9,337	21%	large growth 1	37,006 (2019)	341 Res 145 Emp (75green)	Yes	3.Key settlement - -25% population and comensurate employment growth (37,716)	2. Major Town Centre	Navan Business and Technology Park	45,374 Wide		11% None 18 %Tech 29% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Navan -1.4	0.74	0.81	Strong - Large growth town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment. Higher levels of relative deprivation	Relatively self sufficient settlement with high internal trips and active trave share, higher car dependency and connection to Dublin	Bus Eireann	31%	Dublin 23%	22	9	60	• Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry • NHA: Jamestown Bog • pNHA: Boyne Woods • Salmonid River: R. Boyne • SAC & SPA: R.Boyne; R. Blackwater • Terrestrial Biodiversity: Med-High		Navan 50,000
Longford	**C.Outer**	10,008	5,050	2,039	4,399	13%	Principle town	12,926 (2022) c.2,300 units to 2031	76 Residential 130 Employment (124 Greenfield)	Yes	3.Key settlement - 25% population and comensurate employment growth (12,510)	2. Major Town Centre		24,975 Extensive, cross boundary		17.5% None 16% Tech 22% 3rd	Health Centre(Roscommon Hospital)	Longford- 8	1.6	2.16	Strong - large town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment, higher levels of relative deprivation	Relatively self sufficient settlement with high internal trips and share of active travel	Sligo line (longford)	37%		32	6	53	Castle Forbes); Lissagernal (Castle Forbes); Gubroe (Castle Forbes) • Annex I Habitat: Old oak woodlands • Contribution to ecological networks • Mixed forestry • NHA: Mount Jessop Bog; Rinn River • pNHA: Brown Bog; Derrymore Bog; Carrickglass Demesne; Royal Canal; Lough Forbes Complex • SAC: Brown Bog; ; Lough Forbes Complex ; Lough Ree • SPA: Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog; Lough Ree		Longford 20,000

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadband - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23 % SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu >45% Dublin >5% All trips Connections	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Wicklow-Rathnew**	**B. Hinterland**	13,954	3,212	4,098	2,443	17%		24,000 (2028)	192 Res (183green) 91 Emp (green)	Yes	3.Key settlement--25% population and comensurate employment growth (17,443)	2. Major Town Centre		6,762 (commuter town)		10% None 17% Tech 34% 3rd	Health Centre	Wicklow +1.0	0.62	0.60	Moderate - Wicklow is a large service town with c.average level of socio - economic functions (Wicklow Rathnew - 0.59)	Commuter settlement with connections to Dublin and Bray and high rates of car dependency	Rosslare rail line (Wicklow)	22%	Dublin 30 % Bray 6 %	16	9	66	• Ancient woodland: Cronroe; Vale of Clara; Deputy's Pass; The Devil's Glen • Annex I Habitats: Residual alluvial forests; Estuaries; Old Oak woodlands • Birdwatch sensitivity – High • Coastal habitats: saltmarshes • Forestry – Broadleaved • FPM – Current status unknown • pNHA: The Murrough • Salmonid waters: Vartry • Spa & SAC: The Murrough Wetlands; • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-high • Woodland habitat: Wet willow-alder-ash woodland • IPPC License: Veha Radiators Limited, The Murrough • 2 x Landfill sites: Wicklow Waste Disposal • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate –High • Wetlands: saltmarshes • WFD Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies Risk: Broad Lough @Risk; SW Irish Sea - Killiney Bay –not @Risk; • WFD River Risk: Rathnew Stream-not at risk • WFD River Status: Rathnew/Vartry/Enniscorthy Good		Wicklow 34,000
Tullamore	**C.Outer**	14,607	8,259	4,928	7,972	13%	Linked Gateway	19,932 (2020)	116 Res 8 Employment	Yes	3.Key settlement--25% population and comensurate employment growth (18,259)	2. County Town	Tullamore Business and Technology Park	40,514 Extensive		13% None 15% Tech 29% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Tullamore -3.2	1.49	1.62	Strong - large town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment, higher levels of relative deprivation	Relatively self sufficient settlement with significnatly high internal trips, higher car dependency and active travel share and weaker connections to Dublin.	Galway line (Tullamore)	45%	Dublin 5 %	21	8	57	45. Tullamore • Ancient Woodlands: Ballyduff Wood; Hands Wood; Charleville N & S; Clonad Wood • Annex I Habitats: Residual alluvial forests • Birdwatch sensitivity: med-low • Contribution to ecological networks • Mixed Forestry • FPM: Catchments with previous records of Margaritifera, but current status unknown • NHA: Screggan Bog; Hawkswood Bog; Daingean Bog • pNHA – multiple • SAC: Charleville Wood; Clara Bog; Raheenmore Bog; Split Hills And Long Hill Esker • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-high • Woodland habitats: non-annex • Quarries & Pits: Ballykilmurry Pit; Derryarkin Pit; Extractive industry register for Tullamore and Mullingar • 3 x Wind Farm: Mountlucas (x 2); Leabeg; • 8 x Discharge licenses • 3 x IPPC Licenses: Castle Paints; William Grant & Sons Irish Manufacturing Ltd; Bord na Mona Energy Ltd Leabeg • 3 x landfill sites: Peat Ash Ltd (Shannongbridge); Derryclure; Kilcormac • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate – High • Wetlands • WFD River Status: generally bad • WFD River risk: at risk • 8 x WWTPs: Rhode, p.e.< 500; Kilbeggan (no details) – FAIL Tullamore, p.e. > 10,000; Mucklagh, p.e. 500 to 1k; Clara, p.e. 2k-10k; Ballinagar, p.e. 500 to 1k; Daingean, p.e. 500 to 1k; Tyrellspass, p.e. 500 to 1k - all PASS		Tullamore 45,000
Carlow (Graiguecullen)	**C.Outer**	4,157	7,868			17%				Yes	3.Key settlement (suburb of Carlow) -25% population and comensurate employment growth	3. Sub county town centre				12% None 18% Tech 30% 3rd		Graigecullen-Portarlington -0.9	0.88		Strong - (suburb of Carlow) large town with strong economic and service functions, higher levels of relative deprivation		Waterford rail (Carlow)						• Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry: broadleaved • FPM – Status unknown • pNHA: Oakpark • SAC: R.Barrow; R.Nore • Terrestrial biodiversity: medium-high • Woodland habitat: alluvial forest - Wet willow-alder-ash; non-Annex mixed broadleaved • Wind Farm: Tullow Mushroom Growers Ltd • Quarries & pits: Clongrennane • Historic quarry: Rossmore (Old) Leinster Coalfield • 2 x IPPC Licenses: Braun Oral-B; Irish Sugar • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate-High • WFD River Risk: R. Barrow-At Risk • WFD River Status: bad • WWTP: Palatine WWPT p.e. 500-1k – PASS; Carlow WWTP, p.e. 10k, PASS		
Naas	**B. Hinterland**	21,393	10,999	12,802	12,518	7%	Large growth 1	29,042 (2024) c. 7000 units to 2031	209 Res (146 Greenfield) (2031) 192 Employment (2024)	Yes	3.Key settlement -25% population and comensurate employment growth (26,741)	2. Major Town Centre		32,848 Wide		8% None 15% Tech 43% 3rd	HSE Hospital	Naas +6.7	1.12	0.98	Strong - Large growth town with strong economic and service functions for a wide catchment	Relatively self sufficient settlement with high internal trips, high car dependency and connection to Dublin	Kildare rail (Sallins and Naas)	27%	Dublin 34 %	18	13	63	• Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA – Grand Canal • terrestrial biodiversity: med-high • 2 x discharge licenses: Green Isle Foods Ltd; Arrow Group • 3 x IPPC Licenses • 2 x Landfill sites (Nephin; Sallins) • Licensed waste facility (Kerdiffstown) • Aquifer vulnerability – High • WFD River Status & Risk: Good; Not at risk (Liffey)		Osberstown 130,000
Cellbridge	**A. Metro**	20,288	2,339	15,808	9,424	18%	Moderate sustainable growth			Yes	4. Moderate - Clustered with Leixlip where Leixlip has primacy.	3. Sub county town centre		None		7% none 16% Tech 44% 3rd	Primary Care	Cellbridge-Lexiplip + 6.3	0.25	0.60	Weak - medium sized town with higher population growht and low levels of employment (Cellbridge-Leixlip - moderate)	Commuter settlement to Dublin with higher than average PT share.	Kildare rail (Hazelhatch and Celbridge)	14%	Dublin 53% (WITH LEIXLIP)	*18*	18	*56*	• No Annex I habitats, Bird sensitivity or Natura 2000 sites • Contribution to potential ecological networks • Forestry • Cultural heritage (architectural heritage) • Landscape character med – high • IPPC Licenses (HDS Energy Ltd; Settlement) • No landfill or licensed waste facilities • Aquifer vulnerability – High • WFD River status – Poor in N Cellbridge; Good in S Cellbridge		Leixlip 150,000

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadband - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23 % SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu >45% Dublin >5% All trips Connections	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Greystones	**A. Metro**	18,140	2,514	6,809	1,878	25%	Large growth 2	24,000 (2028)	161 Res (Green) 37 Emp (Green)	Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre	IDA Strategic Site Charlesland	None		5% None 13% Tech 53% 3rd	Health Centre	Greystones +8.5	0.32	0.28	Moderate - Large town with lower than average employment levels and higher population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin and Bray with higher PT and car depenency.	DART Southeastern (Greystones)	10%	Dublin 49% Bray 7%	*11*	21	59	• Ancient woodland adjacent (Delgany) • Birdwatch sensitivity- medium to high (i.e. SE, towards Kilcoole) • Contribution potential to Ecological networks • Some forestry • pNHA and SAC nearby • Terrestrial biodiversity, medium • Cultural – Architectural heritage • Aquifer vulnerability generally high • WFD Coastal and transitional waterbody Status – High • WWTP: Kilpedder, p.e. 500 to 1k – FAIL; Greystones, p.e.>10k - PASS		Greystones 40,000
Malahide	**A. Metro**	16,550	2,259			11%				Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		None		5% NOne 10% Tech 55% 3rd	Health Centre	Howth-malahide +9.3	0.31		Moderate - large sized town with lower than average level of employment within the metropolitan area		DART Northern (Malahide)						• Annex I habitats - wetlands • Birdwatch sensitivity - low • Coastal habitats – Malahide estuary • Contributions to ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA, SAC and SPA • Terrestrial Biodiversity –High • Extractive industry to the south (Feltrim/ QS00348) • Aquifer Vulnerability High to Extreme • WWTP: Rush, p.e. 2-10k; Malahide, p.e.> 10k – FAIL;		Malahide 21,000
Dunboyne	**A. Metro**	7,272	1,211	2,377	1,037	27%	Large growth 1				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth			None		7% None 14% Tech 33% 3rd	Health Centre	Ratoath +7.6	0.37	0.44	Moderate- medium sized town with higher population growht and lower than average levels of employment	Commuter settlement to Dublin with above average PT and active travel share.	Maynooth/M3 Parkway rail (Dunboyne)	12%	Dublin 55 %	23	15	53	• No contribution potential to ecological networks • High terrestrial biodiversity value • Cultural heritage – has sites and monuments • Discharge license (Thorntons waste) • Landfill site • Aquifer vulnerability generally low (except in SW region) • WFD River risk – at Risk • WFD River status – Moderate to Bad • WWTP: Lower Liffey Valley Regional Sewerage, p.e.> 10,000 - PASS		Ringsend 2,100,000
Kilcock	**A. Metro**	6,093	848			49%	Moderate sustainable growth				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre				7% None 19% Tech 42% 3rd	Primary Care	Maynooth + 6.6	0.3		Moderate - medium sized settlement with lower than average level of employment to sustain high levels of population growth		Dublin - Sligo (kilcock)						• No Annex I habitats or birdwatch sensitivity • Contributions to potential ecological networks • Forestry • pNHAs • Terrestrial biodiversity – medium • Aquifer vulnerability moderate to high • WFD River risk – at Risk • WWTP: Lower Liffey Valley Regional Sewerage Scheme, p.e.> 10k - PASS		Leixlip 150,000
Balbriggan	**B. Hinterland**	21,722	3436	8462	3477	40%	Large growth 2	33,635 +11,913 (2021) c4,300 units to 2031	153 Res/Mixed 104 GE/HT (greenfield)	Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre	Dublin Belfast Economic Corridor.	8,166 (commuter town)		9.5% None 19% Tech 25% 3rd	Primary Care	Balbriggan + 2.2	0.41	0.41	Moderate - Large service town with a lower than average level of employment and high levels of population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin with above average PT and active travel share.	Northern Line (Balbriggan) Proposed DART	16%	Dublin 48%	24	17	52	• Annex I Habitats: tidal mudflats • Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry – broadleaved • NHA (Skerries Is) • pNHA; • SPA; SAC – Rockabill to Dalkey Island • Terrestrial biodiversity medium-high • Aquifer vulnerability mod-high • WFD River risk – at risk; • WFD River status – moderate to poor • WWTP: Balbriggan, p.e. > 10k – PASS		Balbriggan 70,000
Skerries	**B. Hinterland**	10,043	1,433	3,980	1,169	5%				Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		None		7% None 13%Tech 45% 3rd	Health Centre	Howth-malahide +9.3	0.34	0.29	Moderate - large service town with lower than average levels of employment	Commuter settlement to Dublinwith high PT and active travel share.	Northern line (Skerries)	12%	Dublin 53%	25	23	43	• Annex I Habitats: Embryonic shifting dunes; Tidal mudflats • Some forestry, mainly broadleaved • SPA/ NHA: Skerries Islands • pNHA: Loughshinny Coast • SAC (and SPA): Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-High • Wind farm: Country Crest, Glasmore • IPPC License: Brooks Group Limited • Landfill: Cleanway Ltd • Licensed Waste Facility: Milverton Waste Recovery Facility • Port: Skerries Fishing port • Aquifer vulnerability: High – extreme • Wetlands: intertidal flats • WFD Coastal & Transitional Waters Risk: Rockabill-Not at Risk; • WFD Coastal & Transitional Water Status: NW Irish Sea - Good • WFD River Status & Risk: R. Millstream-BAD/ At Risk • WFD Shellfish Areas: Balbriggan\Skerries		Balbriggan 70,000
Kildare	**B. Hinterland**	8,634	2,166	3,442	1,992	15%	Moderate sustainable growth				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		None		12% None 16% Tech 24% 3rd	Primary Care	Kildare-Newbridge -0.9	0.62	0.58	Moderate - medium sized service town with c. average levels of employment. Higher levels of relative deprivation.	Commuter settlement to Dublin, Newbridge and Naas, higher share of car dependency and PT	Kildare rail (Kildare)	15%	Dublin 20 % Newbridge 10% Naas 8% + 2% Business park	15	16	61	• Ancient Woodland – Donadea Forest Park; Killinthomas Wood • Annex I – Wet Heath • Contributions to ecological networks • Forestry • FPM – Barrow area; Catchments with previous records of Margaritifera spp, but current status unknown • pNHA • SACs (Mounds Bog; Pollardstown Fen; Ballynafagh Bog) • SPA – Poulaphouca Reservoir • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-Hi • Active Quarries – 10 in/ close to Kildare • 20 x discharge licenses • 8 x IPPC Licenses • 15 x landfill sites • 12 x licensed waste facilities • Aquifer vulnerability –Hi • WFD River Risk – HI • WFD River Status – Moderate and poor • WWTP: Kildare Town, p.e. >10k; Monasterevin Town, p.e. 2-10k; Rathangan, p.e. 2-10k – PASS		

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadb and - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23 % SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Portarlington	**B. Hinterland**	8,368	1,349	1,791	1,156	39%					4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		2,404 (commuter town)		12% None 23.5%Tech 23.5% 3rd		Graigecullen-Portarlington -0.9	0.44	0.65	Moderate - medium sized service town with a lower than average level of employment to sustain higher population growth. Higher levels of relative deprivation	Commuter settlement with connections to Dublin and Portlaoise, higher rates of PT and car dependency.	Western rail (Portarlington)	16%	Dublin 20 % Portlaoise 7%	15	15	60	• Ancient woodland: Mitchell's wood • Contribution to potential ecological networks • Forestry • FPM – Status unknown • pNHA: Grand Canal • SAC: R. Barrow; R. Nore • Extractive Industry: Mullingar • 2 x IPPC Licenses • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate • WFD River Risk: R. Barrow @ Risk; • WFD River Status: R. Barrow – Moderate • WWTP Status: FAIL - Portarlington/ Laois CoCo – p.e. 10k		Portarlington 13,000
Clane	**B. Hinterland**	7,280	1,264	2,744	850	47%					4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		None		6% None 17% Tech 42% 3rd		Maynooth + 6.6	0.38	0.31	Moderate- medium sized town with lower than average level of employment and services to sustain high levels of population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin, Naas and Cellbridge/leixlip with very high car dependency. Road and bus links only.	Bus Eireann	8%	Dublin 34 % Naas 9% Cellbridge/ Leixlip 6%	16	11	63	• Ancient woodland • Annex I Habitats – Alkaline fens • Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry • FPM – Barrow region, Catchments with previous records of Margaritifera spp., but current status unknown • Hogestown Bog NHA • pNHA • SAC – Ballynafagh bog and lake • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-hi • Aquifer vulnerability – High • WFD River Risk – mixed; some good; some poor • WFD River status – mixed; good and poor • WWTP: Lower Liffey Valley Regional Sewerage Scheme, p.e.> 10k – PASS;		Osberstown 130,000
Kells	**B. Hinterland**	6,135	1,543			17%	Moderate sustainable growth				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre				12.5 %None 17% Tech 25% 3rd	Primary Care	Kells -2.7	0.67		Moderate - small active town with moderate socio- economic function. Higher levels of relative deprivation.		Bus Eireann						• Ancient woodland (Annagh; Greenan N.) • Annex 1 habitats • Birdwatch sensitivity – low • Contributions to potential ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA • SAC –L. Bane; L. Glass; R. Boyne; R. Blackwater • Terrestrial Biodiversity – Med-Hi • Faughan Hill Quarry; Murrans Quarry • IPPC Licenses: ABEC Technologies Europe; Complex Tooling & Molding Ltd; P. Kearney Ltd; Gleneagle Woodcrafts (OldCastle) • 4 x Landfill – Fletcherstown; Moynalty; Kerrigan (Athboy); County Council • Licensed Waste Facility: Organic Gold Ltd • Aquifer vulnerability – high		Kells 8,000
Blessington	**B. Hinterland**	5,520	1,125			37%	Moderate sustainable growth				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre				9% None 19% Tech 35% 3rd	Primary Care	Baltinglass -1.3	0.47		Moderate- small active town with a lower than average level of employment and higher population growth. Higher levels of relative deprivation		Dublin bus						• Birdwatch sensitivity – low • Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA; (Poulaphouca reservoir) • SAC – Wicklow Mts; Red bog Kildare • SPA (Wicklow Mts; Poulaphouca reservoir) • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-hi • Aquifer vulnerability: med-high • WFD Lake status: moderate • WFD River risk – high • WFD River status – mixed (i.e. good and poor) • WWTP: Blessington, p.e. 2-10k – PASS;		Blessington 9,000
Ardee	**B. Hinterland**	4,928	1,706			5%					4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service					18% None 16% Tech 22% 3rd	Primary care	Ardee -1.5	0.94		Strong - small active urban place within the hinterland, higher levels of relative deprivation		Bus Eireann						• Ancient woodland • Annex I Habitats: large shallow inlets & bays; tidal mudflats; intertidal flats • Birdwatch sensitivity: med-high • Coastal habitats – saltmarshes • Contribution to ecological networks • 6 x WWTP: 5 x PASS (e.g. Ardee, p.e. 2k-10k);		
Mountmellick	**C. Outer**	4,777	915			17%	Service town				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth					17% None 16% Tech 17% 3rd	Primary care centre	Borris on ossory-Mountmellick -4.8	0.58		Moderate - small active urban place outside the hinterland, slightly lower than average employment and higher levels of relative deprivation		Bus Eireann						• Forestry: coniferous • FPM – status unknown • SAC: R.Barrow; R.Nore • Terrestrial biodiversity: high • Quarry & Pits: Kilmainham; Derrydavy • Aquifer vulnerability: MODERATE • WFD River Risk: R. Owenass; R. Barrow; R. Triogue – at Risk • WFD River Status: all bad		
Birr	**C. Outer**	4,370	1,524			-14%	Key service town				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth					18% None 16% Tech 23% 3rd	Health centre	Birr -5.1	0.97		Strong - small active urban place outisde the hinterland, strong employment but declining population and higher levels of relatived eprivation		Bus Eireann						• Ancient Woodland: Woodville • Annex I Habitats: Residual alluvial forests; Juniper scrub • Birdwatch sensitivity: Med-High NW of Birr • Contributions to ecological networks • Forestry • 5 x pNHA: Dovegrove Callows; Woodville woods; Ross And Glenns Eskers; Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog; Sharavogue Bog • 4 x SAC: Island Fen; Lisduff Fen; Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog; Sharavogue Bog; • 2 x SPA: Dovegrove Callows; River Little Brosna Callows • Terrestrial biodiversity: high • Wet woodland habitats: Alluvial Forest-Wet pedunculate oak-ash woodland; non-annex woodland to the N of Birr (e.g. bog woodland; oak-ash woodland) • Airfield/Airport: Military or Private N of Birr • 6 x Quarries & Pits • IPPC License: : Grant Eng. (near Crinkle) • Landfill • Aquifer vulnerability: High • WEFD River risk: little Brosna –at risk South of Birr but good as it passes through Birr		

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadband - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23 % SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu >45% Dublin >5% All trips Connections	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Athy	**C.Outer**	9,677	2147	2055	1703	18%					4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		11,199 Compact		14% None 17% Tech 22% 3rd		Athy -4.6	0.68	0.83	Moderate - medium sized town outside the hinterland with moderate employment and service function for a compact catchment	Relatively self sufficient settlement with above average internal trips and active travel modes. External connections to Dublin and Naas.	Waterford rail (Athy)	24%	Dublin 14 % Naas 7%	24	8	58	• Annex I Habitats: Residual alluvial forests • FPM – Status unknown • pNHA: Grand Canal • SAC: R. Barrow; R. Nore • Terrestrial biodiversity: high • Woodland habitat: alluvial forest (NW of Athy) • 2 x IPPC Licenses: Peerless Rug Europe Ltd; Crown Packaging Ltd • Licensed waste facility: Athy Civic Amenity Centre • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate-High • WFD River risk: Good entering Athy, poor leaving;		Athy 15,000
Edenderry	**C.Outer**	7,359	1,743	2,095	1,617	25%	Key service town				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		8,623 Compact		16% None 19% Tech 18% 3rd	Health Centre	Edenderry -5.7	0.64	0.77	Moderate- medium sized town outside the hinterland with above average employment and service function for a compact catchment	Relatively self sufficient settlement with high internal trips, car dependency and active mode share but low PT .	Bus Eireann	29%	Dublin 14 %	27	5	59	• Ancient woodland: Ballindoolin; Rahin Wood • Annex I Habitats: Residual alluvial forests; • Contribution to ecological networks • Mixed forestry • FPM – Status unknown (i.e. S of town) • NHA: Black Castle BoG; Carbury Bog • pNHA: Grand Canal • Salmonid river: R. Boyne • SAC: The Long Derries; • Terrestrial Biodiversity: Med-High • Woodland: some non-annex woodland • Discharge License: Rosderra Irish Meats • Quarries & Pits: Mullingar • Aquifer vulnerability: High • WFD River status: Bad (R. Boyne) • WFD River risk: at Risk (R. Boyne)		Edenderry 9,500
Leixlip	**A. Metro**	15,504	5,825	15,808	9,424	6%	Large growth 2			Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		None		8% None 15% Tech 40% 3rd		Cellbridge-Lexiplip + 6.3	0.81	0.60	Strong - Large sized town with strong levels of employment within the metropolitan (CELLBRIDGE- LEIXLIP)	Commuter settlement to Dublin with higher share of PT	Maynooth rail (lexilip Louisa Bridge, Confey)	14%	Dublin53%	*18*	18	*56*	• Ancient woodland; Some forestry • Contribution to ecological networks • pNHA and SAC • terrestrial biodiversity medium to high • 3 x discharge licenses (HP; Leixlip WWTP) • Aquifer vulnerability: Low to the South; high- extreme in N • WFD River status – poor • WWTP: Lower Liffey Valley Regional Sewerage Scheme, p.e.> 10k - PASS		Leixlip 150,000
Arklow	**B. Hinterland**	13,163	3,040	4,651	2,647	12%	Large growth 2			Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre	Arklow Business and Technology park	14,733 Compact, cross boundary		13% None 18% Tech 24% 3rd	Health Centre	Arklow -4.3	0.63	0.57	Moderate- Large service town with above average level of jobs for a compact catchment and higher levels of relative deprivation	Relatively self sufficient settlement with above average internal trips and low PT. Above average active travel share and car dependency.	Rosslare line (Arklow)	29%	Dublin 15%	23	5	62	• Ancient woodland • Annex I Habitats: old oak woodland • Birdwatch sensitivity- low –medium • Coastal habitats – saltmarshes (Kilcoole) • Contribution to ecological networks • FPM Sensitivity - Catchments of other extant populations • pNHA • SAC (Wicklow Mts; Dunes & Fens) • SPA – Wicklow Mts and WW Head • Terrestrial biodiversity • WFD Rivers at Risk – high • WFD River status: Templeraney stream – Good; Avoca - bad) • WWTP: Arklow and Environs, p.e.> 10k; Avoca, p.e. 1-2k - FAIL		Arklow -
Trim	**B. Hinterland**	9,194	2,500	2,961	1,607	34%				Yes	4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth	3. Sub county town centre		1,386 (commuter town)		11% None 15% Tech 32.5% 3rd	Primary Care	Trim +1.4	0.67	0.54	Moderate- medium sized town with higher population growth and above average socio economic functions	Commuter settlement with connections to Dublin and Navan and high car dependence.	Bus Eireann	16%	Dublin 29 % Navan 7%	16	10	64	• Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry (Oak) • pNHA • Salmonid River: R. Boyne • SPA & SAC: R. Boyne; R.Blackwater • Terrestrial biodiversity: medium • Quarry: Ballynamona Pit • IPPC License: Trimproof Limited • Licensed Waste Facility: Kiernan Sand & Gravel Ltd; Basketstown Landfill Facility • Aquifer vulnerability: High – extreme • WFD River Risk: R. Boyne at Risk • WFD River Status: R. Boyne – Moderate; R. Knightsbrook-Poor		Trim 12,000
Donabate	**A. Metro**	7,443	732	2,972	567	35%	Moderate sustainable growth				4.Moderate - continued commensurate pop, employment and/or service growth?			None		7% None 14% Tech 43% 3rd	Primary Care	Swords +6.1	0.21	0.19	Weak - low level of employment to sustain rapid population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin with high PT and active travel share.	Northern line (Donabate) Proposed DART	5%	Dublin 65 %	28	24	41	• Biodiversity - Annex 1 (Wetlands) adjacent to the boundary • Close proximity to Natura 2000 site (SAC, SPA, pNHA) • Birdwatch sensitivity – med to low • Coastal habitats and saltmarshes • Contribution potential to ecological networks • Forestry adjacent to boundary • Aquifer vulnerability generally low to medium with parts in the southern region high to extreme • WFD Rivers Risk – at risk • WFD River status - poor • WWTP: Rush, p.e. 2-10k; Malahide, p.e.> 10k – FAIL; Swords, p.e. > 10,000 - PASS		Portrane/Donabate 65,000
Portmarnock	**A. Metro**	9,466	946											None		6% None 12% Tech 49% 3rd	Health Centre	Howth-malahide +9.3	0.23		Weak - medium sized town with low level of employment within the metropolitan area		DART Northern (Portmarnock)						• Annex I habitats (tidal mudflats) • Coastal habitats- saltmarshes – Baldoyle Estuary • Contribution to ecological networks • pNHA , SAC and NHA- Baldoyle bay • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-high • Wind Farm – Donaghmede Fr Collins Park Wind Farm • Wetlands – saltmarshes • WFD River risk – at risk • WFD River status – poor • WWTP: Rush, p.e. 2-10k; Malahide, p.e.> 10k – FAIL; Swords, p.e. > 10k - PASS		Ringsend 2,100,000
Kinsealy Drinan	**A. Metro**	6,643	652			82%										5% None 19% Tech 42% 3rd		Howth-malahide +9.3	0.18		Weak - medium sized settlement with low level of socio-economic function to sustain high levels of population growth		Dublin Bus						• Contribution to potential ecological networks • pNHA nearby; terrestrial biodiversity – medium • 4 x Landfills (Ballymahon; and Ballymulvey; Drinan; Moneyfad) • Aquifer vulnerability High • WFD River status – moderate • WWTP: Rush, p.e. 2-10k; Malahide, p.e.> 10k – FAIL; Swords, p.e. > 10k - PASS		Swords 90,000

EMRA SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND ASSET BASE - WORKING DOCUMENT

Settlement	Geographical Hierarchy	Pop (CSO, 2016)	Jobs (CSO 2016)	At work (Orig NTA 2016	Emp 2016 (NTA 2016) incl. adj large employment zones	Growth rate 2006-16 (>EMRA av 15%, >30%)	RPG designation	FUTURE GROWTH AMBITION	Zoned land avilable (ha) (RES/ EMPLOYMENT) to 2031 (if known)	Eligibile URDF >10,000 pop >2,500 jobs	FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL (Population target)	Retail hierarchy	Economic assets (IDA database). IDA Property, Business parks and Strategic sites)	Functional Urban Area (Catchment population)	Broadband - access and speed (at least 100Mbps)	Edu attainment AV no formal/ primary 11%; AV tech/ apprentice / cert 14%; 3rd level 37%)	Highest level healthcare provision	Socio economic (Deprivation Index - Relative Score ED)	Location of Jobs v resident workers as per NPF (CSO, 2016) Strong 0.7 AV 0.63 1 SD Below 0.25	Jobs v resident workers (NTA POWSCAR)	Extent to which socio economic functions sustain resident workers and population growth	**POWSCAR Trip profile** (Commuting and mode share)	**Public transport links existing and planned** (Station)	**Internal trip rates** AV.23 % SD1 39% SD 2 55%	**Trips to other settlements** Work ALL Edu >45% Dublin >5% All trips Connections	**% Active Travel** Work ALL Edu origin (walk, cycle) AV 21% SD 1 26.5% SD 2 32%	**%Public Transport** Work ALL Edu origin (bus, train, DART, LUAS) AV. 14% SD1 20% SD2 25.5%	**% Car** Work and Edu origin (NTA) (car driver, car passenger) AV. 56% SD 1 62% SD 2 69%	Environmental sensitivites, assets and resource potential	Arts, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Potential	Waste water capacity now or by 2021 (WWTP, PE) (HEADROOM) New water supply for region needed post 2025
Ashbourne	**B. Hinterland**	12,679	1,963	5,672	2,829	49%	Moderate sustainable growth			Yes		3. Sub county town centre		None		7% None 18% Tech 35% 3rd	Primary Care	Ashbourne +4.4	0.32	0.50	Moderate - lower than average level of employment to sustain very high levels of population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin with higher than average car dependency. Road and bus links only.	Dublin Bus	14%	Dublin 48%	20	11	60	• Birdwatch sensitivity – low • Terrestrial biodiversity: med-low • WFD River Risk – high (Broadmeadow) • WFD River status – moderate – poor • WWTP: No data in AIRO		Ringsend 2,100,000
Laytown-Bettystown*	**B. Hinterland**	11,872	772	2064	382	32%				Yes		3. Sub county town centre		None		9% None 16% Tech 34.5% 3rd		Slane +1.9	0.16	0.19	Weak - large suburban settlement with low level of socio-economic function to sustain higher population growth	Commuter settlment to Dublin and Drogheda with higher share of PT.	Northern line (Laytown) Proposed DART	4%	Dublin 43% Drogheda 10%	11	22	56	• Annex I Habitats (Tidal mudflats; annual vegetation of drift lines) • Coastal Habitats: saltmarshes • Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry • pNHA (Nanny Estuary/ Laytown Dunes; Boyne Coast & Estuary) • SAC – Boyne Coast & Estuary • SPA • Terrestrial biodiversity – moderate to high • Active Quarry (Greenhills pit; Sarsfieldtown) • Landfill (Laytown; Mosney) • Aquifer vulnerability: Bettystown/ Low ; Laytown/High • Wetlands: intertidal flats • WFD Coastal & transitional water at risk: Boyne Estuary – High • WFD River Risk: Nanny – High • WFD River Status: Nanny – Poor		Drogheda 101,600
Rush	**B. Hinterland**	9,943	1,063	3,195	653	20%								None		11% None 17.5% Tech 30% 3rd		Balbriggan + 2.2	0.25	0.20	Weak - medium sized town with low levels of socio economic function.	Commuter settlement to Dublin with high PT share. 5km from train station	Northern Line (Rush and Lusk) Proposed DART	8%	Dublin 50%	17	20	53	• Annex I Habitats: Large shallow inlets & Bays; Tidal Mudflats; • Birdwatch sensitivity – low • Coastal habitats-Saltmarshes: Rogerstown • Forestry: broadleaved • pNHA; SAC & SPA: Rogerstown Estuary • Terrestrial biodiversity: mod-high • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate – High • Wetlands: intertidal flats • WFD Coastal & Transitional water bodies status: Rogerstown Estuary-BAD; NW Irish Sea – GOOD		Portrane/Donabate 65,000
Ratoath	**B. Hinterland**	9,533	922	3,692	543	32%								None		6% None 17% Tech 41.5% 3rd		Ratoath +7.6	0.22	0.15	Weak - medium sized town with low level of socio economic functions to sustain higher population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin with higher rates of active travel and car dependence. Road and bus links only	Bus Eireann	5%	Dublin 57%	24	9	59	• Broadleaf forestry (Ash) – Ballybin • Terrestrial biodiversity value: mod-Hi • IPPC License (Ashbourne) • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate – High • WFD River Status: R. Broadmeadow – poor; Dunshaughlin Stream – Good • WWTP: No data in AIRO		Ringsend 2,100,000
Lusk	**B. Hinterland**	7,786	570	3,417	469	49%	Moderate sustainable growth							None		8% None 18% Tech 37% 3rd	Health Centre	Balbriggan + 2.2	0.16	0.14	Weak - medium sized town with low level of employment to sustain high levels of population growth	Commuter settlement to Dublin with higher share of PT. 2 km from train station.	Northern (Rush and Lusk) Proposed DART	5%	Dublin 59 %	19	18	55	• Annex I Habitats: Tidal mudflats; • Birdwatch sensitivity – moderate • Coastal Saltmarshes: Rogerstown • Forestry: Beech woodland NW of Lusk • SAC, SPA & pNHA – Rogerstown Estuary • Terrestrial biodiversity mod-High • IPPC & Discharge License: Ballyeally Landfill • Aquifer vulnerability: low-med • Wetlands: intertidal flats • WFD Coastal & transitional water body Risk & Status: BAD		Portrane/Donabate 65,000
Sallins	**B. Hinterland**	5,849	418			54%										6% None 19% Tech 45% 3rd		Naas +6.7	0.15		Weak - small town with low level of socio-economic functions to sustain high levels of population growth		Kildare rail (Sallins and Naas)						• Contribution to ecological networks • Forestry – coniferous • pNHA: Grand Canal • terrestrial biodiversity: medium • 3 x IPPC Licenses • 8 x Landfills nearby • 8-10 x licensed waste facilities • Aquifer vulnerability: Moderate – High • WFD River Risk: R. Morell – High; R. Liffey -not at risk • WFD River Status: Good (R. Liffey)		Osberstown 130,000