



Clare County Development Plan 2023–2029



COMHAIRLE CONTAE AN CHLAIR
CLARE COUNTY COUNCIL

Appropriate Assessment

Proposed Variation No. 1

Natura Impact Report



6th March 2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Clare County Council (CCC) has prepared Variation No. 1 to the Clare County Development Plan 2023 - 2029 (herein referred to as the 'CDP'). The Proposed Variation No. 1 is herein referred to as the 'Proposed Variation' or the 'Variation'. The Variation proposes zoning objectives changes across settlements in the County for the purpose of providing additional lands for residential use and meeting housing targets (herein referred to as the 'Relevant Lands' for the purposes of this assessment).

This Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Variation in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

1.2 Legislative Context

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The Directive requires that where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site, while not directly connected with or necessary to the nature conservation management of the site, it will be subject to 'Appropriate Assessment' to identify any implications for the European site in view of the site's Conservation Objectives. Specifically, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

"6(3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (Natura 2000 sites) but likely to have significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."

These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2024 (as amended).

The competent authority must carry out a Screening for AA to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the proposed plan, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the European site. If it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed plan, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, an AA of its implications for the European Site(s) in view of the Site's conservation objectives must be carried out.

The provisions of Article 6(3) do not apply where a proposed plan or project is 'connected with or necessary to the management of the site'. In this case, the Proposed Variation is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site(s).



1.3 Guidance

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin (2009, updated 2010);
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission 2013;
- Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.
- Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2019). Brussels, (2019/C 33/01). OJ C 33, 25.1.2019.
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (European Commission, 2002). This document was updated by Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Commission Notice (2021) Brussels, 28.9.2021 C (2021) 6913 final;
- OPR Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator (2021).

1.4 Assessment Process and Approach

The process of determining the potential for likely significant effects from a proposed plan or project on European sites is an iterative process centred around a Source-Pathway-Receptor (SPR) model. In order for a likely significant effect to be established, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential likely significant effect is not of any relevance.

- Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off, noise, removal of vegetation etc.;
- Pathway(s) – functional link, or ecological pathway e.g., groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and,
- Receptor(s) –the qualifying habitats and species of European sites and ecological resources supporting those habitats/species.



In the context of this report, a source is any identifiable element (Relevant Lands) of the Proposed Variation that is known to interact with the receiving environment. A receptor is the Qualifying Interests (QI)¹ for an SAC or Special Conservation Interests (SCI)² for an SPA or an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by the QI/SCI. In practice, the term Qualifying Interests also applies to SCIs (and is used in this document for simplicity). A pathway is any connection or link between the source and the receptor.

The assessment commences with a description of the Proposed Variation, and the associated sources for impacts to the receiving environment. The type of impacts that are likely due to the Proposed Variation (Source) are identified having regard to the spatial and temporal scale of the Relevant Lands of the Proposed Variation and CDP, resource requirements and likely emissions. These sources are then used to define the Zol of the Proposed Variation.

The European Commission Notice (2021) on the 'Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, states that in identifying European sites (Natural 2000 sites), which may be affected by a plan or project, the following should be identified:

- Any European sites geographically overlapping with any of the actions or aspects of the plan or project in any of its phases, or adjacent to them;
- Any European sites within the likely Zol of the plan or project. European sites located in the surroundings of the plan or project (or at some distance) that could still be indirectly affected by aspects of the plan project, including as regards the use of natural resources (e.g., water) and various types of waste, discharge or emissions of substances or energy;
- European sites whose connectivity or ecological continuity can be affected by the plan or project.

The Zol of the Proposed Variation is the Relevant Lands and the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have potential likely significant effects on the QIs of a European site. The OPR (2021) practice note states that the Zol must be established on a case-by-case basis using the SPR framework and not by arbitrary distances (such as 15 km). Section 3 sets out the detailed rationale for the identification of relevant European sites within the Zol based on the sources of impacts arising from the Proposed Variation. Subsequently, an assessment is undertaken with respect to potential connectivity (Pathways) to European Sites and their qualifying interests/special conservation interests are identified.

The potential for in-combination impacts with other plans and projects is also assessed having regard to the identified impacts of the Proposed Variation along the ecological pathways identified to European sites.

The potential for likely significant effects on the European Sites within the Zol is examined having regard to the sensitivity of each European site with pathways for impacts associated with the Proposed Variation on its own and in-combination with other plans and projects.

¹ SACs are areas designated under the Habitats Directive to conserve habitats listed in Annex I of the Directive and plant and animal species listed in Annex II. Collectively these are referred to as the 'Qualifying Interests' or 'QIs' of the SAC.

² SPAs are sites classified under the Birds Directive to protect rare or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I to the Directive as well as regularly occurring migratory species and wetlands. Wetland habitats that support internationally important populations of migratory birds may be coastal or inland. Collectively, these species and habitats are referred to as the 'Special Conservation Interests' of the SPA.



Having regard to the European Commission Communication on the Precautionary Principle (European Commission, 2021) the:

“absence of scientific evidence on the significant negative effect of an action cannot be used as justification for approval of this action. When applied to Article 6(3) procedure, the precautionary principle implies that the absence of a negative effect on Natura 2000 sites has to be demonstrated before a plan or project can be authorised. In other words, if there is a lack of certainty as to whether there will be any negative effects, then the plan or project cannot be approved.”

Where significant effects are determined to be likely, or where there is uncertainty regarding the potential for likely significant effects, an NIR will need to be prepared for the Proposed Variation.

The scope and content of the assessment in this instance was informed by the following:

- The SEA Scoping process undertaken by CCC for the Proposed Variation.
- The EPA's AA Geo Tool (this can be found here - <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>).
- The National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.
- The current CCC CDP and associated NIR and SEA Environmental Report.



2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN VARIATION

2.1 Overview

In accordance with Section 58 of the Planning and Development Act 2024, as amended, Clare County Council proposes to make a Variation - Variation No.1 - to the Clare County Development Plan 2023-2029. This Proposed Variation is on foot of the issuing of the NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirements Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, in July 2025.

The proposed Variation has been prepared for the following reasons:

1. To align the Clare County Development Plan 2023-2029 with the NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirement Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended (2025).
2. To implement the decision to propose a Variation to the Clare County Development Plan 2023-2029 to change the zoning of lands in accordance with the Finance Act 2021, as amended by the Finance Act 2024, and the policy and guidance in the Residential Zoned Land Tax - Change in zoning of land subject to existing economic activity Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024).
3. To incorporate the Ennis 2040 Economic and Spatial Strategy into the Clare County Development Plan 2023-2029 to inform future patterns of land-use zoning in Ennis and support the effective implementation of the NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirement' Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2025).
4. To incorporate the Ennis Local Transport Plan into the Clare County Development Plan 2023-2029 to inform the future comprehensive pattern of land-use zoning of Ennis and support the effective implementation of the NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirement' Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2025).
5. To align the Clare County Development Plan 2023-2029 with the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended (2024).

The Proposed Variation comprises of amendments to the Written Statement (Volume 1), Maps (Volume 2) and Municipal District Settlement Plans (Volumes 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d) of the County Development Plan.

An overview of the components of the Variation is provided below:

Proposed Amendment No.1 to Volume 1: Written Statement

Proposed Amendment 1a - To provide text amendment in Chapter 1 Introduction to reflect the restructuring and presentation of Volume 3a Ennis Municipal District Settlement Plans as follows:

- Ennis and Clarecastle Settlement Plan to become Volume 3a(i).
- Ennis Municipal District Settlement Plans to become Volume 3a(ii).
- To incorporate the Ennis 2040 Economic and Spatial Strategy as Volume 3a(iii).
- To incorporate the Ennis Local Transport Plan as Volume 3a(iv).

Proposed Amendment No.1b – Chapter 2 Cores Strategy, amend existing and include additional text and amend Table 3.4 Core Strategy Table.



Proposed Amendment No.1c - Chapter 4 Urban and Rural Settlement Strategy, to amend existing and include additional text to objective CDP4.1 Ennis to include for the Ennis Local Transport Plan.

Proposed Amendment No.1d - Chapter 19 Land-use Zoning, remove zoning description for Strategic Residential Reserve and delete objective CDP 9.1 Local Area Plans to align with the National Planning Framework NPO 100.

Proposed Amendment No.1e – Amend existing and add new text in Appendix 1 Development Management Guidelines to align with the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024).

Proposed Amendment No.1f – Appendix 7 Plans, Policies and Guidelines to which the Development Plan must have regard - Update to include the NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirement' Guidelines (2025) and the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024).

Proposed Amendment No.2 – Volume 2 Maps - To amend maps to reflect the proposed amendments to settlement maps in Volume 3 Municipal District Settlement Plans and to reflect the most up to date flood risk mapping taking account of the High-End Future Scenarios flood risk areas which take account of potential impacts of climate change on flooding and flood risk.

Proposed Amendment No.2a - Update Maps H1-H12 Areas of Special Control to reflect changes to the settlement boundaries made to the settlement plans in Volume 3.

Proposed Amendment No.2b- Update maps I1 - 12 Infrastructure, Environment and Flood Risk Zones to reflect the High-End Future Scenarios flood risk areas.

Volumes 3 - Municipal District Settlement Plans

Proposed Amendment No.3 - Volume 3 Municipal District Settlement Plans - To change lands currently zoned Strategic Residential Reserve to Residential in all settlements where it applies, and to include additional zoned land for residential use and additional designated Village Growth Areas in accordance with Table 3.1 Settlement Hierarchy in the County, Chapter 3. Appendix 1 Serviced Land Assessment (SLA) to be renamed Settlement Capacity Audit and to amend existing and add new text and amend SLA tables accordingly.

- Volume 3a Ennis Municipal District Settlement Plans – Ennis, Barefield.
- Volume 3b Shannon Municipal District Settlement Plans – Sixmilebridge, Clonlara, Ballycannon North, Parteen, Athlunkard, Newmarket-on-Fergus.
- Volume 3c Killaloe Municipal District Settlement Plans – Scarriff/Tuaghraney, Killaloe, Tulla, Crusheen, Feakle, Kilkishen, Mountshannon, Quin, Whitegate, Ballinuan, Broadford, Clooney, O'Briensbridge and Bridgetown, O'Callaghans Mills.

Volume 3d West Clare Municipal District Settlement Plans – Ennistymon/Lahinch, Kilrush/Cappa, Kilkee, Corofin, Lisdoonvarna, Miltown Malbay, Doonbeg, Mullagh, Killadysert, Killimer, Ballyvaughan, Liscannor, Kilfenora, Quilty, Cooraclare, Inch, Ruan, Belharbour, Cross, Querrin, Kilbaha, Kilmihil, Labasheeda, Kilmurry MaMahon, Lissycasey, Doonaha, Creegh, Kilmaley, Connolly.



2.2 Relationship of the Plan with other Relevant Plans and Programmes

The Proposed Variation sits within a hierarchy of legislation, plans, programmes, and strategies, which includes international, EU, national, regional and local levels. The principal requirements in relation to international Plans and Programmes have been incorporated into the national and regional Plans and Programmes. The Proposed Variation must comply with relevant higher-level legislation, plans and strategic actions.

The Proposed Variation has been prepared in a manner that ensures it appropriately aligns with the CDP, which was subject to its own SEA and AA prior to adoption.



3. REPORT TO INFORM APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This section of the report examines if the Proposed Variation is likely to have a significant effect upon European Sites, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. It is used to inform the competent authorities AA Screening Determination. The following is considered during this assessment:

- Whether the Proposed Variation introduces any sources of environmental or ecological impact.
- Whether the Proposed Variation can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site.
- Whether Proposed Variation will have a likely significant effect on a European Site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential likely significant effects.

Plans are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- Where it can be shown that there are no sources of environmental impact associated with a plan or project.
- Where there are no pathways such as hydrological links between a plan or project area, and relevant European sites
- Where a European site is located at a distance from the plan or project area such that likely significant effects are not foreseen;
- Where known threats or vulnerabilities at a European site cannot be linked to potential likely significant effects that may arise from a plan or project.

3.2 Potential Interactions of the Proposed Plan on the receiving environment

An assessment of potential sources of environmental impact associated with proposals defined in the Proposed Variation - that may lead to likely significant effects on European sites - has been carried out. This assessment has been undertaken having regard to the following source of impact criteria defined in the European Commission (2021) guidance document and the OPR (2021) practice note.

- Habitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration;
- Surface water run-off carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses;
- Changes to groundwater quality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project;
- Plan related activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc) leading to disturbance / displacement of species;
- Plan related activities leading to a reduction in species populations / density;
- Air pollution due to dust and other airborne emissions; and
- Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species



This assessment is presented in Appendix 1. All proposals in the Proposed Variation that have the potential to generate environmental impacts that may result in likely significant effects on European sites have been identified. An overview of the potential impacts associated with the implementation of the Proposed Variation is presented in the bullet points below:

- *Environmental impacts due both construction and operation of residential development and associated infrastructure.*
- *Loss of/damage to biodiversity at: designated sites (including European Sites, NHAs, pNHAs) and Annexed habitats and species.*
- *Impacts that may be transmitted to protected species.*
- *Impacts upon ecological connectivity.*
- *Impacts locally important non-designated habitats (e.g., wetlands).*
- *Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects.*
- *Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting) and displacement of protected species (e.g., Lesser Horseshoe Bat and Marsh Fritillary)*
- *Potential adverse interactions with environmental vectors such as water and air.*
- *Damage to the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.*
- *Adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.*
- *Increase in the risk of flooding.*
- *Failure to provide adequate and appropriate wastewater treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts).*
- *Emissions to air including dust and other emissions.*

These impacts are further examined in defining the Zol of the Proposed Variation to identify likely significant effects through a SPR assessment.

All defined in the Proposed Variation are considered in this assessment with respect to the integrity of all relevant European sites identified - considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3 European Sites within the Zone of Influence

The OPR (2021) AA Screening practice note states that the Zol must be established on a case-by-case basis using the SPR model. The SPR model has been used to identify the Zol to ensure that relevant European sites are identified. The SPR model minimises the risk of overlooking distant or obscure effect pathways, while also avoiding an over reliance on buffer zones (e.g. 15 km), within which all European sites should be considered. This approach follows the DoEHLG (2009 rev 2010) guidance on AA which states that:

“For projects, the distance could be much less than 15 km, and in some cases less than 100m, but this must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in combination effects”



In order for a likely significant effect to occur, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence of one of the elements of the mechanism means there is no likelihood for the significant effect to occur. Plan impacts are essentially the 'source' in the SPR model.

These impacts may be very localised and confined to defined area with no potential connectivity to a European site and therefore no potential for likely significant effects. Alternatively, where an ecological or functional pathway exists they may give rise to a potential likely significant effect to a Qualifying Interest of a European site.

The potential sources of impact associated with Proposed Variation proposals have been considered when defining the Zol of the Plan (as identified in Appendix 1).

The dominant ecological pathways that have been considered are presented below:

- Direct physical interactions or changes to the local environment;
- air dispersal (noise, dust, odour emissions etc.);
- hydrological interactions; and,
- dispersal patterns of mobile species.

Having regard to the above, and considering the Precautionary Principle, the Zol of the Proposed Variation has been defined as:

- All European sites located either solely or partially in the Plan area;
- all European sites within 15 km of the Plan area;
- all European Sites hydrologically or ecologically connected to the Plan Area.

Further detail on criteria used to define the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Variation can be found in Appendix 2.

European sites in and surrounding the Plan area are mapped in Figure 3-1. A map showing hydrological connectivity between the Plan area and European sites immediately surrounding the Plan area is provided in Figure 3-2.

Background information (such as that within Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has been considered during the assessment, as necessary.

Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service documents:

- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Ballyallia Lake SAC [IE0000014] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballycullinan Lake SAC [IE0000016] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Ballyogan Lough SAC [IE0000019] Version 2.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC [IE0000020] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC [IE0000030] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC [IE0000032] Version 1.



- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Inagh River Estuary SAC [IE0000036] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Pouladatig Cave SAC [IE0000037] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Gash Turlough SAC [IE0000051] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Moneen Mountain SAC [IE0000054] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Moyree River System SAC [IE0000057] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Poulmagordon Cave (Quin) SAC [IE0000064] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Curraghchase Woods SAC [IE0000174] Version 2.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Inishmaan Island SAC [IE0000212] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Barroughter Bog SAC [IE0000231] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Caherglassaun Turlough SAC [IE0000238] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Castletaylor Complex SAC [IE0000242] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cloonmoylan Bog SAC [IE0000248] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Coole-Garryland Complex SAC [IE0000252] Version 2.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000261] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Galway Bay Complex SAC [IE0000268] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC [IE0000286] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lough Corrib SAC [IE0000297] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Cutra SAC [IE0000299] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Loughatorick South Bog SAC [IE0000308] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Peterswell Turlough SAC [IE0000318] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000319] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Barrigone SAC [IE0000432] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Tory Hill SAC [IE0000439] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Fingall Complex SAC [IE0000606] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Clare Glen SAC [IE0000930] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Silvermine Mountains SAC [IE0000939] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballyteige (Clare) SAC [IE0000994] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballyvaughan Turlough SAC [IE0000996] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glenomra Wood SAC [IE0001013] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC [IE0001021] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Keeper Hill SAC [IE0001197] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Inisheer Island SAC [IE0001275] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Kiltiernan Turlough SAC [IE0001285] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Rosturra Wood SAC [IE0001313] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Termon Lough SAC [IE0001321] Version 1.

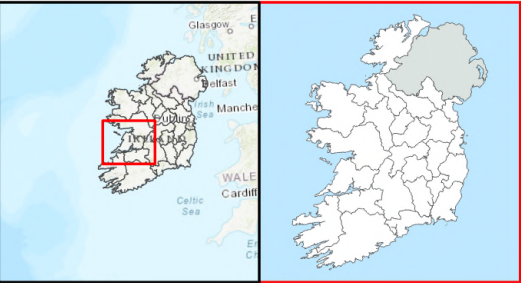
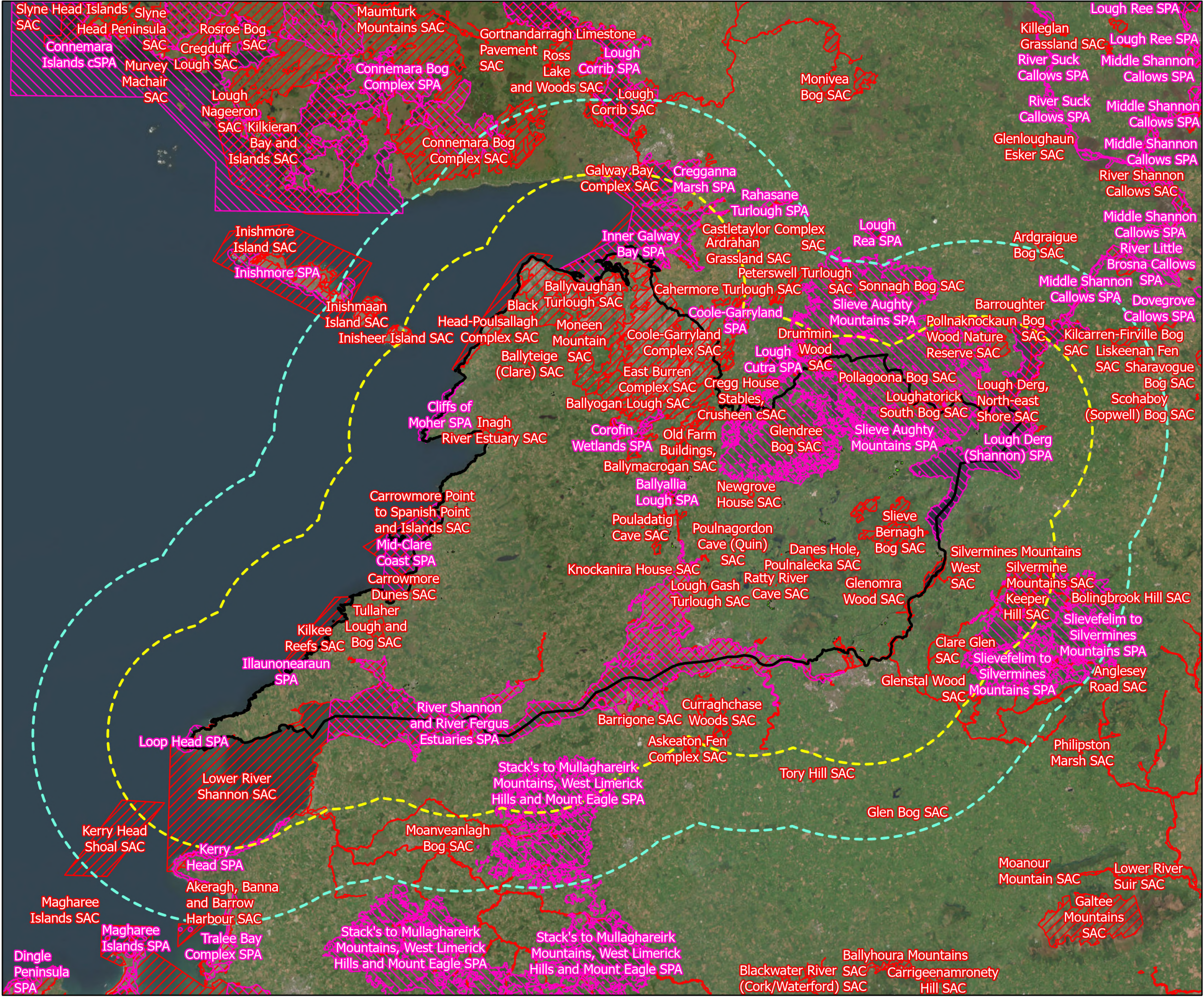


- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glenstal Wood SAC [IE0001432] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Glendree Bog SAC [IE0001912] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Sonnagh Bog SAC [IE0001913] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for East Burren Complex SAC [IE0001926] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building (Keelvagh) SAC [IE0002010] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Connemara Bog Complex SAC [IE0002034] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC [IE0002091] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Coy SAC [IE0002117] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Pollagoona Bog SAC [IE0002126] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Newgrove House SAC [IE0002157] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Gortacarnaun Wood SAC [IE0002180] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Drummin Wood SAC [IE0002181] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Ardahan Grassland SAC [IE0002244] Version 2.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC [IE0002245] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building SAC [IE0002246] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Toonagh Estate SAC [IE0002247] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Carrowmore Dunes SAC [IE0002250] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Silvermines Mountains West SAC [IE0002258] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Kerry Head Shoal SAC [IE0002263] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Kilkee Reefs SAC [IE0002264] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Askeaton Fen Complex SAC [IE0002279] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Carrowbaun, Newhall and Ballylee Turloughs SAC [IE0002293] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cahermore Turlough SAC [IE0002294] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Ballinduff Turlough SAC [IE0002295] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC [IE0002312] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Buildings, Rylane SAC [IE0002314] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ratty River Cave SAC [IE0002316] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cregg House Stables, Crusheen SAC [IE0002317] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Knockanira House SAC [IE0002318] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilkishen House SAC [IE0002319] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC [IE0002343] Version 1.



- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Cliffs of Moher SPA [IE0004005] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Inner Galway Bay SPA [IE0004031] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ballyallia Lough SPA [IE0004041] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Cutra SPA [IE0004056] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Coole-Garryland SPA [IE0004107] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Generic Conservation Objectives for Illaunonearaun SPA [IE0004114] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Loop Head SPA [IE0004119] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Generic Conservation Objectives for Cregganna Marsh SPA [IE0004142] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA [IE0004161] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA [IE0004165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA [IE0004168] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Generic Conservation Objectives for Connemara Bog Complex SPA [IE0004181] Version 1.
- NPWS (2014) Conservation Objectives for Mid-Clare Coast SPA [IE0004182] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Kerry Head SPA [IE0004189] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Corofin Wetlands SPA [IE0004220] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Generic Conservation Objectives for Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC [002206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Coole-Garryland SPA [004107] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential likely significant effects of the proposed variation against the QIs/SCIs of each site (having regard to identified potential sources of impact associated with proposed variation of the CDP proposals). The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.



Legend

- Local Authority Boundary
- Zoning Proposals
- Special Area of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas
- 15km
- 25km

TITLE:	
SACs/SPAs	
PROJECT:	
Clare County Development Plan Variation SEA and AA	
FIGURE NO:	
3.1	
CLIENT:	
Clare County Council	
SCALE:	1:500,000
REVISION:	0
DATE:	20/02/2026
PAGE SIZE:	A3





3.4 In-Combination Effects With Other Plans And Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites. All plans, programmes and legislation that has the potential to interact with the Proposed Variation and cause such likely significant in-combination effects to European sites have been identified and are presented in Appendix 3. The environmental effects of these plans, programmes and legislation were considered throughout the assessment.

The CDP and Proposed Variation sit within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Proposed Variation must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) (as revised) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the next 20 years. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier County Development Plans. The RSE for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the CDP and Proposed Variation. As required by the Planning and Development Acts, as amended, the Proposed Variation is consistent with the objectives of the CDP, the RSE and the NPF.

In order to be realised, projects supported by the Proposed Variation (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier AA, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects within the Proposed Variation and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Proposed Variation. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Proposed Variation, it is recognised that the identification of likely significant in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of likely significant in-combination effects will need to be undertaken at project-level.

3.5 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Table 3-1 examines whether there is potential for Likely Significant Effects on identified European sites considering the information provided above and the background information on the relevant European sites.



Table 3-1: Assessment of Likely Significant Effects to European Sites within the Zone of Influence of the Plan

Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	0	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and borders Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_082). This SAC is designated for lake habitats which are influenced by the surface water interactions. The SAC is sensitive to surface water interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist. This European Site lies within the Zol for impacts to surface waters. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	Y	Y	Y
000016	Ballycullinan Lake SAC	2.0	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 2 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for fen habitat which is influenced by groundwater interactions. The SAC is sensitive to groundwater interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000019	Ballyogan Lough SAC	2.82	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	The European Site is located within the CDP and ca. 2.82 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CRU_2). This SAC is designated for fen habitat which is influenced by groundwater interactions. The SAC is sensitive to groundwater interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
000020	Black Head-Poulsallagh Complex SAC	1.19	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>) [1395] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca 1.19 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is sensitive to groundwater interactions, surface water interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Reefs [1170] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130] Limestone pavements [8240] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260]				
000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	2.69	Caves not open to the public [8310] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the CDP area ca. 2.69 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KKI_2). The SAC is designated for bats and terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitats and the 2.5km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018 ³). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.			
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	0.767	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430] Limestone pavements [8240]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and 767 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_110). The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. Although there is no downstream hydrological (surface water) connection, there is potential for disturbance for QI's Otter and Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests Otter and Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y

³ NPWS (2018) Conservation objectives supporting document – lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) Version 1. Conservation Objectives Supporting Document Series. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin, Ireland.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	0	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and borders Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: ETY_1). This SAC is designated for estuarine/coastal habitats which are influenced by the sea (surface water quality). There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist. This European Site lies within the Zol for impacts to surface waters. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	Y	Y	Y
000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	1.23	Caves not open to the public [8310] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 1.23 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for bats and a terrestrial habitat which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its QI Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	0.081	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation [3270] Turloughs [3180]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and 81 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_052). The SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This SAC is designated for groundwater and surface water dependent habitats which are influenced by groundwater and surface water interactions. Although there are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands, the SAC is located within the Zol for impacts on GWDTE. There is potential SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	Y	Y	Y
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	0.196	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Limestone pavements [8240] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 196 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BVN_6). The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. Although there are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands, the SAC is located within the Zol for impacts on GWDTE. Additionally, there is potential for disturbance for QI's Otter, Marsh Fritillary and Lesser horseshoe bat.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia) [1065] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Turloughs [3180]	There is SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
000057	Moyree River System SAC	1.18	Caves not open to the public [8310] Limestone pavements [8240] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Alkaline fens [7230]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 1.18 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CRU_2). The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. Although there is no downstream hydrological (surface water) connection and the SAC is located outside the Zol for impacts on GWDTE, there is potential for disturbance for QI Lesser horseshoe bat. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interest Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	0.38	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Caves not open to the public [8310]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 380 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: QUN_12). The SAC is designated for bats and a terrestrial habitat which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its QI Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	0.096	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Alkaline fens [7230] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 96 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for coastal/marine habitats, Harbour seal (a coastal/marine species), groundwater-dependent habitats and terrestrial habitats. The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist. This European Site lies within the ZOI for impacts to surface waters and GWDTE. Additionally, there is potential for disturbance for QI Otter.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Limestone pavements [8240] Turloughs [3180] Reefs [1170] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Coastal lagoons [1150]	There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	4.3	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 4.3 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for Blanket bogs (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QI Blanket bogs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on the sole Qualifying Interest Blanket bogs.	N	N	N
000994	Ballyteige (Clare) SAC	1.1	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and 1.1 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: LDV_7). This SAC is designated for Molinia meadows (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitats. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000996	Ballyvaughan Turlough SAC	1.08	Turloughs [3180]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 1.08 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for fen Turloughs which are influenced by groundwater interactions. This SAC is designated for Turloughs (groundwater-dependent habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	3.07	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 3.07 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BTN_2). This SAC is designated for Old sessile oak woods (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitats QI Old sessile oak woods. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	0.118	Reefs [1170] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Coastal lagoons [1150] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 118 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: QTY_3). This SAC is designated for coastal/marine habitats and Petrifying springs (groundwater-dependent habitats). The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. Although there are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands, the SAC is located within the Zol for impacts on GWDTE. There is SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and Qualifying Interest Petrifying springs with tufa formation as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y
001321	Termon Lough SAC	7.99	Turloughs [3180]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 7.99 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for Turloughs (groundwater-dependent habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
001912	Glendree Bog SAC	4.36	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 4.36 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for Blanket bogs (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QI Blanket bogs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on the sole Qualifying Interest Blanket bogs.	N	N	N
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	0	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355] Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia) [1065] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) [6510]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and borders Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_095). There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist. This European Site lies within the Zol for impacts to surface waters and GWDTE. Additionally, there is potential for disturbance for QI's Otter, Marsh Fritillary and Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Caves not open to the public [8310]				



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Limestone pavements [8240] Turloughs [3180]				
002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	1.6	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and 1.6 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for bats which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	0.652	Caves not open to the public [8310] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 652 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_023). The SAC is designated for bats (terrestrial species) and caves (terrestrial habitat) which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and listed Qualifying Interest Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	10.49	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 10.49 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: SCT_2). This SAC is designated for Blanket bogs (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QI Blanket bogs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on the sole Qualifying Interest Blanket bogs.			
002157	Newgrove House SAC	2.41	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and 2.41 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CLY_1). The SAC is designated for bats (terrestrial species) which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	0	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095] Estuaries [1130], Coastal lagoons [1150]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies adjacent to Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: ENS_14). The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist. This European Site lies within the ZoI for impacts to surface waters and GWDTE. Additionally, there is potential for disturbance for Qualifying Interest Otter.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinia caerulea) [6410] Bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus) [1349] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355] River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) [1099] Reefs [1170]	There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096] Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]				
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	4.79	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0] Alkaline fens [7230] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Limestone pavements [8240]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies ca. 4.79 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands of the Variation and SAC. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. Furthermore, the SAC is located outside of the Zol of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	There is no SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	0.5	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies approximately 500 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: RUN_4). The SAC is designated for bats (terrestrial species) which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y
002246	Ballycullinan, Old Domestic Building SAC	3.12	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 3.12 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: RUN_4). The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitats and the 2.5km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.			
002247	Toonagh Estate SAC	2.7	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 2.7 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitats and the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
002250	Carrowmore Dunes SAC	0.588	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120] Reefs [1170] Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>) [1014]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies approximately 588 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. There is no hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior) [1014] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]				
002264	Kilkee Reefs SAC	0.303	Reefs [1170] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Submerged or partially submerged sea caves [8330]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies ca. 303 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KKE_2). This SAC is designated for reefs, large shallow inlets and submerged or partially submerged sea caves (coastal/marine) habitats. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	N	N	N
002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	1.81	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130] European dry heaths [4030] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and 1.81 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KLO_15). This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002314	Old Domestic Buildings, Rylane SAC	3.01	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 3.01 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitats and the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	1.41	Caves not open to the public [8310] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies approximately 1.41 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) and caves (terrestrial habitat) which are sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The Proposed Variation provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interest Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002318	Knockanira House SAC	4.57	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 4.57 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: INC_1). The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
002319	Kilkishen House SAC	0.503	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and ca. 503 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KKI_1). The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is potential for disturbance for QI's Lesser horseshoe bat. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Lesser horseshoe bat as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002343	Tullaheer Lough and Bog SAC	1.55	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies approximately 1.55 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: DBG_4). The SAC is sensitive to groundwater interactions, surface water interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is no hydrological connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.	N	N	N
004005	Cliffs of Moher SPA	1.55	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346] Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies approximately 1.55 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This coastal/marine SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Whilst Relevant Lands are theoretically located within the foraging ranges of avian SCIs Fulmar, Chough, Kittiwake, Guillemot, Puffin and Razorbill, these are marine species and the Relevant Lands of the Proposed Variation do not contain suitable foraging or roosting habitat for these species. Therefore, SPR connectivity for likely significant effects can be ruled out.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	0.096	Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Black-throated Diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) [A191] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies ca. 96 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This coastal/marine SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The bird species present within this European Site are coastal/estuarine bird species. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance to SCI bird species associated with the SPA. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]				



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	0.127	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies approximately 127 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_006[b]). This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects, surface water interactions and direct land use management activities. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance to SCI bird species associated with the SPA. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.	Y	Y	Y
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	0.194	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]	The European Site overlaps the CDP area and lies approximately 194 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance to SCI bird species associated with the SPA.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.			
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	0.044	Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142] Greenshank (Tringa nebularia) [A164] Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038] Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179] Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]	The European Site overlaps the CDP area and lies ca. 44 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: LAB_1). This coastal/marine SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The bird species present within this European Site are coastal/estuarine bird species. There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SPA to exist. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance for SCI bird species associated with the SPA. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]				



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004114	Illauonearaun SPA	5.19	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and approximately 5.19 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KKE_2). This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. Barnacle Goose has a foraging range assumed as 15 - 25 km (having regard to foraging ranges of other geese, as prescribed in SNH, 2016). As such, this species foraging range theoretically overlaps with Relevant Lands. Such species have been recorded using improved and semi-improved agricultural grasslands surrounding the SPA. It is possible that such species may use greenfield areas of Relevant Lands of greenfield sites within the ZoI of the Proposed Variation (e.g., foraging). The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss or habitat deterioration to Barnacle Goose. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.	Y	Y	Y
004119	Loop Head SPA	2.61	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies ca. 2.61 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KBH_1). This coastal/marine SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				Whilst Relevant Lands are theoretically located within the foraging ranges of avian SCIs Kittiwake and Guillemot, these are marine species and the Relevant Lands of the Proposed Variation do not contain suitable foraging or roosting habitat for these species. Therefore, SPR connectivity for likely significant effects can be ruled out.			
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	0	Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098] Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies adjacent to Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BRU_1). As per Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2016, the core foraging ranges for the SCIs Merlin and Hen Harrier are 5 km and 2 km respectively. Relevant Lands are located within the core foraging ranges of Merlin and Hen Harrier. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites which may reduce ex-situ foraging habitat for SCIs Merlin and Hen Harrier. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species Merlin and Hen Harrier, listed SCIs of this European site.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	0.154	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies ca. 154 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This coastal/marine SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance for SCI bird species associated with the SPA. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.	Y	Y	Y
004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	0.065	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	The European Site is located within the CDP area and lies ca. 65 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_091). This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance for SCI bird species associated with the SPA.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004]	Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.			
002317	Cregg House Stables, Crusheen SAC	3.81	Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	The European Site is located ca. 0.19 km from the CDP area and lies ca. 3.81 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BRU_1). The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. With a separation distance of ca 3.81 km, this European Site is located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
002180	Gortacarnaun Wood SAC	8.82	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 0.27 km between this European Site and the CDP area and lies ca. 8.82 km between the European Site and Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BRU_1). Given the 8.82 km separation distance, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
004107	Coole-Garryland SPA	12.34	Whooper swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	There is a separation distance of approximately 0.98 km between this European Site and the CDP area which is within the assumed 5 km core foraging range of the sole SCI species Whooper swan (as prescribed in SNH, 2016). However, the nearest Relevant Lands of the Variation are located ca. 12.34 km from the SPA. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Whooper swan as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000252	Coole-Garryland Complex SAC	11.96	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation [3270]	There is a separation distance of approximately 0.98 km between this European Site and the CDP area and lies ca. 11.96 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater and hydrological interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no surface water connections between the SAC and Relevant Lands. The SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Limestone pavements [8240] Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Turloughs [3180]	There is no SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002181	Drummin Wood SAC	11.15	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 1.51 km between this European Site and the CDP area and ca. 11.15 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. With a separation distance of 11.15 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000238	Caherglassaun Turlough SAC	10.74	Turloughs [3180] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidenton p.p. vegetation [3270]	There is a separation distance of approximately 2.65 km between this European Site and the CDP area and lies ca. 10.74 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_095). The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, disturbance, groundwater and hydrological interactions.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				With a separation distance of 10.74 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no surface water connections between the SAC and Relevant Lands. This European Site is also located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat and lies outside the ZOI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
000299	Lough Cutra SAC	6.64	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	The European Site is located ca. 2.9 km from the CDP area and approximately 6.64 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for Lesser horseshoe bat (terrestrial species) which is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
004056	Lough Cutra SPA	7.04	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	The CDP area is located ca. 2.92 km from this European site. There is a separation distance of 7.04 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BRU_1) and this SPA.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				This SPA is designated for Cormorant which is a predominantly marine/coastal species. Although this species has a large foraging range (33.9 km as listed in NaturScot, 2023), which theoretically overlap with the Relevant Lands of the Variation. According to the Conservation Objectives document, Cormorant diet consists predominantly of small benthic and pelagic fish captured by pursuit diving, typically over shallow (>10m) freshwater, estuarine and marine environments. The Proposed Variation supports the development of greenfield sites (Relevant Lands) which are not commonly used by Cormorant. With a separation distance of 7.04 km and nature of works (development of greenfield sites), there is no potential for significant effects to Cormorant of this SPA through deterioration of suitable foraging habitat or disturbance within the Proposed Variation area as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002279	Askeaton Fen Complex SAC	7.73	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Alkaline fens [7230]	There is a separation distance of approximately 5.27 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 7.73 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater and hydrological interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There are also no surface water connections between the SAC and Relevant Lands. The SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs Calcareous fens and Alkaline fens as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	9.3	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 4.92 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 9.3 km from this SAC. With a separation distance of 9.3 km, this SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000432	Barrigone SAC	13.53	Limestone pavements [8240] Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 6.74 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 13.53 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, disturbance and surface water interactions. There are no surface water connections between the SAC and Relevant Lands. The SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210]	Variation. With a separation distance of 6.74 km, this SAC is located outside the 750 m core foraging range of Marsh Fritillary (NPWS, 2019). There is no SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002294	Cahermore Turlough SAC	12.05	Turloughs [3180]	There is a separation distance of approximately 5.53 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 12.05 km from this SAC. This SAC is designated for Turloughs (groundwater-dependent habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater interactions and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	9.94	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Active raised bogs [7110] Bog woodland [91D0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 5.96 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 9.94 km from this SAC. With a separation distance of 9.94 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed terrestrial QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000286	Kiltartan Cave (Coole) SAC	16.26	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Caves not open to the public [8310]	There is a separation distance of approximately 6.22 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_095) located ca. 16.26 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and disturbance. This European Site is located outside the 2.5km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed terrestrial QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000174	Curraghchase Woods SAC	9.34	Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016] Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.37 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 9.34 from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, disturbance and surface water interactions.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303]	There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. This SAC is located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.			
000606	Lough Fingall Complex SAC	11.26	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Limestone pavements [8240] Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210] Turloughs [3180] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	There is a separation distance of approximately 6.86 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 11.26 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, disturbance and groundwater and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. This SAC is located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000319	Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	11.67	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.26 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 11.67 km from this SAC. With a separation distance of 11.67 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
001275	Inisheer Island SAC	13.71	Reefs [1170] Coastal lagoons [1150] Limestone pavements [8240] European dry heaths [4030] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) [6510]	The European Site is located approximately 7.41 km from the Clare County Development Plan area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 13.71 km from this SAC and is separated by marine waters. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004161	Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA	7.72	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	There is a separation distance of approximately 4.73 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 7.72 km from this SPA. As per Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2016, the core foraging ranges for the SCI Hen Harrier is 2 km. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Hen Harrier as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000930	Clare Glen SAC	10.81	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.53 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 10.81 from this SAC. With a separation distance of 10.81 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed terrestrial QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
002295	Ballinduff Turlough SAC	16.38	Turloughs [3180]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.67 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_095) located ca. 16.38 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and surface water interactions.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.			
002263	Kerry Head Shoal SAC	11.59	Reefs [1170]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.77 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 11.59 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to surface water interactions. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole Qualifying Interest Reefs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	11.61	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.81 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 11.61 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				With a separation distance of 11.61 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed terrestrial QI Old sessile oak woods as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
001913	Sonnagh Bog SAC	20.31	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.83 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 20.31 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities. With a separation distance of 20.31 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed terrestrial QI Blanket bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	7.81	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	There is a separation distance of approximately 7.26 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. Additionally, there is a separation distance of 7.81 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SPA. As per Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2016, the core foraging ranges for the SCI Hen Harrier is 2 km.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Hen Harrier as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002293	Carrowbaun, Newhall and Ballylee Turloughs SAC	18.26	Turloughs [3180]	There is a separation distance of approximately 8.17 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 18.26 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	9.14	Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] European dry heaths [4030] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	There is a separation distance of approximately 8.79 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 9.14 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002117	Lough Coy SAC	19.47	Turloughs [3180]	There is a separation distance of approximately 9.11 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 19.47 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.	N	N	N
000231	Barrougher Bog SAC	13.53	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Active raised bogs [7110] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	There is a separation distance of approximately 9.33 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 13.53 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	12.72	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	There is a separation distance of approximately 9.52 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 12.72 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities. With a separation distance of 12.72 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed species QI Killarney fern as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000318	Peterswell Turlough SAC	20.68	Turloughs [3180] Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidenton</i> p.p. vegetation [3270]	There is a separation distance of approximately 10.02 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 20.68 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the ZoI for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.			
002244	Ardrahan Grassland SAC	14.89	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Limestone pavements [8240] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]	There is a separation distance of approximately 10.14 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 14.89 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the ZOI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
001285	Kiltiernan Turlough SAC	15.15	Turloughs [3180]	There is a separation distance of approximately 10.81 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 15.15 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects.			
004189	Kerry Head SPA	13.9	Northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	The CDP area is located approximately 11.18 km from this European site. There is a separation distance of ca. 13.9 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CRS_2) and this SPA. The bird species present within this European Site are coastal bird species. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its SCIs Northern fulmar or Chough as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
001197	Keeper Hill SAC	11.65	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 11.26 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 11.65 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs Northern Atlantic wet heaths and Blanket bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



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000297	Lough Corrib SAC	16.6	Active raised bogs [7110] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140] Slender naiad (Najas flexilis) [1833] Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus) [1095] Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	There is a separation distance of approximately 12.42 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 16.6 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_095) and this SAC. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions. With a separation distance of 16.6 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. This SAC is located outside the 2.5 km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Bog woodland [91D0] Alkaline fens [7230] White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092] Lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros) [1303] Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]				



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] Limestone pavements [8240] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110] Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096] Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216]				
002034	Connemara Bog Complex SAC	19.4	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Coastal lagoons [1150] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] Slender naiad (<i>Najas flexilis</i>) [1833] Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]	There is a separation distance of approximately 11.86 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 19.4 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BVN_1) and this SAC. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions. With a separation distance of 19.4 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160] Reefs [1170] Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065] Alkaline fens [7230] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	This SAC is located outside the 750 m foraging range for Marsh Fritillary (NPWS, 2019). There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			European dry heaths [4030] Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or Isoeto-Nanojuncetea [3130] Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]				
004142	Cregganna Marsh SPA	16.64	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]	There is a separation distance of approximately 12.22 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 16.64 km from this SPA. As per Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2016, the core foraging ranges for the SCI Greenland White-fronted Goose is 5-8 km. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Greenland White-fronted Goose as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000212	Inishmaan Island SAC	19.05	European dry heaths [4030] Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210]	There is a separation distance of approximately 12.63 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 19.05 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Reefs [1170] Machairs * in Ireland [21A0] Limestone pavements [8240] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	This SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation and lies within coastal waters. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs Northern Atlantic wet heaths and Blanket bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation. There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	19.4	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0] Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] Alkaline fens [7230]	There is a separation distance of approximately 12.96 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 19.4 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BVN_1) and this SAC. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Limestone pavements [8240] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410]	With a separation distance of 19.4 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	19.4	Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	There is a separation distance of approximately 12.94 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 19.4 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BVN_1) and this SAC. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. Of the SCIs, only Black-headed Gull and Whooper Swan are likely to forage inland on greenfield sites. Black-headed Gull and Whooper Swan have foraging ranges of 18.5 km (NaturScot, 2023) and 5 km (SNH, 2016) respectively, which do not overlap with the Relevant Lands of the Variation. Therefore, SPR connectivity can be ruled out.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000242	Castletaylor Complex SAC	17.4	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Limestone pavements [8240] Turloughs [3180] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 13.1 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 17.4 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: 25S1_095) and this SAC. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions. With a separation distance of 19.4 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	21.03	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098] Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182]	There is a separation distance of approximately 13.52 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 21.03 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BVN_1) and this SAC. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	Of the SCIs, only Common Gull and Merlin are likely to forage inland on greenfield sites. Merlin has a foraging range of 5 km (SNH, 2016) and which does not overlap with the Relevant Lands of the Variation and SPR connectivity can be ruled out. Common Gull has a foraging range of 50 km (NaturScot, 2023) and this species foraging range overlaps with the Relevant Lands of the Variation. The Proposed Variation supports development of greenfield sites, which may result in habitat loss or habitat deterioration of ex-situ foraging habitat or disturbance of Common Gull. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has some potential to result in likely significant effects on Common Gull, SCI of this European site.			
000439	Tory Hill SAC	16.5	Alkaline fens [7230] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	There is a separation distance of approximately 14.3 km between this European Site and the Clare CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 16.5 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: ATL_1) and this SAC. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions. With a separation distance of 16.5 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	14.3	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	There is a separation distance of approximately 13.95 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 14.3 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the ZOI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs Northern Atlantic wet heaths and Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance to Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential for Likely Significant Effects	Pathway for Likely Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	20.96	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	There is a separation distance of approximately 14.91 km between this European Site and the CDP area with Relevant Lands of the Variation located ca. 20.96 km from this SAC. The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Degraded raised bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



3.6 AA Screening Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the AA Screening exercises, it is concluded that the Proposed Variation:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site.
- Individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, has the potential to have likely, significant effects on 27 No. European sites, in view of site conservation objectives and best scientific knowledge.

Therefore, a Draft NIR must be prepared for the Proposed Variation.



4. DRAFT NATURA IMPACT REPORT

4.1 Introduction

The Draft NIR assesses whether the Proposed Variation alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites brought forward from screening (those considered in Section 3 for which there is potential for 'Likely Significant Effects,' with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives).

4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Proposed Variation. Appendix 4 characterises each of the qualifying features of all European sites brought forward from screening in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website.

4.3 Characterisation Potential Effects

A characterisation of potential effects on the relevant European sites is presented in Table 4-1.



Table 4-1: Characterisation of Potential Adverse Effects arising from the subject land area

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to waste management, hydrological interactions, agriculture, competition, and land use management. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as changes to surface water quality and habitat deterioration etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, agriculture, waste management, habitat fragmentation, forestry, recreation, hydrological interactions, land use management, land use change, transport, predator control, and direct interaction with species and populations. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to coastal protection, land use change, land use management, hydrological interactions, agriculture, and invasive species. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as changes to surface water quality and changes to land use management adjacent this European Site etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to land use management, agriculture, waste management, hydrological interactions, infrastructure, recreation, and direct interaction with species and populations. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as changes to ground water quality and habitat deterioration etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, infrastructure, land use management, waste management, succession, and competition. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as changes to ground water quality, habitat deterioration and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000057	Moyree River System SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, waste management, agriculture, hydrological interactions, burning, infrastructure, land use management, land use change, forestry, direct interaction with species and populations, and succession. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, increases in disturbance effects and changes to ground water quality etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to land use management, land use change, infrastructure, unsocial behaviour, and recreation. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, hydrological interactions, invasive species, mining/ resource extraction, land use change, land use management, waste management, aquaculture, agriculture, coast protection, recreation, commercial shipping, and direct interactions with species and populations. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise pollution, changes to ground water quality and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to recreation, agriculture, hydrological interactions, mining/ resource extraction, direct interaction with species and populations, and coastal protection. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as changes to groundwater quality and habitat deterioration etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to succession, land use management, agriculture, infrastructure, recreation, hydrological interactions, waste management, and succession. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, changes to ground/surface water quality and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to habitat fragmentation, agriculture, infrastructure, direct interaction with species and populations, land use management, and land use change, and decline or extinction of species. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to unsocial behaviour and agriculture. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
002157	Newgrove House SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to forestry, infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, agriculture, and land use management. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to hydrological interactions, waste management, mining/ resource extraction, aquaculture, agriculture, land use management, recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, forestry, infrastructure, coastal protection, land use change, and invasive species. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, changes to surface water quality and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, land use management, land use change, infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and interspecific faunal relations. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to reconstruction/ renovation of buildings, land use management, land use change, and agriculture. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
002319	Kilkishen House SAC	The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, land use change, land use management, and reconstruction/ renovation of buildings. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in noise and light pollution, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in disturbance effects etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to aquaculture, recreation, hydrological interactions, waste management, infrastructure, land use management, direct interaction with species and populations, land use change, and agriculture. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in noise pollution etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, agriculture, infrastructure, and land use management. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in noise pollution etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, agriculture, and direct interaction with species and populations. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in noise and light pollution etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, commercial shipping, aquaculture, agriculture, infrastructure, land use management, and waste management. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and habitat deterioration etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004114	Illeannonearaun SPA	There are no known threats or pressures to this SPA. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as reduction in foraging habitat etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, forestry, and mining/ resource extraction. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and habitat deterioration etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture and recreation. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in noise and light pollution etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and land use management. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increases in disturbance effects, reduction in foraging/roosting habitats and increases in noise and light pollution etc.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
		Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to infrastructure, recreation, invasive species, habitat fragmentation, mining/ resource extraction, and forestry. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as reduction in foraging habitat etc. Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.

Assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted utilising the SPR model. The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site. These include: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and climate change. The Proposed Variation may result in such changes and adverse effects on the above European sites.

4.3.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Proposed Variation will amend the CDP. The CDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2) for the CDP area. Potential adverse effects arising from residential development and associated infrastructure under the Proposed Variation include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, and excessive noise.

Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. Mitigation measures that prevent adverse effects are defined in the current CDP. These measures will apply to the Variation and are presented in Table 5-1. Similarly, measures have been integrated into the Proposed Variation with the objective of ensuring that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site as a result of loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the integrity of European Sites. Avoidance measures taken to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity and European Sites are include in Tables 5-2 and 5-3. Integrated measures included in the Proposed Variation are provided in Appendix 5. The mitigation measures defined in the CDP and Proposed Variation will ensure there is no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Variation.

4.3.2 Habitat or Species Fragmentation

The Proposed Variation will amend the CDP. The CDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2) for the CDP area. Potential adverse effects arising from developments and activities include the fragmentation of habitat through, for example, light pollution, habitat loss or removal of stepping stone habitats.



Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The CDP includes integrated measures to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones, planting of native tree species, management of habitats such as woodlands and minimising inappropriate lighting. These measures are presented in Table 5-1. Integrated measures are defined in the higher-order CDP, applies to the Proposed Variation in this case. Similarly, measures have been integrated into the Proposed Variation with the objective of ensuring that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site Avoidance measures taken to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity and European Sites are include in Tables 5-2 and 5-3. Integrated measures included in the Proposed Variation are provided in Appendix 5. The mitigation measures defined in will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the integrity of European Sites.

4.3.3 Disturbance to Key Species

The Proposed Variation will amend the CDP. The CDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2) for the CDP area. Disturbance effects are caused by any activity or development that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of human activity/movement or noise pollution.

Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The CDP includes integrated measures to minimise disturbance; light will be managed through provisions such as CDP15.13 in the CDP. These measures are presented in Table 5-1. Similarly, measures have been integrated into the Proposed Variation with the objective of ensuring that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site Avoidance measures taken to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity and European Sites are include in Tables 5-2 and 5-3. Integrated measures included in the Proposed Variation are provided in Appendix 5. The mitigation measures defined in the CDP and Proposed Variation will ensure the habitat quality of ecological resources necessary to maintain the integrity of European Sites.

4.3.4 Reduction in Species Density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Proposed Variation introduces potential sources for adverse effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, light pollution, operational phase effects, including lighting and noise pollution, or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment and trampling.

The CDP includes integrated measures to prevent adverse effects on species density. These measures are presented in Table 5-1. Similarly, measures have been integrated into the Proposed Variation with the objective of ensuring that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site. Avoidance measures taken to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity and European Sites are include in Tables 5-2 and 5-3. Integrated measures included in the Proposed Variation are provided in Appendix 5. The mitigation measures defined in the CDP and Proposed Variation will ensure no adverse effects on species density.

4.3.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Indicators of conservation value are identified as key ecological resources such as water quality, air quality, habitat quality, population health of ecosystem engineers or 'keystone species' etc. Land use development supported by the Proposed Variation could result in negative effects on these indicators (e.g., through construction run-off, construction dust, development relate noise and emissions etc.).



Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The CDP includes integrated measures to provide a broader scope to ensure the protection of indicators of conservation value, including the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions. Various integrated measures have been included in the CDP, such as CDP11.26, with the objective of protecting groundwater and surface water resources. Measures defined in the CDP to prevent adverse effects on European sites are presented in Table 5-1. Similarly, measures have been integrated into the Proposed Variation with the objective of ensuring that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site as a result of changes to the indicators of conservation value. Avoidance measures taken to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity and European Sites are include in Tables 5-2 and 5-3. Integrated measures included in the Proposed Variation are provided in Appendix 5. The mitigation measures defined in the CDP and Proposed Variation will ensure there is no changes to the indicators of conservation value which are necessary to maintain the integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Variation.

4.3.6 Climate Change

Chapter 2 of the CDP pertains to Climate Action and contains policy in support of the strategic policy ambitions of the CDP, where the creation of a climate-resilient County is particularly important in the context of the United-Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Several integrated measures have also been included in the CDP, such as CDP2.5, with the objective of supporting and facilitating the sustainable development of a decarbonisation zone in County Clare. A variety of policies defined in the CDP will serve to minimize the carbon impact of settlement in the area and improve climate resilience, indirectly benefiting biodiversity components. These are presented in Table 5-1.

Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the development supported by the Proposed Variation will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the SCIs of the European Sites considered.



5. MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential adverse effects on European sites that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Variation (without considering any mitigation) have been identified. This section of the report describes the measures to mitigate the potential adverse effects on European sites that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Variation.

The following forms of mitigation have been adopted to mitigate the negative environments of the Proposed Variation and maximise its potential positive effects:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through environmental mitigation defined in the current CDP, and through integrating environmental considerations into the Proposed Variation.

5.1 Mitigation through consideration of alternatives

A number of alternatives were considered at an early stage in the Variation development process. The environmental effects of these alternatives were evaluated during the AA process. The preferred Proposed Variation was chosen over other alternative options having due regard to the potential environmental effects (positive and negative) associated with the alternatives considered.

5.2 Mitigation through environmental mitigation defined in the current CDP, and through integrating environmental considerations into the Proposed Variation

The Variation development process was carried out in parallel with the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan development team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA, AA and SFRA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to CCC.

Environmental mitigation applicable to the County are already defined in the current CDP. These mitigation measures will apply to the Proposed Variation to prevent adverse effects on European sites.

Environmental assessment was undertaken early on in the process and in an iterative manner. Environmental considerations shaped the refinement of land use zoning proposals throughout the process. A wide range of avoidance measures were recommended and taken to avoid conflicts between land use zoning proposals and sensitive environmental features, including European sites. Zoning proposals at sites were avoided or suitably refined, depending on the presence of sensitive environmental features.

Additional environmental mitigation measures to prevent adverse effects on European sites were developed and then integrated into the Proposed Variation. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal plan making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the Variation so as to facilitate maximising identified positive environmental effects of the Proposed Variation. The environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Variation were site specific in nature and were an additional layer of environmental mitigation beyond the strong framework of Development Plan Objectives currently in the CDP which serve to guide development in the County and which would be applicable to the Variation. This 'belt and braces' approach has resulted in maximal environmental protection. Environmental mitigation measures focussing on environmental enhancement opportunities have also been defined on a site-specific basis.



Environmental mitigation measures already defined in the DLR CDP that mitigate potential adverse effects of the Proposed Variation on European sites are presented in Table 5-1.

Avoidance measures taken to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity and European Sites are presented in:

- Table 5-2 - which presents detail on zoning proposals that were refined to avoid interaction with biodiversity components; and,
- Table 5-3 - which presents detail on zoning proposals that were not proceeded with to avoid interaction with biodiversity components.

Additional site-specific and locally focussed environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Proposed Variation are presented in Appendix 5.



Table 5-1: Relevant Mitigation defined in the Current CDP

Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP2.12	It is an objective of Clare County Council: b) To avail of opportunities to enhance biodiversity and amenity and to ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive sites and habitats where flood risk management measures are planned subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive.
CDP 3.3	It is an objective of the Clare County Council: a) To require compliance with the objectives and requirements of the Habitats Directive, specifically Article 6(3) and where necessary 6(4), Birds, Water Framework, and all other relevant EU Directives and all relevant transposing national legislation; b) To require project planning to be fully informed by ecological and environmental constraints at the earliest stage of project development and any necessary assessment to be undertaken, including assessments of disturbance to species, where required together with the preparation of both statutory and non-Statutory Ecological Impact Assessments (EclA); c) To protect, manage and enhance ecological connectivity and improve the coherence of the Natura 2000 Network; d) To require all proposals to ensure there is 'no net loss' of biodiversity within developments; e) To ensure that European sites and Natural Heritage Areas (designated proposed NHAs) are appropriately protected;
CDP9.6	It is an objective of Clare County Council: h) To implement the mitigation measures and recommendations as they apply to the County, in particular for the Cliffs of Moher and Loop Head arising from the Wild Atlantic Way Operational Monitoring Programmes.
CDP9.8	It is an objective of Clare County Council: f) To ensure that development of new or enhanced tourism infrastructure and facilities includes an assessment of the environmental sensitivities of the area including and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); Appropriate Assessment (AA) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) if required in order to avoid adverse impacts on the receiving environment.
CDP11.26	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To facilitate the implementation of the River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027 and any subsequent plan for ground, surface, estuarine, coastal and transitional waters in the Plan area as part of the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive; b) To protect groundwater and surface water resources in accordance with the statutory requirements and specific measures as set out in the River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, and any subsequent management plans;
CDP12.5	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To facilitate and promote the sustainable development of the lands at Strategic Development Location A – Inishmurry/Cahiracon for marine related industry. All proposed developments shall be in accordance with the Birds and Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive and all other relevant EC Directives. All proposed development at Strategic Development Location A shall incorporate the Mitigation Measures as contained in the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary (Volume 9 of this plan) for ensuring the integrity of the Natura 2000 Network.



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP12.6	It is an objective of Clare County Council: d) To ensure that all proposed developments shall be in accordance with the Birds and Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive and all other relevant EC Directives. e) To ensure that all proposed development at Strategic Development Location B shall incorporate the Mitigation Measures as contained in the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary (Volume 9 of this plan) for ensuring the integrity of the Natura 2000 Network.
CDP12.9	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To facilitate and promote the sensitive and sustainable use of the Shannon Estuary's assets in an integrated manner to develop a dynamic and sustainable tourism, recreation and leisure sector that delivers maximum social and economic benefit to the communities of the estuary while safeguarding valued landscape, heritage and environmental interests. All proposed developments shall be in accordance with the Birds and Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive and all other relevant EC Directives.
CDP12.16	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To facilitate the sustainable development of marinas and associated amenities at appropriate locations along the Shannon Estuary ensuring that all such developments shall not adversely affect species and habitats designated by the Birds and Habitats Directives and is in compliance with all relevant environmental objectives.
CDP13.1	It is an objective of Clare County Council: c) To require proposals for development which may impact on a European site to undertake and submit a Natura Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Assessment Report should it be deemed necessary as part of any planning application in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats and EIA Directives.
CDP13.10	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To facilitate the sustainable development of marinas and associated amenities at appropriate locations along the Atlantic coastline, ensuring that such developments shall not adversely affect species and habitats designated by the Birds and Habitats Directives and is in compliance with all relevant environmental legislation as outlined in Objective CDP3.1 of this plan.
CDP13.13	It is an objective of the Development Plan: c) To protect the structure and function of sand dunes within the County, (which include Annex I habitats and Annex II species), and to ensure that any permitted development would support the integrity (ecological and visual) of these areas and comply with the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives.
CDP15.3	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To afford the highest level of protection to all designated European sites in accordance with the relevant Directives and legislation on such matters; b) To require all planning applications for development that may have (or cannot rule out) likely significant effects on European Sites in view of the site's Conservation Objectives, either in isolation or in combination with other plans or projects, to submit a Natura Impact Statement in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended); and



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
	c) To recognise and afford appropriate protection to any new or modified SPAs or SACs that are identified during the lifetime of this Development Plan through the planning application process bearing in mind proposals for development outside of a European site may also have an indirect effect.
CDP15.8	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To ensure the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological networks/corridors of biodiversity value outside of designated sites throughout the County and to require an ecological assessment to accompany development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species; d) To implement and monitor the actions as set out in the Clare Biodiversity Action Plan and the National Biodiversity Action Plan.
CDP15.12	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To protect and promote the sustainable management of the natural heritage, flora and fauna of the County both within protected areas and in the general landscape through the promotion of biodiversity, the conservation of natural habitats, the enhancement of new and existing habitats, and through the integration of Green Infrastructure (GI), Blue Infrastructure and ecosystem services including landscape, heritage, biodiversity and management of invasive and alien species into the Development Plan; b) To promote the conservation of biodiversity through the protection of sites of biodiversity importance and wildlife corridors, both within and between the designated sites and the wider Plan area; c) To support the implementation of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Action Plan and National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan; d) To ensure there is no net loss of potential Lesser Horseshoe Bat feeding habitats, treelines and hedgerows within 2.5km of known roosts; e) To implement and monitor the actions as set out in the Clare County Biodiversity Plan; and f) To promote biodiversity net gain in any new plans/projects/policies to promote development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before.
CDP15.18	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To protect and enhance the valuable peatland resource in County Clare including protecting the heritage and environmental value of these peatland areas.
CDP15.22	It is an objective of the Development Plan: To manage, enhance and protect the wetlands in County Clare having regard to the County Clare Wetlands Survey (2008), the map of Irish Wetlands (www.wetlandsurveyireland.com), the Irish Wetland Types – An Identification Guide and Field Survey Manual, EPA 2018, the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) and 'Drainage and Reclamation of Wetlands – Draft Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2011' and any subsequent guidance documents
CDP12.15	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To facilitate appropriate development which is compatible with the areas of the Estuary which are designated under the Habitats and Birds Directives, whilst ensuring that the environment is protected, conserved and maintained and where possible restored, ensuring the dual goals of economic development and environmental conservation can be achieved; b) To ensure that all proposed developments shall be in accordance the Birds and Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive and all other relevant EC Directives;



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP 15.9	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To be responsive to environmental challenges and to ensure the protection of natural heritage when considering proposed service infrastructure and proposed road works (both realignments and new roads) located in, in close proximity to, or nearby protected species or sites of importance in terms of biodiversity.
CDP15.14	It is an objective of Clare County Council: (a) To ensure that development proposals support and enhance the connectivity and integrity of habitats in the Plan area by incorporating natural features into the design of development proposals. (b) To ensure that the potential impacts upon the migratory routes of fauna including birds and bats and the movement of species between European Sites are fully considered within the relevant ecological assessment. These assessments shall fully consider flight collision risks, habitat fragmentation and barrier risk as required.
CDP9.20	It is an objective of Clare County Council: d) To ensure that all plans will undergo screening for Appropriate Assessment to address the potential effects on European sites as a result of increased visitor numbers.
CDP12.1	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To support and implement the inter-jurisdictional Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary in conjunction with the other relevant local authorities and agencies. All proposed developments shall be in accordance with the SEA Directive, Birds and Habitats Directives, Water Framework Directive and Shellfish Waters Directive, Floods Directive and EIA Directive. All proposed developments shall incorporate the Mitigation Measures as contained in the SIFP (Volume 9 of this plan) for ensuring the integrity of the Natura 2000 Network.
CDP15.4	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To implement Article 6(3) and where necessary 6(4) of the Habitats Directive and to ensure that Appropriate Assessment is carried out in relation to works, plans and projects likely to impact on European sites (SACs and SPAs), whether directly or indirectly or in combination with any other plan(s) or project(s); and b) To have regard to Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009 or any updated version.
CDP15.5	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To actively promote the conservation and protection of areas designated as NHA's (including proposed sites) and to only consider proposals for development within or affecting an NHA where it can be clearly demonstrated that the proposed development will not have a significant adverse effect on the NHA or pNHA; and b) To identify and afford appropriate protection to any new, proposed or modified NHA's identified during the lifetime of the Development Plan;
CDP15.7	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To protect the Burren National Park, all wildlife sanctuaries, nature reserves and all species (including Annex I habitats and birds and Annex II species) designated under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2000 and EC (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011; b) To ensure that the amenities of the Burren National Park, wildlife sanctuaries and nature reserves are protected and that their educational values are enhanced and promoted.



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP15.13	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To encourage and, where appropriate, enhance the provision of biodiversity features in urban areas through the preparation of local areas plans/settlement plans, green infrastructure strategies, ecosystem services, and through the development management process; c) To ensure that plans for new public parks and associated facilities are informed by environmental assessment and green infrastructure objectives; d) To ensure that any new lighting proposals and upgrades to existing lighting infrastructure are designed in a manner which considers any sensitive species within the area, such as bats and their roosts; and e) To encourage (where appropriate) swift nesting areas in new or retrofitted urban buildings and to protect existing nesting locations.
CDP15.16	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To work with all relevant stakeholders to protect from degradation and damage and manage inland waters, river corridors and their floodplains, turloughs, lakes, fens and other water bodies, and to recognise and promote them as natural assets and key elements in the green infrastructure network in the County; b) To protect riparian areas, where appropriate, in the Plan area; c) To ensure that, where development occurs within a riparian zone, it does not have a negative impact on associated habitats and species and to have regard for Inland Fisheries Ireland guidance 'Planning For Watercourses In The Urban Environment' and any updated versions; e) To encourage development proposals to - Maintain an appropriate width for the riparian zone to be protected; - Improve appropriate access and compatible leisure activities;
CDP15.17	It is an objective of the Development Plan: a) To have regard to the potential impacts of developments within or in close proximity to the Cloon River freshwater pearl mussel catchment including impacts arising downstream within the Shannon Estuary and Clonderalaw Bay; c) To ensure careful consideration is given to all proposed developments within the Doonbeg, Shannon – Graney/Scarriff and the Shannon – Woodford Freshwater Pearl Mussel sensitive areas; and d) To ensure full compliance with Objective CDP3.3 in relation to any future developments in close proximity to a freshwater pearl mussel catchment or sensitive area.
CDP12.13	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To contribute to the diversification of the local economy, growth in employment and social well-being of coastal communities of County Clare through the facilitation and promotion of environmentally-sustainable commercial fishing and aquaculture, within the Areas of Opportunity for commercial fishing/aquaculture identified in the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary, which are at Poulmasharry Bay, Carrigaholt Bay, Rinevella Bay, Killimer and Clonderalaw Bay. All proposed developments shall be in accordance with the Birds and Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive and all other relevant EC Directives.



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP15.19	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To preserve and conserve individual or groups of trees identified in Volume 2 of this Plan as 'Trees for Preservation' which will enhance the character and appearance of an area; c) To protect individual or groups of trees within the Plan area which are important for environmental, recreational, historical, biodiversity and/or aesthetic reasons or by reason of contribution to sense of place, including groups of trees which correspond with protected habitats, or which support protected species, under the Habitats Directive; e) To protect woodlands and hedgerows from damage and/or degradation and to prevent disruption of the connectivity of woodlands and hedgerows of the County; g) Where hedgerows are required to be removed in the interests of traffic safety or where breaches to hedgerows occur due to river drainage/maintenance works and flood repair, to require the applicant/developer to reinstate the hedgerows with a suitable replacement of native species to the satisfaction of the Council;
CDP15.29	It is an objective of the Development Plan: b) To require all development proposals to address the presence of invasive alien species on the proposed development site and to require an Invasive Species Management Plan where such species are present; d) To implement the requirements of EU Regulations 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species and to manage invasive hydrological connectivity issues to European Sites to prevent the spread of invasive species to sensitive sites; and e) To facilitate the work of agencies addressing the issue of terrestrial and aquatic invasive alien species.
CDP15.30	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To work to create an integrated and coherent green infrastructure network to enhance biodiversity and quality of life, to facilitate the movement of wildlife, to connect areas of high conservation value such as woodlands, hedgerows, earth banks, watercourses and wetlands, and to provide sustainable water management and a green setting for urban areas; f) To require new amenity and/or recreational developments under the heading of green infrastructure to have regard to the recommendations as contained within the EU Biodiversity Strategy in the development of Green Infrastructure. g) To require the preparation and assessment of all planning applications associated with amenity and/or recreational uses under the heading of green infrastructure to have regard to the information, data and requirements of the Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Report, SEA Environmental Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report contained in Volume 10 of this Plan; h) To require projects to be fully informed by ecological and environmental constraints at the earliest stage of project planning and that any necessary assessment be undertaken, including assessments of disturbance to species, where required;
CDP 4.1	It is an objective of Clare County Council: c) To prepare and implement a local area plan for the Ennis Town and Environs area incorporating a Local Transport Plan, a Strategic Environmental Assessment and an Appropriate Assessment during the lifetime of this Development Plan; o) To promote appropriate measures from the "Biodiversity for Low and Zero Carbon Buildings; A Technical Guide for New Builds" to all regeneration and urban renewal projects;



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP5.16	It is an objective of the Development Plan: a) To ensure that green areas associated with new residential developments enrich the quality of life of local residents and provide ecologically-rich areas that enhance biodiversity and contribute to the green infrastructure network in the County; and b) To facilitate and encourage community stakeholders to repurpose underutilised pockets within existing residential areas for the enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure.
CDP8.11	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To support initiatives for energy research funding and to encourage the development of bio-energy opportunities, facilities and associated rural enterprises in the countryside in appropriate locations where such activities do not have a significant negative impact on the environment and where they assist in the move away from fossil fuels to green energy.
CDP15.1	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To implement the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017- 2021, the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025, the EU A Farm to Fork Strategy 2020, the County Clare Heritage Plan 2017-2023 and the County Clare Biodiversity Plan 2017- 2023, or any subsequent plans, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders; d) To ensure that features of importance to local biodiversity are retained as part of developments and projects being undertaken in the County; e) To identify ecological buffer zones, where appropriate, in the Plan area; and f) To support current and future projects with the aim of restoration/rehabilitation of natural habitats and species.
CDP15.2	It is an objective of Clare County Council: To support initiatives that enhance and protect County Clare's unique natural heritage, biodiversity and built heritage assets, recognising the contribution which education and outreach can play in developing understanding of biodiversity and heritage in our communities. Such initiatives should secure funding to support projects in the region in line with the National Biodiversity Action Plan.
CDP15.10	It is an objective of the Development Plan: a) To implement the EIA Directive, ensuring that all elements/stages or components of the project are included in one overall assessment and all reasonable alternatives are taken into consideration in choosing the option with the least environmental impact; b) To have regard to "Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments (2018) when considering proposals for which an EIA is required; and c) To ensure full compliance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive, SEA Directive and associated legislation/regulations, including the associated European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011), European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) regulations 2004-2011, and the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989 – 2011 (or any updated/superseding legislation)



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective
CDP15.15	It is an objective of Clare County Council: a) To support the implementation of positive conservation management on lands which are owned or managed by Clare County Council; b) To protect and where possible enhance the biodiversity value of land owned and managed by Clare County Council; d) To create new native woodlands on public lands which will be carried out in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development in order to ensure important habitats such as Wetlands (which are key carbon sequestration locations) are not lost due to their development.
CDP15.20	It is an objective of Clare County Council: c) To ensure that any tree planting scheme is subject to appropriate ecological assessments and to ensure that areas selected for tree planting are suitable, will provide enhancement and positive benefits for biodiversity and will not impact on European sites.



Table 5-2: Avoidance Measures - Zoning proposals that were refined to avoid interaction with biodiversity components

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (i.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
R22	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	3.67	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Spancelhill River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R34	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	2.07	No zoning for development shall occur on lands on-site which have been identified as having good landscape connectivity for bat species (based on a Circuitscape Study produced for the area), or within a conservative buffer of 50 m from these areas.
R35	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	2.23	There should be a conservative buffer of 50 m from Ballyalia Lake SAC/pNHA, considering Conservation Objectives of these sites and sloping topography from the site to the SAC/pNHA.
LT7	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	14.69	- No zoning for development shall occur at Cahircalla Wood pNHA, or within a conservative buffer of 50 m of this this. - No zoning development shall occur on the Alkaline Fen present or within a conservative buffer of 30 m from this site. - No zoning for development shall occur on woodland/treeline/hedgerow to the west of the site which has been identified as having good landscape connectivity for bat species (based on a Circuitscape Study produced for the area), or within a conservative buffer of 50 m from these areas.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
R40	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Residential	7.52	- There should be a conservative buffer of 30 m from Ballyalia Lake SAC/pNHA. - No zoning for development should occur at the Rosslevan Wetland or within a conservative buffer of 100 m from this feature given the topography of the land.
R42	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	0.75	- There should be a conservative buffer of 50 m from Ballyalia Lake SAC/pNHA, considering Conservation Objectives of these sites and sloping topography from the site to the SAC/pNHA. - There southern portion of this site should not be zoned for residential use given the potential for bats using these sites (having regard to project-level Ecological Impact Assessment and Natura Impact Statement produced for proposed development at the northern portion of the site).
LT8	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	6.16	- No zoning for development shall occur at Cahircalla Wood pNHA, or within a conservative buffer of 50 m of this this. - No zoning development shall occur on the Alkaline Fen present or within a conservative buffer of 30 m from this site. - No zoning for development shall occur on woodland/treeline/hedgerow to the west of the site which has been identified as having good landscape connectivity for bat species (based on a Circuitscape Study produced for the area), or within a conservative buffer of 50 m from these areas.
R2	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Agriculture	Residential	1.9	No zoning for development shall occur within 50 m of the Lower River Shannon SAC and Knockalisheen



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (i.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
						Marsh, considering site topography and direction of hydrological flow in the area.
LT2	Shannon	Clonlara	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.83	Avoid zoning for development at Mixed Broadleaf Woodland on-site or within a conservative 20 m buffer of this woodland. Avoid zoning for development within a 50m of Springfield Bog.
LT1	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	0.91	No zoning for development shall occur within 50 m of the Lower River Shannon SAC and Knockalisheen Marsh.
LT1	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	10.52	No zoning for development shall occur within 30 m of the Carrownakilly Fen.
LT1	Shannon	Athlunkard	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	12.66	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Athlunkard River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R8	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Residential	2.01	No zoning for development shall occur on habitat scrubland on-site.
LT1	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable	2.18	No zoning for development shall occur on scrubland on-site.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (i.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
				Development Sites		
LT1	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	0.84	No zoning for development shall occur on woodland on-site or within a 10 m buffer of this woodland. Restrict zoning for development to the agricultural grassland area adjacent to the R462.
LT2	Killaloe	Tulla	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.79	No zoning for development shall occur on dense scrubland on-site (mainly situated to the rear of the site) or within a 10 m buffer of this dense scrubland.
LT1	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	2.04	- There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Dooros 25 Stream in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer. - There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA.
R11	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	5.9	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Graney (Shannon) Stream in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
						There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from the Fir Lough and Bog wetland.
R8	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Residential	1.1	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Tuamgraney Stream in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
LT2	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	14.1	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Graney (Shannon) Stream in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R3	Killaloe	Broadford	Agriculture	Residential	0.8	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Broadford River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
LT1	Killaloe	Feakle	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.10	There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA.
VGA5	Killaloe	Ballinruan	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	1.2	There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
VGA6	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.3	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Owenogarney River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
VGA8	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.78	No zoning for development shall occur within a 50 m buffer of Iragh Lake and associated wetland areas.
R7	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Residential	3.2	No zoning for development shall occur on dense scrubland on-site (mainly situated to the rear of the site) or within a 10 m buffer of this dense scrubland.
R4	Killaloe	Feakle	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.2	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Glenbonniv Steam in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R5	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	4.6	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Scarriff Tuamgraney stream and the Tuamgraney stream in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R4	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.7	There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
R6	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.0	There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from Cregg Lough cNHA.
R5	Killaloe	Feakle	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.5	There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m from Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA.
R11	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Residential	4.1	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Quinville Steam in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R8	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Residential	1.25	No zoning for development shall occur on woodland to the west of the site or within a 10 m buffer of this woodland.
R7	Killaloe	Feakle	Mixed Use	Residential	0.23	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the stream to the west of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R3	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	2.8	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Attycristora River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R5	West Clare	Mullagh	Residential	Residential	0.97	There shall be no zoning for development at the SMR sites present or within a minimum 30 m buffer of these features.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
VGA4	West Clare	Belharbour	Enterprise	Village Growth Area	3.14	There should be a minimum buffer of 50 m from the identified protected sites (i.e., East Burren Complex SAC and pNHA).
R7	West Clare	Corrofin	Open Space	Residential	1.86	No zoning for development shall occur on the Laghtagoona Lake wetland present or within a 30 m buffer of this feature.
R9	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Agriculture	Residential	1.6	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Knockaunvickteer River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
LT1	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	13.39	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from the Kilmoon Stream and Knockaunvickteera River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
R8	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.6	No zoning for development shall occur at the Inagh River Estuary SAC & NHA or within a 30 m buffer of these areas.
R5	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.9	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Attycristora River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
VGA4	West Clare	Lissycasey	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.21	Avoid zoning for development on developed woodland present on-site.



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
VGA6	West Clare	Labasheeda	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.42	Avoid zoning for development on developed woodland present on-site.
VGA7	West Clare	Kilmaley	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	2.13	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Cloonlaheen River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.
VGA8	West Clare	Kilmaley	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	2.23	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Cloonlaheen River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.

Table 5-3: Avoidance Measures - zoning proposals that were not proceeded with to avoid interaction with biodiversity components

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
ENS_14	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	2.0	No zoning for development shall occur on the Gaurus Knockaskibbole Wetland present.
ENS_16	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	2.9	- No zoning for development shall occur on the Ballyalia Ballymulqueeny Wetland present or within a conservative buffer of 30 m from this site. - No zoning for development shall occur on woodland/treeline/hedgerow to the west of the site which



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
						has been identified as having good landscape connectivity for bat species (based on a Circuitscape Study produced for the area), or within a conservative buffer of 50 m from these areas.
25S1_024	Ennis	Ennis	Buffer Space	Residential	0.4	- There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Fortfergus River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer. - There should be a minimum buffer of 30 m Lower River Shannon SAC. - There should be no zoning for development in flood risk areas identified in the SFRA.
CLN_3	Shannon	Clonlara	Unzoned	Residential	1.9	- Avoid zoning for development within a 50m of Springfield Bog. - This precludes development at this site.
KLO_15	Killaloe	Killaloe	Unzoned	Residential	0.5	No zoning for development at this site due to broadleaf woodland and trees for preservation at the site.
SCT_13	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Enterprise	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	3.9	Avoid zoning for development in the Fir Lough and Bog Wetland.
CFN_2	West Clare	Corrofin	Agriculture	Residential	2.03	No zoning for development shall occur on the Laghtagoona Lake wetland present or within a 30 m buffer of this feature.
INC_1	West Clare	Inch	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.6	There should be a minimum buffer of 10 m from Inch More River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Avoidance Measures (I.e., Measures taken during the Variation-development process to prevent impacts on the receiving environment and subsequent likely significant effects on European Sites)
						in an Urban Environment.' No zoning for development shall occur within this buffer.



6. CONCLUSION

An AA Screening and NIR were carried out for the Proposed Variation. In the absence of mitigation, the implementation of the Proposed Variation was found to have the potential to result in adverse effects on the integrity of the following European Sites:

- Ballyallia Lake SAC
- Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC
- Inagh River Estuary SAC
- Pouladatig Cave SAC
- Lough Gash Turlough SAC
- Moneen Mountain SAC
- Moyree River System SAC
- Poulmagordon Cave (Quin) SAC
- Galway Bay Complex SAC
- Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC
- East Burren Complex SAC
- Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC
- Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC
- Newgrove House SAC
- Lower River Shannon SAC
- Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC
- Ratty River Cave SAC
- Kilkishen House SAC
- Inner Galway Bay SPA
- Ballyallia Lough SPA
- Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA
- River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA
- Illaunonearaun SPA
- Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA
- Mid-Clare Coast SPA
- Corofin Wetlands SPA
- Connemara Bog Complex SPA

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the QIs (qualifying interests) and SCIs (special conservation interests and conservation objectives) of the European sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures that will prioritise the avoidance of adverse effects in the first place and mitigate adverse effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Proposed Variation will themselves be subject to AA when further details of design and location are known.



In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects was considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Proposed Variation are seen to be robust to ensure there will be no adverse effects as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Variation either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Proposed Variation, will not give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁴. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

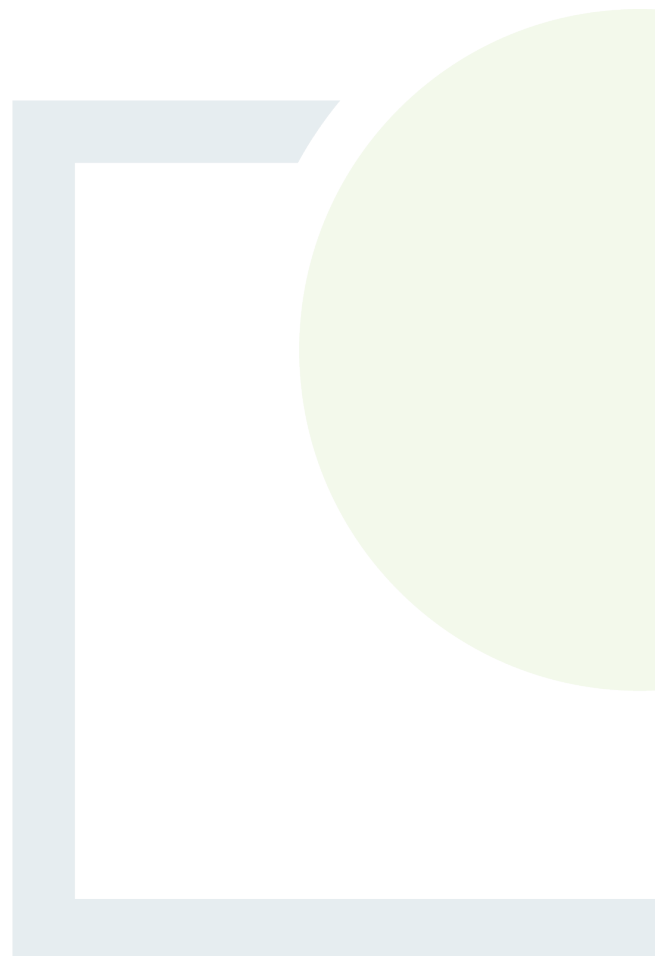
⁴ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 1

Assessment of Potential
Sources of Impact



Assessment of Potential Sources of Impact

An assessment of the potential sources of environmental impacts that may lead to likely significant effects on European Sites, associated with the implementation of the Proposed Variation has been carried out having regard to the following sources of impacts as defined in in European Commission (2021) guidance document and the OPR (2021) practice note.

- Habitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration;
- Surface water run-off carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses;
- Changes to groundwater quality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project;
- Plan-related (Variation, in this case) activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc) leading to disturbance / displacement of species;
- Plan-related (Variation, in this case) activities leading to a reduction in species populations / density;
- Air pollution due to dust and other airborne emissions; and
- Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species

The following table presents the codes used in the assessment table overleaf.

Source of Impact	Code
H abitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration	HAB
S urface w ater r unoff carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses	SWR
Changes to g round w ater q uality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project	GWQ
Plan-related activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc.) leading to d isturbance / d isplacement of s pecies	DDS
Plan-related activities leading to a r eduction in species populations / density	RED
A ir p ollution due to dust and other airborne emissions	AP
Disturbance and potential spread of i nvasive s pecies	IS

New Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Assessment of Potential Sources of Impact	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
R7	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ER1	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Open Space	Existing Residential	This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R8	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Owenagarney river and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R10	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R11	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R2	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Shannon	Clonlara	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the ERRINA CANAL etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

LT2	Shannon	Clonlara	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the Ardnacrusha Headrace Canal etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R12	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on terrestrial ecology present at the Knockalishen Marsh etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on terrestrial ecology (alkaline fens) present at the CARROWNAKILLY FEN etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R4	Shannon	Parteen	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the Parteen 25 River etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Shannon	Athlunkard	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the ATHLUNKARD river and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R3	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

R4	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R9	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	Shannon	Parteen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	Shannon	Parteen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R13	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VGA3	West Clare	Belharbour	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	West Clare	Miltown Malbay	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R9	West Clare	Lahinch	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R3	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Inagh	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R8	West Clare	Lahinch	Existing Residential	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	West Clare	Mullagh	Residential	Residential	This will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	West Clare	Corrofin	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VGA4	West Clare	Belharbour	Enterprise	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Enterprise to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R7	West Clare	Corrofin	Open Space	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Open Space to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the LAGTAGOONA LAKE and foraging habitat for wetland birds. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA2	West Clare	Killadysert	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	West Clare	Ruan	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	West Clare	Kilrush	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the Wood 27 watercourse and its riparian zone. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R13	West Clare	Kilrush	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R12	West Clare	Kilrush	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R10	West Clare	Kilrush	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	West Clare	Killadysert	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA5	West Clare	Cooraclare	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R3	West Clare	Killimer	Unzoned	Residential	This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA5	West Clare	Killadysert	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the KNOCKAUNVICTEERA Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R6	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA7	West Clare	Kilmihil	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R6	West Clare	Mullagh	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland for Barnacle Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	West Clare	Mullagh	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland for Barnacle Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R10	West Clare	Corrofin	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important hedgerows on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	West Clare	Quilty	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland for Barnacle Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R6	West Clare	Quilty	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland for nearby SPA SCI's on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss, species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss, species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the KNOCKAUNVICKTEERA and Kilmoon Streams and their respective riparian zones etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA8	West Clare	Kilmihil	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the INCH_MORE Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA9	West Clare	Kilmihil	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the INCH_MORE Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA3	West Clare	Inch	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the INCH_MORE Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA3	West Clare	Connolly	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	West Clare	Connolly	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

VGA5	West Clare	Connolly	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R3	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	West Clare	Corrofin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R9	West Clare	Corrofin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Doonbeg	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R9	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R3	West Clare	Inagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R9	West Clare	Kilkee	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Liscannor	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	West Clare	Liscannor	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

R6	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	West Clare	Miltown Malbay	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	West Clare	Miltown Malbay	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Mullagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R3	West Clare	Mullagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R3	West Clare	Quilty	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Quilty	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Inagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R10	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	West Clare	Doonbeg	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R11	West Clare	Kilrush	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R10	West Clare	Kilkee	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R11	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R10	West Clare	Kilrush	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	West Clare	Doonbeg	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VGA5	West Clare	Ruan	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	West Clare	Kilfenora	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

VGA7	West Clare	Querrin	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for SCI's of River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA8	West Clare	Querrin	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important treelines for SCI's of River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	West Clare	Lissycasey	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA6	West Clare	Labasheeda	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important SAC and SPA habitats within proximity of the site (i.e., Lower River Shannon SAC and River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA); species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	West Clare	Kilmurry McMahon	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important treelines for SCI's of River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA7	West Clare	Kilmaley	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the CLOONLAHEEN Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA8	West Clare	Kilmaley	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the CLOONLAHEEN Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

VGA5	West Clare	Kilbaha	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important SAC habitats within proximity of the site (i.e., at Lower River Shannon SAC); species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA5	West Clare	Doonaha	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA6	West Clare	Doonaha	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA3	West Clare	Cross	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland habitat for Light-bellied Brent Goose and hedgerows on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	West Clare	Cross	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland habitat for Light-bellied Brent Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA3	West Clare	Creegh	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	West Clare	Kilrush	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important wet grassland habitat present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	West Clare	Mullagh	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important improved grassland habitats for Barnacle Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R9	West Clare	Mullagh	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important wet grassland habitats for Barnacle Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RZLT	West Clare	Quilty	Residential	RZLT - Agriculture	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Residential to RZLT - Agriculture. The zoning change has been made considering the existing land use at the site. Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax applicable to lands ('relevant sites') that are included on revised local authority maps, and which are not a residential property. This zoning change is financial/taxational in nature and will not generate any environmental impacts that could be transmitted to any receiving European Site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	West Clare	Doonbeg	Tourism	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Tourism to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitats for SCI's of Mid-Clare Coast SPA on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R8	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	Killaloe	Quin	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R10	Killaloe	Quin	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

LT1	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT2	Killaloe	Tulla	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important Wet Grassland habitats present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT3	Killaloe	Tulla	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA1	Killaloe	Broadford	Mixed Use	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	Killaloe	Whitegate	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R8	Killaloe	Whitegate	Open Space	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Open Space to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	Killaloe	Whitegate	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline or hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R10	Killaloe	Whitegate	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

LT1	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present at the site which is in proximity to the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the DOOROS 25 Stream and its riparian zone etc. . The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R3	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites . This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R11	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important Treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the unnamed Stream (EPA Segment Code: 25_1427) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R8	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wet grassland habitat present on-site for SCI's of Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT2	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites . This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wet grassland habitat present on-site for SCI's of Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	Killaloe	Killaloe	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important cultivated grassland habitat for Light-bellied Brent Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

VGA2	Killaloe	Broadford	Village Growth Area	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to retain the zoning at this site for Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow, treeline and wet grassland present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Broadford River and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R3	Killaloe	Broadford	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow and habitats present on-site which overlap with Doon Lough NHA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R6	Killaloe	Crusheen	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R9	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed that this unzoned site be zoned Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Killaloe	Feakle	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important habitat present at the site, which is in proximity of the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R6	Killaloe	Feakle	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Hen Harrier or Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the CLASHMORE Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R10	Killaloe	Killaloe	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important cultivated grassland habitat for Light-bellied Brent Goose on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

VGA5	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	Killaloe	Bridgetown	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Killaloe	Kilkishen	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA5	Killaloe	Ballinruan	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - the site is located in proximity to the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA6	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow and treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the O'Callaghansmills River and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA7	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA8	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

VGAS	Killaloe	Bridgetown	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important Wet Grassland habitats present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGAS	Killaloe	Clooney	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	Killaloe	Crusheen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	Killaloe	Crusheen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	Killaloe	Feakle	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R3	Killaloe	Kilkishen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R8	Killaloe	Killaloe	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R3	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	Killaloe	Tulla	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R2	West Clare	Mountshannon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	Killaloe	Tulla	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R3	Killaloe	Crusheen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R6	Killaloe	Killaloe	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	Killaloe	Killaloe	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R4	Killaloe	Kilkishen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R5	Killaloe	Feakle	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R7	Killaloe	Tulla	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

R4	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R11	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present at the QUINVILLE_SOUTH Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R12	Killaloe	Quin	Open Space	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Open Space to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R8	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important foraging habitat present on-site for Merlin of Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R4	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed that this unzoned site be zoned Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA4	Killaloe	Kilmurry	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA9	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RZLT_1	Killaloe	Feakle	Existing Residential	RZLT - Agriculture	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Residential to RZLT - Agriculture. The zoning change has been made considering the existing land use at the site. Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax applicable to lands ('relevant sites') that are included on revised local authority maps, and which are not a residential property. This zoning change is financial/taxational in nature and will not generate any environmental impacts that could be transmitted to any receiving European Site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RZLT_2	Killaloe	Feakle	Existing Residential	RZLT - Agriculture	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Residential to RZLT - Agriculture. The zoning change has been made considering the existing land use at the site. Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax applicable to lands ('relevant sites') that are included on revised local authority maps, and which are not a residential property. This zoning change is financial/taxational in nature and will not generate any environmental impacts that could be transmitted to any receiving European Site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

RZLT_3	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Residential	RZLT - Agriculture	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Residential to RZLT - Agriculture. The zoning change has been made considering the existing land use at the site. Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax applicable to lands ('relevant sites') that are included on revised local authority maps, and which are not a residential property. This zoning change is financial/taxational in nature and will not generate any environmental impacts that could be transmitted to any receiving European Site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RZLT_5	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Residential	RZLT - Agriculture	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Residential to RZLT - Agriculture. The zoning change has been made considering the existing land use at the site. Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax applicable to lands ('relevant sites') that are included on revised local authority maps, and which are not a residential property. This zoning change is financial/taxational in nature and will not generate any environmental impacts that could be transmitted to any receiving European Site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RZLT_6	Killaloe	Whitegate	Residential	RZLT - Agriculture	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Residential to RZLT - Agriculture. The zoning change has been made considering the existing land use at the site. Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is a tax applicable to lands ('relevant sites') that are included on revised local authority maps, and which are not a residential property. This zoning change is financial/taxational in nature and will not generate any environmental impacts that could be transmitted to any receiving European Site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R11	Killaloe	Killaloe	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA10	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important grassland habitat for foraging birds on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	Killaloe	Feakle	Mixed Use	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Mixed Use to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wet grassland and treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the unnamed Stream (EPA Segment Code: 25_1659) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R12	Killaloe	Killaloe	Tourism	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Tourism to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present at the site, which is in proximity of the Lower River Shannon SAC; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); . The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA11	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow and treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the O'Callaghansmills' riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R10	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Tourism	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Tourism to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R7	Killaloe	Scariff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R22	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow and treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Spancelhill and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R24	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT1	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT2	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - the site is located within the DRUMCLIFF_SPRINGS PWS and comprises improved grassland habitats and potentially important hedgerows on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R44	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - the site is located within the DRUMCLIFF_SPRINGS PWS and comprises improved grassland habitat and potentially important hedgerows on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT3	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT4	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R45	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA11	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA7	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA8	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA9	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

R25	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R26	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R27	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R28	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R33	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LT5	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VGA10	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Village Growth Area. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site along the eastern boundary; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R34	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and wet grassland habitat present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) effects on aquatic ecology present in immediate vicinity of Fergus_070 Nutrient Sensitive Area etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R35	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site and treeline located along the northern boundary; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

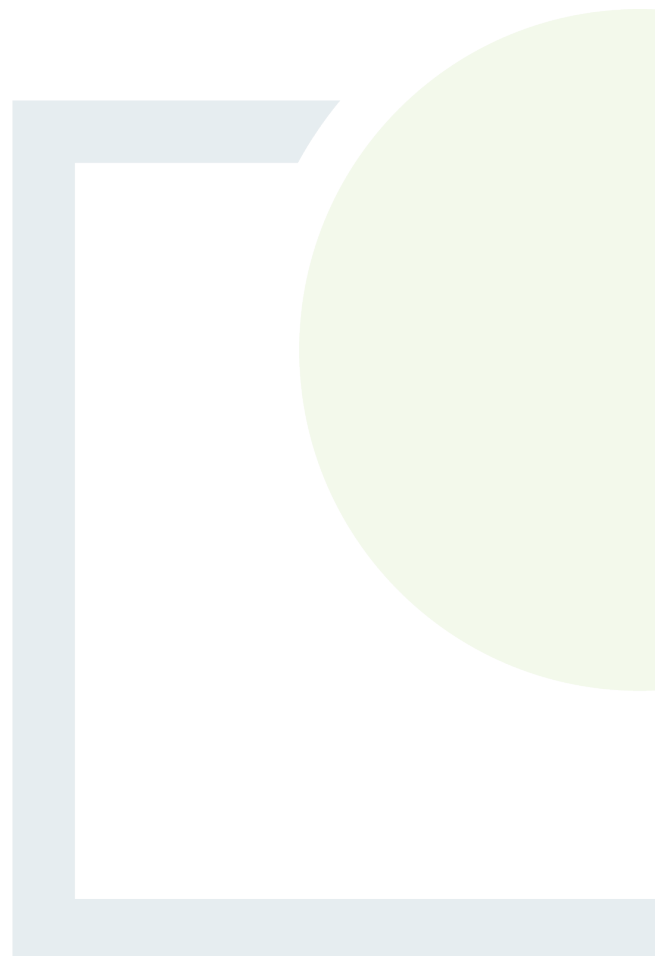
R36	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site and treeline located centrally; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R37	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT7	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT6	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Residential Reserve	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R39	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current CDP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R40	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the BALLYDUFF 27 Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R41	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - the site is located within the DRUMCLIFF_SPRINGS PWS and comprises treelines on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R42	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Ballyalla Lake and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT8	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R43	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present in the vicinity of LOUGHVELLA Stream etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
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APPENDIX 2

Defining Zone of Influence



Release of pollutants and sedimentation to watercourses with hydrological connectivity to European sites

As a precautionary approach in defining the ecological receptors that may be affected, all European sites hydrologically connected (i.e. whereby there is potential for surface water from a Plan area or project to runoff directly into a watercourse or drain which flows into a European Site) to the Relevant Lands of the Proposed Variation were identified during the assessment.

Potential effects to groundwater / hydrogeology

In accordance with the 'Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems, Land Use Planning System SEPA Guidance Note 31' (2017) a 250 m potential ZoI from Relevant Lands subject to the Proposed Variation was considered in assessing the potential for interaction with Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE).

Potential effect to mobile SCI's from surrounding SPAs

The assessment has considered the potential pathways for effects on bird species based on the following principles: Generally, the core foraging range for SCI birds species is less than 15km. However, SNH (2016)⁵ core foraging range for some geese species can be larger. Namely:

- Greylag goose Core range of 15-20km* Greylag Geese feed mostly on cereal stubble and grassland in their wintering areas.
- Barnacle goose Core range of 15km, with maximum recorded distance of up to 25km.

Therefore, as a precautionary approach in defining the ecological receptors that may be affected, all SAC's within 15 km and SPA's within 25 km designed for Greylag and Barnacle Geese were examined using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping. The conservation objectives of these European sites were assessed to identify potential physical or ecological connectivity to the areas subject to zoning changes having regard to the habitats within the subject lands and the surrounding area.

Potential effect to mobile QI Lesser horseshoe bat from surrounding SACs

The assessment has considered the potential pathways for effects on Lesser horseshoe bat based on the following: Generally, the core foraging range for Lesser horseshoe bat is recorded as 2.5 km (NPWS, 2018⁶).

Potential effect to mobile QI Marsh Fritillary from surrounding SACs

The assessment has considered the potential pathways for effects on Marsh Fritillary based on the following: Generally, the core foraging range is recorded as 750 m (NPWS, 2019⁷).

European sites geographically overlapping or adjacent to the Relevant Lands

All European sites geographically overlapping or adjacent to the Relevant Lands were considered in the assessment.

⁵ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.

⁶ NPWS (2018) Conservation objectives supporting document – lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) Version 1. Conservation Objectives Supporting Document Series. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin, Ireland.

⁷ NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Unpublished NPWS report. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill.

The Institute of Air Quality Management 'Guidance on the Assessment of dust from demolition and construction' (Holman et al, 2014)⁸ states that for sensitive ecological receptors, sensitivity to dust is 'High' up to 20 m from the source and reduces to 'Medium' over 50 m from the source. Holman et al, 2014 also stipulates that trackout⁹ may occur from roads up to 500 m from large sites, 200 m from medium sites and 50 m from small sites. Dust from soiling (excavation works) can occur up to 25 m, 50 m and 100 m, at minor, moderate, and major construction sites respectively (NRA, 2011).

The disturbance response of birds (e.g., becoming alert or a flight response) can vary depending on season, species sensitivity, and weather. Goodship and Furness (2022)¹⁰ provides estimates of species-specific buffer zones to protect birds from human disturbance during breeding and non-breeding seasons. Therefore, a disturbance Zol of 1 km is adopted on the basis of the disturbance distances review.

Other emission sources associated with the Proposed Variation are likely to be more localised than the distances stated for noise impacts and are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Considering the nature of the Proposed Variation, a precautionary Zol of 2 km has been adopted.

Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species

Invasive species can spread to other habitats by the transportation of plant fragments or soil containing seeds / plan material. This typically can occur during excavation and vegetation clearance. Machinery, vehicles and personnel coming into contact with infected areas can spread these species outside of the site. The Zol of this potential impact requires the consideration of European sites in close proximity to the footprint of works. As a precautionary approach a Zol of 2 km has been adopted.

⁸ Holman et al (2014). IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction, Institute of Air Quality Management, London. www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/construction-dust-2014.pdf.

⁹ The movement of dust and dirt from a construction/demolition site onto the public road network.

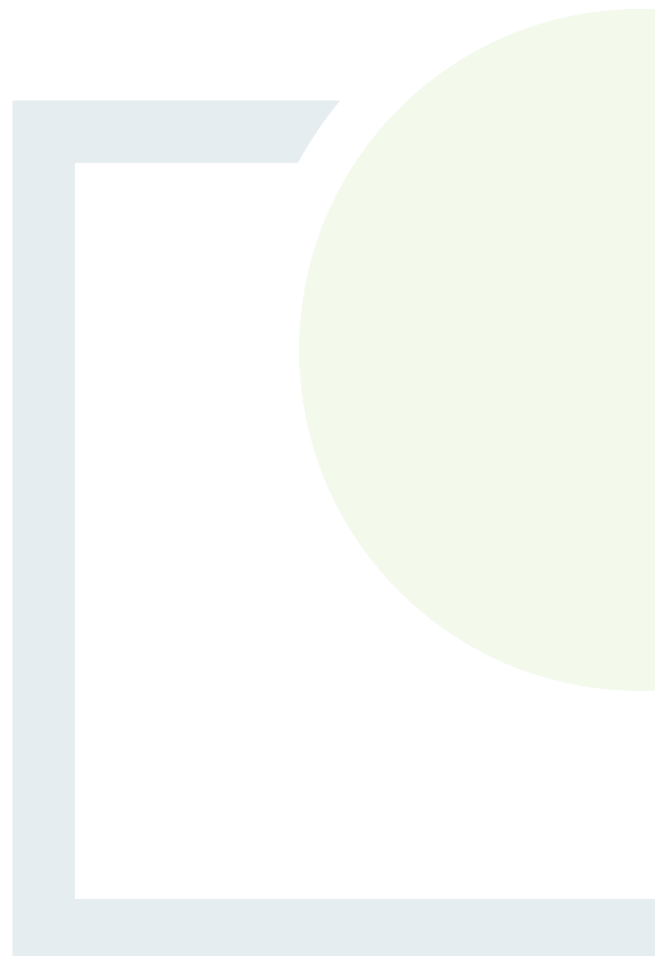
¹⁰ Goodship, N.M. and Furness, R.W. (MacArthur Green) Disturbance Distances Review: An updated literature review of disturbance distances of selected bird species. NatureScot Research Report 1283.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 3

Relationship with other plans
and programmes



The purpose of this Appendix is to identify and examine the relationships the Proposed Variation has with other legislation and plans/programmes. International/European, national and regional/local legislation, plans and programmes, which have an inter-relationship with the Proposed Variation, are itemised in the table below. A summary of the high and lower levels objectives associated with each and a description of their particular relevance to the Proposed Variation is provided. The information on legislation and plans/programmes presented below is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the relevant legislation or plan/programme to gain a full and comprehensive understanding of each, where necessary.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/1804)	This Directive repealed the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure directive (2014/94/EU). The Regulation sets binding national targets for the development of adequate alternative fuel infrastructure. The Regulation sets out targets to be achieved by all member states with the purpose to establish a comprehensive and complete network of alternative fuel infrastructure across the EU. The aim of this is to boost production and uptake of sustainable infrastructure in domestic, road, rail, aviation and maritime transport.	The specific objectives of the regulation are as follows: - To ensure minimum infrastructure to support the required uptake of alternative fuel vehicles across all transport modes and in all EU Member States to meet the EU's climate objectives. - To ensure full interoperability of the infrastructure. - To ensure comprehensive user information and adequate payment options at alternative fuels infrastructure.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The overall goals of the project are twofold: - To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and - To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: - mitigation - adaptation - technology - financing	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	The convention has three main aims: • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats • to promote cooperation between states • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: • Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. • Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucus. • Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. • Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. • Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. • Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. • An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. • A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision making. • Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 2009/147/EC)	• Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. • Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. • The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.	• Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. • Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). • Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. • Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover: • Mitigation • Transparency of actions • Technology • Finance • Adaptation • Forests • Capacity building	Among the most seminal and prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	• The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. • The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	• Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. • A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.	• Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. • Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. • Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. • Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. • Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 (laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy)	This regulation introduces faster permitting processes for projects that have the highest potential for a quick roll-out of renewable energy and the least impact on the environment.	The regulation introduces urgent and targeted measures that address specific technologies and types of projects, which have the highest potential for quick deployment and the least impact on the environment.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Derelict Sites Act 1990 (as amended, latest Act No. 12 of 2024 and S.I. No. 242 of 2024)	The Act provides a definition of a "derelict site" and imposes a general duty upon the owner or occupier of any land to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the land does not become or continue to be "a derelict site".	The Act provides that all local authorities shall compile and maintain a register of all derelict sites within their area. Local authorities are obliged to levy and collect a charge to be known as a "derelict sites levy" from the owner of all derelict sites within their area. The Act provides that this levy, and interest on it, shall be a charge on the land to which it relates.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions (amended by Directive (EU) 2024/1785)	The purpose of this Directive is lay down rules to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection.	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. All installations covered by the directive must prevent and reduce pollution by applying the best available techniques (BATs)* and address efficient energy use, waste prevention and management and measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference: • Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); • Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; • Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; • Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and • Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184)	- The recast Drinking Water Directive is the EU's main law on drinking water. It concerns the access to and the quality of water intended for human consumption to protect human health. - The EU adopted the recast Drinking Water Directive in December 2020 and the Directive entered into force in January 2021. Member States have to transpose the Directive into national law and comply with its provisions by 12 January 2023. The recast Drinking Water Directive will further protect human health thanks to updated water quality standards, tackling pollutants of concern, such as endocrine disruptors and microplastics, and leading to even cleaner water from the tap for all.	Key features of the revised Directive are: - reinforced water quality standards, in line or, in some cases, even more stringent than the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations - tackling emerging pollutants, such as endocrine disruptors and PFAs, as well as microplastics - a preventive approach favouring actions to reduce pollution at source by introducing the risk-based approach - measures to ensure better access to water, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups - measures to promote tap water, including in public spaces and restaurants, to reduce (plastic) bottle consumption - harmonisation of the quality standards for materials and products in contact with water - measures to reduce water leakages and to increase transparency of the sector	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	- Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. - Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.	- All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. - For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. - The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. - Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Directive 2013/30/EU and Regulation (EU) 2019/1010	Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.	- Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. - Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. - Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. - The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. - The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. - The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. - The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the - Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% eu actionshare of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as- usual scenario.	- To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: - A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). - New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
EU Forestry Strategy for 2030	Sets out a vision and concrete actions to improve the quantity and quality of EU forests and strengthen their protection, restoration and resilience. It aims to adapt Europe's forests to the new conditions, weather extremes and high uncertainty brought about by climate change. This is a precondition for forests to continue delivering their socio-economic functions, and to ensure vibrant rural areas with thriving populations. The commitments and actions proposed in the Strategy will contribute to achieving the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 55% in 2030, as set out in the European Climate Law	The measures proposed in the strategy, to be reviewed in 2025, include: • Promoting sustainable forest management (SFM), including by encouraging the sustainable use of wood-based resources. • Providing financial incentives for forest owners and managers to adopt environmentally friendly practices, such as those linked to carbon storage and sequestration • Improving the size and biodiversity of forests, including by planting 3 billion new trees by 2030. • Promoting alternative forest industries, such as ecotourism, as well as non-wood products, such as cork, honey and medicinal plants. • Encouraging the take-up of financial support under the common agricultural policy (CAP), which can help forests and forest-based industries mitigate against climate change. • Providing education and training for people working in forest-based industries and making these industries more attractive to young people. • Establishing a legally binding instrument for ecosystem restoration, and a new legislative proposal on EU forest observation, reporting and collection. Protecting the EU's remaining primary and old-growth forests.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
European Wind Power Action Plan (COM/2023/669)	The action plan will support the European wind manufacturing sector in overcoming the difficulties it faces and improve its competitiveness to ensure that this sector fully contributes to the ongoing energy transition. The action plan is an initiative established under the EU Wind Power Package in October 2023.	The Plan is based on six pillars, each of which have set actions: 1. Accelerating deployment through faster permitting and increased predictability. 2. Improved auction design. 3. Access to finance. 4. Creating a fair and competitive international environment. 5. Skills (investment in skills development). Industry engagement and member state commitments.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	• A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. • Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.	• To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: • A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). • New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. • First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' 2050	The Action Plan sets the key 2030 targets for reducing pollution at source and outlines a number of flagship initiatives. In addition, as pollution does not stop at borders and as the EU acknowledges that it is both the victim and the source of pollution, the Action Plan foresees reinforced external action. The EU in fact is committed to leading the global fight against pollution	Guided by the 9 Flagship Initiatives, the key actions include: • align the air quality standards to the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation, • review the standards for the quality of water, including in EU rivers and seas, • reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration, • review the majority of EU waste laws to adapt them to clean and circular economy principles, • foster zero pollution from production and consumption (through the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Ecolabel and other measures), • minimize EU external pollution footprint through export restriction of harmful products and wastes, • present a Scoreboard of EU regions' green performance to promote zero pollution across regions, • showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings, • launch Living Labs for green digital solutions and smart zero pollution, including by targeting the building and farming sectors, • consolidate the EU's Knowledge Centres for Zero Pollution and bringing stakeholders together in the Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform. • Stronger enforcement of zero pollution together with environmental and other authorities.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC] (amended by 2013/64/EU)	The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive lays down provisions for: • the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; • the management of bathing water quality; and • the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2050	The Strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.	The Strategy has four principle objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
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EU Common Agricultural Policy	• To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and • To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.	• Ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; • Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; • Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791	The new directive introduces a series of measures to help accelerate energy efficiency, including embracing the “energy efficiency first” principle in the energy and non-energy policies.	- Establishing an EU legally-binding target to reduce the EU’s final energy consumption by 11.7% by 2030 (relative to the 2020 reference scenario). This includes for each Member State the requirement to set its indicative national contribution based on objective criteria reflecting national circumstances. If the national contributions do not add up to the EU target, an ambition gap mechanism is applied by the Commission. - Increasing annual energy savings from 0.8% (at present) to 1.3% (2024-2025), then 1.5% (2026-2027) and 1.9% from 2028 onwards. That’s an average of 1.49% of new annual savings for the period from 2024-2030. - Obliging Member States to prioritise vulnerable customers and social housing within the scope of their energy savings measures. - Introducing an annual energy consumption reduction target of 1.9% for the public sector as a whole. - Extending the annual 3% buildings renovation obligation to all the levels of public administration. - Introducing a different approach, based on energy consumption, for business to have an energy management system or to carry out an energy audit. - Bringing in a new obligation to monitor the energy performance of data centres, with an EU-level database collecting and publishing data. - Promoting local heating & cooling plans in larger municipalities. - Progressively increasing the efficient energy consumption in heat or cold supply, also in district heating.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Environment Action Programme to 2030	The long-term priority objective is that, by 2050 at the latest, Europeans should live well, within planetary boundaries, in a healthy economy where nothing is wasted, growth is regenerative, climate neutrality is a reality and inequalities are significantly reduced. Building on the European Green Deal, the environmental action programme aims to speed up the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient economy, recognising that human well-being and prosperity depend on a healthy ecosystem.	Six priority objectives: • Attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. • Enhance the ability to adapt by strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. • Move towards a regenerative growth model, detaching economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, while transitioning faster to a circular economy. • Aim for zero pollution of the air, water and soil and protect the health and well-being of Europeans. • Protect, preserve and restore biodiversity by improving the state of ecosystems and of the environment, as well as by combating desertification and soil degradation. • Reduce environmental and climate pressures from production and consumption, in particular energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and food systems.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	• Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. • Supporting EU-level GI projects. • Improving access to finance for GI projects. • Improving information and promoting innovation.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: • an integrated approach • best available techniques, • flexibility; and • public participation	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: • a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year • set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk • set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Plant Protection (Products) Directive 2009/127/EC	The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).	• The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. • Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)(as amended)	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely: • Registration, • Evaluation, • Authorisation; and • Restriction of chemicals. REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Renewable Energy Directives (RED II & RED III)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. The RED directive was first introduced in 2009 (2009/28/EC) and set an Eu-wide goal for 20% renewable energy use by 2020. This was replaced by RED II (2018/2001) which set a renewable energy target of 32% for the European Union for 2030. Following on from RED II, the EU adopted Red III (2023/2413) with the aim to further increase its renewable energy ambitions. sets a new binding target of c. 42.5% renewable energy in the EU's total energy consumption by 2030, with an aspirational target of 45%. The aim of RED III is to introduce sector-specific targets for transport, heating, cooling, and industry to ensure a balanced contribution from all parts of the economy and also included measures to streamline and accelerate the permitting process for renewable energy projects, addressing one of the major bottlenecks in the deployment of renewables.	• Building on the 2009 and 2018 directives, the RED III directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. • Strong policy framework to facilitate electrification in different sectors, with new increased sector-specific targets for renewables in heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings and district heating/cooling, but also with a framework promoting electric vehicles and smart recharging. • Permitting procedures will also be easier and faster both for renewable energy projects (including through shorter approval periods and the creation of 'Renewables acceleration areas') and for the necessary infrastructure projects.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	• The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: • Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; • The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; • The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; • Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; • Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities: • Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; • Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.	In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020: 1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; 3. the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); 4. the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.	Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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European Wind Power Action Plan (COM/2023/669)	The action plan will support the European wind manufacturing sector in overcoming the difficulties it faces and improve its competitiveness to ensure that this sector fully contributes to the ongoing energy transition. The action plan is an initiative established under the EU Wind Power Package in October 2023.	The Plan is based on six pillars, each of which have set actions: 6. Accelerating deployment through faster permitting and increased predictability. 7. Improved auction design. 8. Access to finance. 9. Creating a fair and competitive international environment. 10. Skills (investment in skills development). • Industry engagement and member state commitments.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	• Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community	• Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment • Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. • Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. • Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	• Protect, control and conserve groundwater. • Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. • Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.	• Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. • Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	• Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. • Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. • Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. • Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.	• Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. • Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. • Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. • Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.	- Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; - Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; - Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and - Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	European legislation which aims to achieve Good Environment Status (GES) for all marine waters in Europe and protect the resource base for marine related economic and social activities.	This was adopted on June 17th, 2008, establishing a framework for EU Community Action specifically regarding marine environmental policy. The MSFD is implemented in cycles of 6 years, with member state being obliged to report to the EU every 2 years. The third cycle of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2023 – 2028) for Ireland is underway. The MSFD is implemented through a national Marine Strategy.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Nature Restoration Law (Regulation (EU) 2024/1991)	The regulation sets binding targets to restore degraded ecosystems, particularly those with the most potential to capture and store carbon and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters. It is also a key instrument to help the EU and its Member States meet international biodiversity commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	The law aims to restore ecosystems, habitats and species across the EU's land and sea areas in order to • enable the long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature • contribute to achieving the EU's climate mitigation and climate adaptation objectives • meet international commitments	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: • Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; • Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and • Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. • The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Public Participation Directive (2003/35/EC)	The objective of this Directive is to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under the Aarhus Convention, in particular by: (a) providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment; (b) improving the public participation and providing for provisions on access to justice within Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC.	Not applicable.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ramsar Convention	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: • Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; • Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
RePower EU Plan (2022)	This plan was launched as a response to global energy market disruption caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The overarching aim of this plan is to reduce the reliance on Russian fossil fuels and enhance energy security within the EU. The plan specifies that Member States should speed up the green transition and spur massive investment in renewable energy.	The main measures introduced under this plan are concerned with the following: • Save Energy • Diversify supplies • Quickly substitute fossil fuels by accelerating Europe's clean energy transition • Smartly combine investments and reforms. •	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	- Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. - Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. - Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. - Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. - Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. - Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Soil monitoring law: EU on the pathway to healthy soils by 2050	According to the EU soil strategy, presented by the Commission in 2021, the lack of a dedicated EU legislation was singled out as a major cause for the alarming state of EU soils. To ensure the same level of protection to soil that exists for water, the marine environment and air in the EU, the Commission put forward the soil monitoring directive on 5 July 2023.	The general approach reached by the Council today aims to make soil health monitoring obligatory, provides guiding principles for sustainable soil management and addresses situations where soil contamination poses unacceptable health and environment risks.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	- Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention - Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention - Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention - Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner - To target additional POPs Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	• The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). • Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. • Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.	• Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. • Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. • Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. • Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. • Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. • Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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The EU LULUCF Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/841)	The LULUCF (Land Use, Land Change and Forestry) Regulation addresses greenhouse gas emissions and carbon removals in the land use and forestry sector from the period of 2021-2030, establishing an emissions target for the sector. The regulation entered into force in 2018. It was recently updated in 2023 to	This regulation was revised in 2023 with a new set of rules introduced to address the carbon footprint of activities related to the conversion, use and management of land and forests for both human and environmental benefits. These activities can occur in areas such as grasslands, agricultural land and forests. Previous rules (the 'no debt' rule) required that EU member states ensure that emissions from land and forestry are compensated by an equivalent removal of CO ₂ within the sector for the period of 2021-2030. This has been replaced by a more ambitious new rule that sets the EU-wide net target of 310 million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent carbon removals in the LULUCF sector by 2030. Each member state has a specific target under this regulation which they must meet to contribute towards the EU-wide net target. The national targets are based on the recent level of removals or emissions with the member state and on the potential to further increase removals, taking into account the principles of cost-effectiveness, fairness and environmental integrity. Ireland's binding target is to achieve a reduction of 0.6 Mt CO ₂ equivalent LULUCF emissions by 2030, relative to average levels in 2016-2018.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	- It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. - It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. - In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Convention has three main goals: - the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); - the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.	• The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	• Links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and Recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	• Sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; • Each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; • Encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	- This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. - The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.	- Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. - Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. - Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	- Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. - Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies. - Promote sustainable water usage. - The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: - The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive - Sampling Drinking Water Directive - Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive - Shellfish Directive - Freshwater Fish Directive - Groundwater Directive - Dangerous Substances Directive	- Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. - Achieve “good status” for all waters. - Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. - Involve the public and streamline legislation. - Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. - Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. - Recover costs for water services.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	- Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning. - In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions. - The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans. - Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8. - When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions. - Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC)	The purpose of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sewage sludge.	The aim of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, while encouraging its correct use.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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All Island Grid Study 2008	- The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network (“the grid”) on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. - The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.	Key conclusions of the study: - The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. - All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1 - All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. - The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. - Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. - Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All-Ireland Pollinator Plans: All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 (latest)	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a framework bringing together different sectors across the island of Ireland to create a landscape where pollinators can survive and thrive. Implementation is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan for 2021-2025 is a five-year road map that aims to help bees, other pollinating insects and our wider biodiversity. The AIPP 2021-2025 has 186 actions spread across six objectives. Objective 1: Making farmland pollinator friendly Objective 2: Making public land pollinator friendly Objective 3: Making private land pollinator friendly Objective 4: All-Ireland Honeybee Strategy Objective 5: Conserving rare pollinators Objective 6: Strategic coordination of the Plan	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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All-Island Strategic Rail Review	The Review aims to inform policy and future strategy for the railways in both jurisdictions on the island of Ireland.	The Review sets out six high-level goals which aim to use rail as effectively as possible to: • contribute to decarbonisation; • improve All Island connectivity between major cities; • enhance regional accessibility; • stimulate economic activity; • encourage sustainable mobility; and achieve economic and financial feasibility.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bioeconomy Action Plan 2023-2025	The first national action plan for an Irish bioeconomy. The purpose of this plan is to further develop Ireland's bioeconomy in delivering the vision of the 2018 National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy; for Ireland "to be a global leader for the bioeconomy through a coordinated approach that harnesses Ireland's natural resources and competitive advantage and that fully exploits the opportunities available while monitoring and avoiding unintended consequences".	This action plan approaches the bioeconomy using seven pillars: • Governance & Awareness • Research, Development & Innovation • Nature, Climate, Energy & Circular Economy • Agriculture, Food, Forestry, And The Marine • Communities, Regions & Cities • Industry & Enterprise • Knowledge & Skills The Action Plan is aligned with the implementation of the National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Building Regulations	The aim of the building regulations is to provide for the safety and welfare of people in and about buildings.	The building regulations apply to the design and construction of a new building (including a dwelling) or an extension to an existing building.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	• Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. • The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. • The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. • In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to: • The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, • The policy of the Government on climate change, • Climate justice, • Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and • The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action Plan 2025	The Climate Action Plan 2025 (CAP25) is the third annual update to Ireland's Climate Action Plan. The purpose of the Climate Action Plan is to lay out a roadmap of actions which will ultimately lead us to meeting our national climate objective of pursuing and achieving, by no later than the end of the year 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy. It aligns with the legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings that were agreed by Government in July 2022.	Climate Action Plan 2025 builds upon CAP24 by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings and it should be read in conjunction with Climate Action Plan 2024. The Plan provides a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	- Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. - The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.	This Strategy therefore addresses issues including: - A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; - Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; - The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; - Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; - Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; - Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and - Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Electricity Storage Policy Framework (2024)	This Framework aims to clarify the role of electricity storage systems (ESS) in Ireland's climate objectives and energy transition. This will support Ireland's 2030 climate targets as grid scale electricity storage is vital in securing an electricity grid capable in supporting Ireland's renewable generation programme and the future growth of industrial sectors. The Electricity Storage Policy Framework refers, in the main, to front of meter electricity storage, outlining its present roles, technical processes, market positions and regulatory structures in Ireland. The framework addresses the grids immediate and near-term needs by supporting the incorporation of electricity storage from the immediate up until 2040 and presents 10 government actions to support the role of electricity storage systems in Ireland's energy transition, identifying the key stakeholders and timelines for these actions.	Under this framework there are ten government actions to support the role of electricity storage systems in Ireland's energy transition: 1. Maintain a technology neutral approach to all electricity storage systems. 2. Creation of a 'sandbox' project to advance both System Operators' technological knowledge of emerging electricity storage technologies. 3. Convene an electricity storage and system services working group as part of the Accelerating Renewable Electricity Taskforce. 4. Convene a forum for an expanded group of stakeholders including statutory bodies, leading industry representatives and academic or interest groups. 5. Support access to the wholesale electricity markets, arbitrage and revenue stacking for electricity storage systems. 6. Support the immediate procurement of Demand Flexibility products and of (long duration) electricity storage to meet specific network needs, on the Distribution and Transmission systems respectively. 7. Initiate a 'Quantity' consultation to establish the optimal (long duration) electricity storage requirements to meet climate targets and electricity grid network expansion between 2030-2040. 8. Initiate a 'Financial' consultation to establish if the expected market mechanisms due between 2025-2028 will provide sufficient service provider certainty to meet the optimum (long duration) electricity storage systems requirements of 2030-2040. 9. If required and pending the outcome of the 'Financial' consultation, develop a market framework to further incentivise the incorporation of (long duration) electricity storage system technologies to the grid to meet projected 2030-2040 requirements. Ensure a route to market for the identified optimum (long duration) electricity storage requirements for 2030-2040 is in place before end of 2028.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019	These Guidelines offer advice to planning authorities on planning for wind energy through the development plan process and in determining applications for planning permission.	The guidelines are intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Energy Security in Ireland to 2030	Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 outlines a new strategy to ensure energy security in Ireland for this decade, while ensuring a sustainable transition to a carbon neutral energy system by 2050. This report is being published as part of an Energy Security Package, containing a range of supplementary analyses, consultations, and reviews, which have informed the recommendations and actions related to energy security.	The Energy Security Package states that we must ensure energy security is prioritised, monitored, and reviewed regularly, and includes a range of measures to implement this approach in the short and medium term by prioritising: • Reduced and Responsive Demand • A Renewables-Led System • More Resilient Systems • Robust Risk Governance Under each of these four areas of actions, the report sets out a range of mitigation measures, including the need for additional capacity of indigenous renewable energy, but also energy imports, energy storage, fuel diversification, demand side response, and renewable gases. The governance structures supporting the energy system, including oversight and accountability reforms, were also examined.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.	• They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. • The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of statutory land use plan on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	• The Regulations cover statutory land use plans, including Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Regional Planning Guidelines etc.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations of 2003 (as amended)	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. The Directive aims to provide a common framework to avoid, prevent or reduce, on a prioritised basis, the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise.	• The Regulations set out a two-stage process for addressing environmental noise (preparation of strategic noise maps and preparation of noise action plans for each area concerned. • The Regulations designate noise-mapping bodies and action planning authorities for the making and reviewing of strategic noise maps and action plans. • The Regulations designate the Environmental Protection Agency as the National Authority for the purposes of the Regulations. • The Regulations provide for strategic noise maps and action plans and revised noise maps and action plans to be made available to the general public.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations (as amended) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations (as amended)	• Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. • Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. • Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water (now Uisce Eireann) in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	• Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. • Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. • Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. • Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. • Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. • Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. • Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. • Outlines surface water quality standards. • Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: • Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% • Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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GRID25 Implementation Programme and associated Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 for the Electricity Transmission System in Ireland	Grid25 is a high-level strategy outlining how EirGrid intends to undertake the development of the electricity transmission grid in the short-, medium- and longer-terms, to support a long-term sustainable and reliable electricity supply. This Grid25 Implementation Programme (IP) is a practical strategic overview of how the early stages of Grid25 are intended to be implemented. The IP identifies the best current understanding of those parts of the transmission system that are envisaged as likely to be developed over the next five years. The IP identifies the issues, objectives and associated processes that will need to be adopted when making decisions about how and where developments will occur. This Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 supersedes the Grid Implementation Plan 2017-2022. It is focused on the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023-2032.	Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to upgrade the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020. - The EirGrid Shaping Our Electricity Future Version 1.1 (SOEF - published in June 2023) is a core context for grid development as part of this Plan. The SOEF addresses matters such as why EirGrid develops the electricity transmission network, Government policy context that underpins this, and the importance of an efficient and economical grid network. - The Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023 also forms a core context for this Plan. The TDP lists the committed projects and projects under development for the enhancement of the Irish transmission network over the coming ten years.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Healthy Ireland Implementation Plan 2023-2027	This plan sets out the direction for the HSE to deliver its national <i>Healthy Ireland Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025</i>. The HSE aims to support a healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility.	This Health Services Healthy Ireland Implementation Plan 2023-2027 has four main goals: - Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life. - Reduce health inequalities. - Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing. Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a Healthy Ireland.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Heritage related legislation and guidelines: - National Monuments Act 1930 as amended; - Natural Cultural Institutions Act 1997. - Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. - Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999). - The Heritage Act 2018. - Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities.	Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Housing for All (2021)	Housing for All (2021) is the Government's housing plan to 2030. The overall aim of the housing plan for Ireland is that everyone in the State should have access to a home to purchase or rent at an affordable price, built to a high standard and in the right place, offering a high quality of life. The plan's vision is to have a steady supply of housing in the correct locations with economic, social, and environmental sustainability built into the system.	Housing for All provides four pathways to achieving its overarching objectives: - Supporting Homeownership and Increasing Affordability. - Eradicating Homelessness, Increasing Social Housing Delivery and Supporting Social Inclusion. - Increasing New Housing Supply. - Addressing Vacancy and Efficient Use of Existing Stock.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: <i>“A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone’s responsibility.”</i>	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: • Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life • Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities • Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing • Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland 2040: The National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	• The National Development Plan 2021-2030 (NDP) sets out the Government’s overarching investment strategy and budget for the period 2021-2030. It sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.	The key role of the NDP is to set out the updated configuration for public capital investment over the next 10 years in order to achieve the National Strategic Outcomes (NSO), as set out within the NPF. These ten National Strategic Outcomes are as follows: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Planning Framework (First Revision) 2025	The revised National Planning Framework (NPF) published in April 2025 replaced the National Planning Framework (2018) and now informs the wider Government Policy agenda, the actions of a broad range of public and private bodies, including homebuilders, the renewable energy sector, infrastructure agencies and domestic and international investors. • The focus of the revised NPF have been the following key drivers of change in Ireland: • Population growth and associated housing requirements • Infrastructure delivery • Climate and Environment • The revised NPF now provides the basis of review and updating of regional strategies and local authority development plans to reflect matters such as updated housing figures, projected jobs growth, renewable energy capacity allocations, including through the zoning of land for residential, employment and a range of other purposes. • The implementation of the Planning and Development Act 2024 will also be closely aligned with the implementation of the revised NPF, with updated regional strategies and new 10-year development plans required to reflect the revised NPF as they are prepared.	The revised NPF's ambition is expressed in a set of goals, termed National Strategic Outcomes: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. High-Quality International Connectivity 5. Sustainable Mobility 6. A Strong Economy 7. Enhanced Amenities and Heritage 8. Transition to a Carbon Neutral and Climate Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Environmental Resources Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023 - 2030	Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature.	It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues: • Objective 1 - Adopt a Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach to Biodiversity. • Objective 2 - Meet Urgent Conservation and Restoration Needs. • Objective 3 - Secure Nature's Contribution to People. • Objective 4 - Enhance the Evidence Base for Action on Biodiversity. • Objective 5 - Strengthen Ireland's Contribution to International Biodiversity Initiatives.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction 2024	This long-term strategy aims to build on the targets, policies, measures and actions that Ireland has committed to in the period to 2030 (as set out in success annual national Climate Action Plans and the EU National Energy and Climate Plans.	The Strategy sets out Ireland's 2050 climate action targets and describes sector-specific pathways to reaching those targets. These sectors include: • Electricity • Industry • Built Environment • Transport Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	- National Implementation Plan 2022 - 2024 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). - The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.	The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation: - To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development; - To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs; - Greater partnerships for the Goals; - To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and - Strong reporting mechanisms	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 (as amended)	This act is designed to regulate the maritime area within Ireland. This regulation will be achieved by means of the National Marine Planning Framework. The Act provides the legislative framework for a new streamlined development consent process for activities in the maritime area including offshore renewable energy projects. The Bill will also establish a new body, the Maritime Area Regulatory Authority to undertake certain consenting and enforcement functions in the new regime. Enactment and implementation of the Bill will help Ireland to reach its climate action and renewable energy targets.	The key features of the plan are as follows: - Provision of Maritime Area Consents (MACs) for permission to occupy a maritime area over undefined or relatively long periods of time. - It is required that projects obtain a MAC as a pre-requisite before seeking planning permission for developments which fall under the Planning and Development Act 2000. - Provision of licenses for certain maritime usages which do not require planning permission or an EIA. Establishment of a Maritime Area Regulatory Authority (MARA) which will grant MACs, licence specified maritime usages, ensure compliance with MACs, licences and offshore planning permissions.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, childcare facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Adaptation Framework: Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2024, and Sectoral Adaptation Plans	This framework specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of Ireland to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. It sets out an extended suite of guiding principles that underscore the need for smarter, faster and transformative adaptation actions, which demand a pathway planning approach to account for a range of future warming and impact scenarios. It acts as a roadmap for governments, organisations, and communities to plan and implement adaptation strategies. The Framework helps coordinate efforts, allocate resources, and prioritise actions that reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience. A robust framework not only enables more effective responses to immediate climate related challenges but also fosters long-term sustainability by ensuring that adaptation measures are integrated into policymaking, infrastructure development, and local planning.	Key actions under the framework: • Putting in place revised governance and reporting arrangements • Formalising the status of existing guidelines • Formalising long term operational support for key sectors • Facilitating the establishment of regional local authority climate action offices • Increasing awareness around climate adaptation and resilience • Integrating climate adaptation into key national plans and policies	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP)	The National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) is a technical document which outlines the pathway Ireland will follow to achieve compliance with its commitments under the National Emission Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive). The National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive) establishes emission ceilings for 2020 and 2030 for five specified pollutants: nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), sulphur dioxide (SO2), ammonia (NH3) and fine particulate matter (PM2.5). It also mandates the development of a National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) for each Member State.	The programme includes: • An overview of sectors and national policy frameworks in Ireland that impact on emissions of the five NEC pollutants • An overview of the current outlook for compliance with NEC targets for each pollutant • Projections of relevant pollutant emissions to 2030 • Policy options, measures and actions across sectors but in particular in the residential, transport agricultural and energy sectors aimed at reducing emissions of the five specified air pollutants	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2019)	The National Broadband Plan (NBP) is the government's initiative to deliver high speed broadband services to all premises in Ireland. This will be delivered through investment by commercial enterprises coupled with intervention by the State in those parts of the country where private companies have no plans to invest.	The Plan sets out: • A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High Speed Broadband. • Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. • The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Aviation Policy 2015	Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are: • To enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers; • To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and • To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to • Ireland's economic growth and development.	The National Aviation Policy commits to: • Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient; • Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets; • Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market; • Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world; • Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth; • Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland's leading global position in these spheres; and • Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland's broader aviation industry	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
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National Demand Management Strategy - Moving Together: A Strategic Approach to Improving the Efficiency of Ireland's Transport System	The Strategy encourages an urban first approach to rolling out measures, where other travel options exist, and aims to improve journey times for car drivers, public transport users, business and freight, leading to improvements in local air quality and reduced stress with associated health benefits for drivers and non-drivers alike.	The Strategy does not contain a prescriptive series of actions. Instead, it provides a firm policy direction and suite of options - such as road space reallocation, progressive taxation, freight efficiency, or behavioural incentives - that can be taken at national, regional and local levels to bring about the systems changed needed. It is also intended that the Strategy will provide guidance needed for local authorities and local council representatives to develop plans for their own areas that suit their own communities' needs best.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030	The NECP outlines Ireland's energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and looks onwards to 2050. The NECP is a consolidated plan which brings together energy and climate planning into a single process for the first time.	The NECP facilitates the ongoing analysis at EU level. It will be revised to bring it in line with the 7% trajectory and to include policies and measures currently being developed to achieve the 7% trajectory.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Energy Security Framework	The Framework outlines the structures which are in place within Government to monitor and manage our energy supplies. It sets out the plans which are in place to deal with energy security emergencies should they arise, and outlines out how these plans will be tested in light of the war in Ukraine. The Framework also sets out how Government can support households and businesses, with a particular focus on protecting those most at risk of fuel poverty, how it is already ensuring Ireland's energy security, how it will speed up the country's shift to increased energy efficiency and indigenous renewable energy systems. It also sets out how consumers and businesses can be supported to save energy and save money.	The Framework sets out the government's action in response to these issues across three key themes: - managing the impact on consumers and businesses, with a specific focus on financially vulnerable residential consumers in the short-term - ensuring security of energy supply in the near term, with a focus on the period up to and including winter 2022/23 - reducing our dependency on imported fossil fuels, in the context of the phasing out of Russian energy imports across the EU	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027	The national Forestry Programme 2023-2027 came into force in 2023, as soon as State Aid approval by the European Commission has been received. The new Programme sets out increased support for a number of schemes.	The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 contains a series of eight different interventions: - Forest creation; - Agroforestry; - Infrastructure and technology investments; - Sustainable forest management; - Developing skills and empowering the forest sector for sustainable forest management; - Open forests - social, cultural and heritage forests; - Climate resilient reforestation; - Reconstruction.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027	This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period: • To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; • To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a • view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; • To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; • To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.	The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics: • Policy and Regulation • Prevention • Collection and Treatment • Implementation	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Inspection Plan - Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2022 - 2026	The Water Services Act 2007 (as amended) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to produce a national inspection plan for domestic waste water treatment systems (DWWTSs). The purpose of the plan is to protect human health and water quality from the risks posed by DWWTSs. This document is the fourth plan and covers the period 2022 to 2026.	The plan sets out the background, minimum inspection numbers, risk based allocation of inspections, requirements for enforcement of advisory notices and for engagement to promote broader compliance.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021	- NIFTI is the Department of Transport's framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes. - The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland.	The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are: - Mobility of people and goods in urban areas. - Protection and renewal. - Enhanced regional and rural connectivity. - Decarbonisation.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character	- The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. - Landscape Strategy Vision: “Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning.”	The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to: - Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; - Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; - Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; - Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National-Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim / purpose / objective	Summary of lower-level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National legislation transposing the Industrial Emissions Directive, including: • Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003; and • Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013. • European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992)(Amendment) Regulations 2020 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations 2020. • European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions) (Licensing) Regulations 2013. Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013	The purpose of this Directive is to lay down rules to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection. This legislation transposes the provisions of the Directive.	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. All installations covered by the directive must prevent and reduce pollution by applying the best available techniques (BATs)* and address efficient energy use, waste prevention and management and measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues: • Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; • Climate change and related impacts; • Communities and health; • Cultural heritage; • Marine environment and biodiversity; Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Mitigation Plan 2017	The National Mitigation Plan represents an initial step in transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This whole-of-government Plan draws on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of government departments, and reflects the central roles of key ministers responsible for electricity generation, the built environment, transport and agriculture.	The Plan includes over 100 individual actions for ministers and public bodies to implement and began the process of developing medium to long term mitigation choices for the next and future decades. The Plan is structured across several key themes: • Climate Action Policy Framework • Decarbonising Electricity Generation • Decarbonising the Built Environment • Decarbonising Transport An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: • To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. • To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. • To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. • To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. • To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. • To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. • To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	- This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. - By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. - This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non- infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport: - Reduce overall travel demand - Maximise the efficiency of the transport network - Reduce reliance on fossil fuels - Reduce transport emissions - Improve accessibility to transport These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework. Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: - AFV forecasts - Electricity targets - Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets - Hydrogen targets - Biofuels targets - LPG targets - Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Ports Policy 2013	The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.	National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Retrofit Plan	The National Retrofit Plan sets out how the Government will deliver on the Climate Action Plan targets of retrofitting the equivalent of 500,000 homes to a BER of B2/cost-optimal and installing 400,000 heat pumps in existing homes to replace older, less efficient heating systems by the end of 2030.	The Plan is designed to address barriers to retrofit across four key pillars: driving demand and activity; financing and funding; supply chain, skills and standards; and governance. For each pillar, barriers were identified and time-bound policies, measures and actions were put in place to address them. The initiatives in the Plan were guided by a number of key principles.	
National Roads 2040	NR2040 sets out TII's long-term strategy for the maintenance, development, and management of Ireland's National Roads network. NR2040 is fully aligned with NIFTI and Project Ireland 2040 and focuses on strategic issues for National Roads identified by TII.	The following objectives have been defined. • Safe and efficient transport network for people and goods • Environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable • Tailored for different customers in different places • Managed and improved as a key public asset	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy ('the CFP'), on the promotion of sustainable aquaculture, calls for the establishment of multiannual national strategic aquaculture plans. The NSPSA 2030 is the second such plan under the current CFP.	This Plan proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030. The purpose is as follows: • To align and mainstream the recently updated but non-binding guidance for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture (2021 – 2030) with national aquaculture sector planning. • To help inform the investment priorities for aquaculture in Ireland's new Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027 (EMFAF). • To provide a framework so that strategic planning for the aquaculture sector in Ireland responds to the latest thinking in terms of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for Irish aquaculture in order to promote the development of a sustainable and forward-looking sector.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 - 2025	The National Sustainable Mobility Policy sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is accompanied by an action plan to 2025 which contains actions to improve and expand sustainable mobility options across the country by providing safe, green, accessible and efficient alternatives to car journeys. It also includes demand management and behavioural change measures to manage daily travel demand more efficiently and to reduce the journeys taken by private car.	The policy aims to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 and a 10% reduction in the number of kilometres driven by fossil fuelled cars. It will make it easier for people to choose walking, cycling and use public transport daily instead of having to use a petrol or diesel car.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Transport Authority's Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	Section 13(1) of the Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008 (the DTA Act) requires the NTA to prepare an integrated implementation plan covering a six year period.	In accordance with the DTA Act, the Plan comprises the following: • An infrastructure investment programme, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public transport infrastructure over the period of the Plan; • An integrated service plan, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority in relation to the procurement of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority in relation to small public service vehicles; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; and • Such other matters as the Authority considers appropriate or as may be prescribed by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030	The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 has been published and replaces the Regional Waste Management Plans. The Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.	The ambition of this Plan is 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector. This ambition is underpinned with a comprehensive series of targets, policies, actions and a suite of key deliverables. The Plan is presented in 5 Volumes. • VOLUME I Sets out the current situation including policy, the existing waste landscape and financial, human and market resources deployed. It also identifies the key waste management challenges facing the State. • VOLUME II Sets out the responses to the waste management challenges identified including the Plan ambition, targets, policies and priority actions. Targeted policies and priority actions are identified for a range of focus areas chosen to align with the challenges. • VOLUME III Sets out the delivery roadmap for the responses contained in Volume II and contains key deliverables required to enable the ambition, targets, policies, and actions identified. • VOLUME IV Provides the supporting information for the Plan in a series of technical appendices. • VOLUME V Contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement and Natura Impact Statement. Key challenges identified in the Plan include resources, organisational capability, policy requirements, specific material stream targets, the provision of infrastructure and waste generation.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025	The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy is an action-focused plan that will place Ireland at the vanguard of EU efforts. It will act as a roadmap for Ireland to embrace the opportunities in becoming a circular economy in the upcoming decade.	The overarching objectives of this action plan are to: • Shift the focus away from waste disposal and treatment to ensure that materials and products remain in productive use for longer thereby preventing waste and supporting reuse through a policy framework that discourages the wasting of resources and rewards circularity • Make producers who manufacture and sell disposable goods for profit environmentally accountable for the products they place on the market; • Ensure that measures support sustainable economic models (for example by supporting the use of recycled over virgin materials); • Harness the reach and influence of all sectors including the voluntary sector, R&D, producers / manufacturers, regulatory bodies, civic society; and • Support clear and robust institutional arrangements for the waste sector, including through a strengthened role for Local Authorities (LAs).	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan (2021)	• The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. • The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.	The key objectives of the plan are to: • Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions • Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry • Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources • Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events • Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water • Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies • Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Acts	The principal objectives of these are to provide a framework for land use planning and development control – with a view to promoting proper planning and sustainable development	• Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning and Development Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. • There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. • Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects. • Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO)	PLUTO's objective is to develop a transport investment framework which delivers a land transport network that meets the travel needs of the population in the coming decades and which supports the National Strategic Outcomes of Project Ireland 2040.	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: • Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; • Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, • Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF)	Under Action EL/23/2 of CAP23, the Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF) is currently being prepared. In effect, this will be the national policy for onshore renewable electricity and will inform and reshape the development and distribution of onshore renewables in order to enable the delivery of Ireland's renewable electricity targets, as set out in CAP23. The RESPF will promote a plan-led and evidence-based approach to the allocation of renewable electricity spatial and generation targets across the three Regional Assemblies, to facilitate the achievement of the national target of 80% RES-E by 2030.	The objective of this spatial policy framework is to effectively translate renewable electricity objectives, as those outlined in Climate Action Plan 2023, to the regional level and allocate regional spatial and renewable generation capacity targets.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Renewable Energy Ireland Strategy (2023)	The vision of the Strategy is to ensure by 2050 that Ireland will be energy independent through using indigenous, clean, carbon-free renewable energy supported by, and supporting, communities across the country.	Priority actions for the Strategy include: • Use the Planning and Development Acts to instruct An Bord Pleanála to prioritise planning applications for renewable energy and associated grid infrastructure. • Delivery of grid is a necessary foundation for decarbonisation of the economy. Market designs must include system services, flexibility, and capacity markets and fully exploit demand side resources. • Simplify administrative & regulatory requirements for renewable heat, energy efficiency, flexible demand, and storage technologies • Encourage EVs, enhanced public mobility and cycling infrastructure while harnessing Ireland's strengths for the appropriate use of sustainable biofuels and green hydrogen. Bring together industry, Government and other key stakeholders to identify ways to cut the price of renewable energy in Ireland so that we can deliver clean energy at the lowest possible price for Irish consumers.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)	• Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. • GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.	• Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. • Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. • Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. • Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. • Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
S.I. 79 of 2008 - Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008, as amended (latest S.I. No. 322/2024)	• These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims: • To improve health protection for bathers • To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and • To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public.	• The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters. • Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”. • A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years. • Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public. • There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations. • The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality. • Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015. Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022, as amended	The purpose of the Regulations is to provide a basic set of measures to ensure the protection of waters, including drinking water sources, against pollution caused by nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural sources, with the primary emphasis on the management of livestock manures and other fertilisers. The set of measures also provide some basic safeguards against possible harmful impacts on water quality arising from agricultural expansion. This basic set of measures has been strengthened over the last two reviews and this new programme provides a further strengthened set of measures to help reduce nitrogen and phosphorus losses from agriculture and contribute to improvements in water quality.	The Regulations include measures such as: • Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited • Limits on the land application of fertilisers • Storage requirements for livestock manure; and • Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. No. 254/2001 - Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations, 2001, as amended (latest S.I. No. 48/2010)	These regulations concern the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.	The objective of these regulations is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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S.I. No. 296/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009, as amended (latest S.I. 355/2018)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	Actions: • Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). • Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. • Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
S.I. No. 9/2010 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, as amended (latest S.I. No. 287/2022)	These Regulations are made to give effect to the measures needed to achieve the environmental objectives established for groundwater by Article 4(1)(b) of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and to give effect to the requirements of the Groundwater Directive (Directive 2006/118/EC) on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The Regulations establish clear environmental objectives to be achieved in groundwater bodies within specified timeframes and introduce the legal basis for a more flexible, proportionate and risk-based approach to implementing the legal obligation to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater, which already exists under Directive 80/68/EEC. Measures include: • measures to prevent or limit the input of pollutants into groundwater and to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater • measures to protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater and to ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater, with the aim of achieving good groundwater within a particular timeframe • measures requiring the reversal of any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity in order to progressively reduce pollution of groundwater • measures for determining groundwater quantitative and chemical status • measures establishing procedures for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and the definition of the starting point for trend reversal • the laying down of rules for the presentation and reporting of groundwater monitoring results, trend assessments and the classification of quantitative status and chemical status of groundwater bodies	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	- The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. - It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.	- A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; - Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism - to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, - domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; - Greenways that provide a substantially segregated offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; - Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and - Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) as transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011 as amended)	The Directive sets air quality standards for European Union member states.	Limit values for air quality parameters are set in this Directive.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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The CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027, as amended	Ireland's CAP Strategic Plan provides a framework for the application of the Common Agricultural Policy in Ireland. It aims to promote the agricultural sector and the provision of safe and sustainable food in the country. Ireland as an EU member state is responsible for the running of our own CAP Strategic Plan, in close co-operation with the European Commission, and the EU Court of Auditors as the guardian of EU finances. he CAP is divided into two pillars. Pillar 1 covers direct support and market supports, and rural development is in Pillar 2.	The Irish CAP Strategic Plan aims to: 1. Protect farm family incomes 2. Recognise the hard work of our farm families as food producers regardless of where they are in the country 3. Play a meaningful role in supporting our climate ambitions. It provides for the following: • Pillar 1 agri-environment schemes, including direct support consisting of payments granted directly to farmers and provides baseline income support and operates as a safety net in cases of market disturbances, and market measures to manage and control the agricultural economy. • Pillar 2 direct payments supporting rural development. Ireland's CAP Strategic Plan has a strong emphasis on achievement of a higher level of climate and environment ambition that will be achieved through the CAP's new green architecture. It contains measures that will help to achieve significant improvements in the areas of biodiversity and water quality, as well as contributing to national and EU climate and environmental targets, including through increased sequestration and carbon removal. There are three key areas in the new green architecture: 1. Conditionality 2. Pillar 1 Eco-schemes 3. Pillar 2 climate and environment-related interventions	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)	- Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. - Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications. - Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels. - Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.	- Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. - Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off. - Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains. - Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth. - Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders. - Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management. The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: - Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015, Water Services Strategic Plan 2050, and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	The Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP) presents Uisce Éireann's objectives for the next 25 years and the means by which we will achieve them. It aligns to requirements set out in the Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013. The first Water Services Strategic Plan was published in 2015 and are the draft Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 (WSSP 2050) is in the process of consultation which will replace the current plan.	The new Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 will be an important strategic document that will focus on the provision of safe drinking water and ensure that the environment is protected from the impacts of wastewater discharges.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Water Action Plan 2024 - A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland	The Water Action Plan 2024 is Ireland's third River Basin Management Plan and it outlines the measures the Government and other sectors are taking to improve water quality in Ireland's groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters, and provide sustainable management of our water resources (as specified under SDG 6). This Water Action Plan enhances and builds upon the work of the first and second cycle plans. Where necessary, this plan addresses the shortcomings experienced during the implementation of previous plans.	The objectives of the Water Framework Directive are (i) to prevent the deterioration of water bodies and to protect, enhance and restore them with the aim of achieving at least good status and (ii) to achieve compliance with the water standards and objectives for designated protected areas.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to: • Prosecute for water pollution offences. • Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. • Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. • Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; • Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. • Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Water Services Act 2007, and amendments in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022	- Provides the water services infrastructure. - Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. - Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and wastewater supply. - Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.	Key strategic objectives include: - Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. - Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services. - Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards - Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. - Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. - Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. - Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. - Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	• Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems • Give statutory protection to NHAs • Enhances wildlife species and their habitats • Includes more species for protection	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Development Plans, Local Area Plans and other land use plans in other areas and adjacent counties in Ireland – Galway, Tipperary and Limerick.	• These statutory land use plans outline planning objectives for land use development (e.g. housing, economic, community, transport objectives). • These plans provide strategic frameworks for planning and sustainable development in areas. In alignment with the higher-order National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. • These plans set out the policies and proposals to guide development in other areas in the functional area and adjacent counties	• Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protect and enhance amenities and environment. • Guides planning authorities in assessing proposals. • Aim to guide development in areas • Aim to promote sustainable development in neighbouring and connected areas. • Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Clare County Biodiversity Action Plan 2025-2031	The overall aim of the Clare County Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 2025-2031 is protecting and restoring biodiversity in the local authority functional area.	The Clare BAP provides a structured approach to biodiversity conservation at the county level, with the following aims: • Developing and Researching the County's Ecological Network • Integrating Biodiversity into Our Work Practices • Restoring, Enhancing and Conserving our Biodiversity Assets • Raising Biodiversity Awareness and Education for Present and Future Generations • Building Collaborative Partnerships for Nature	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Clare Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	Ireland's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act (2021) required each local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan to meet national climate targets and develop resilience to the impacts of climate change. The plans are consistent with the most recently approved National Climate Action Plan and National Adaptation Framework. Clare County Council has prepared their Climate Action Plan for the period 2024 to 2029 to deliver and enable climate action for a just transition to a low carbon and climate resilient future within County Clare which results in sustainable growth, a high quality of life, inclusivity, and service accessibility.	The plan demonstrates the ambition, focus and commitment of each local authority to reduce carbon emissions and improve the quality of life for people living, working and studying in each county. The plan is built on a strong evidence base. To help inform the plans, Clare County Council developed a Climate Change Risk Assessment which sets out the likely risks in terms of climate change, such as increased rainfall or flooding. They also did a Baseline Emissions Inventory which calculates the emissions within the local authority area and sets out emission by sector such as transport, the built environment and agriculture. As part of its local authority climate action plan, Clare County Council is responsible for establishing a decarbonising zone within their local authority area. Decarbonising zones (DZs) are intended to be the focus for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures and will help local authorities to identify projects which will contribute to the delivery of the national climate objective.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Clare County Council Corporate Plan 2024-2029	Provides a roadmap for the next phase of development within the local area. ‘A professional, responsive and inclusive local government that will lead the social, economic, physical, rural and tourism development of our county, having sustainable communities at its heart.’	Adopts five Strategic High Level Goals: 1. Facilitate the supply of housing, both public and private, in the county to provide sustainable, quality, and affordable housing options. 2. Facilitate a proactive, sustainable and carbon neutral economic environment where businesses locate and grow and create sustainable employment supporting our communities, thus enhancing our economic capacity. 3. Deliver, maintain, and protect key infrastructure to facilitate the economic, social, physical, rural and tourism development of County Clare in a manner that promotes sustainability, safety, accessibility, connectivity, and respect for the environment. 4. Make Clare a globally renowned sustainable and vibrant destination, easily reached and traversed, and recognised for its rich cultural assets, its stunning and open-space landscapes, its compelling array of remarkable experiences, and for its welcome and exceptional hospitality. 5. Improve the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of people in Clare, facilitating access for all to housing, employment, education, healthcare, transport, recreation, amenities and cultural activities.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Clare County Heritage Plan 2024-2030	The Plan sets out a framework for heritage activity across the community, volunteer and NGO sectors and for state agencies with a role in Clare heritage.	The Plan focuses on the following key strategic themes: 1. It's How You Tell Them 2. Looking Back / Moving Forward 3. Life is for Living 4. Changing Times 5. Sounds Wonderful 6. Keeping Track 7. Light the Spark, See the Light 8. Working Together for Sustainable Heritage	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Clare Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2023-2029	Sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote the community and economic development of County Clares neighbourhoods and communities.	Adopts six Strategic High Level Goals: 1. That Clare will be a county that prioritises the physical, mental, and social well-being of all people, where socio-economic rights are realised, making it a healthy place to live, work, grow and learn. 2. That Clare will be a County which supports and promotes education facilitated across early years, primary, secondary, higher, and further education that provides opportunities for life-long learning, upskilling and personal development. 3. That Clare will have sustainable retail, industry, manufacturing, agriculture, marine, tourism, aviation, culture and services sectors that will offer employment and recreational opportunities for the wellbeing of all and support the seeking of national funding to overcome the current wide ranging infrastructural deficits within the County. 4. To enhance the economic, cultural, and social vibrancy of the County so its people can live, work, invest and learn. 5. Clare will be a county with strong, balanced urban and rural areas, where people can reach their potential, ensuring protection of the environment with the intention of building support for a Just Transition, assisting Ireland to achieve our carbon emission targets and enhancing the economic benefits to our local communities. 6. Clare will be a collaborative, diverse, and innovative county and will further strengthen local democracy and enhance delivery of services at local level to provide economic and community development opportunities.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Clare Tourism Strategy 2030	CLARE is a globally renowned sustainable and vibrant destination, recognised for its compelling array of adventure activities and its remarkable experiences portraying our rich culture-scape of age-old spirituality, power and influence; our contemporary vitality arising from our deep-rooted traditions in music, sport and innovation; our dynamic rural towns and villages where our hospitality excels – all set within our stunning backdrop of unique and varied living landscapes.	Priority actions include: Working collaboratively... 1. To deliver compelling quality experiences that reflect and leverage our unique identity. 2. To be globally recognised as a sustainable destination. 3. To create a smart destination that reflects our strong commitment to sustainability, connectivity, innovation and new approaches to doing business. 4. To be regarded as ‘the gateway to the west’. 5. To spread the benefits of tourism across the county and throughout the seasons in a way that enriches our communities while maintaining our distinctive identity and the integrity of our landscapes.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel Second Draft Cloon (Shannon Estuary) Sub-Basin Management Plan (March 2010)	• Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. • Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status.	• Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels population present within the Cloon River (Shannon Estuary) catchment (Lower River Shannon SAC). • Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Clare Noise Action Plan 2024-2028	This Noise Action Plan, and its subsequent implementation, is critical to ensuring Galway (GCC), Tipperary (TCC) and Limerick (LCC) achieve the aims and objectives of the Environmental Noise Directive, compliance with national policy and to address local environmental noise issues.	The management of noise within the Agglomeration adopts three approaches: 1. Prevention – prevent additional members of the community being exposed to undesirable noise levels where it is likely to have a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life, and where practicable, improve or maintain the quality of sound in the public realm. 2. Protection – protect areas which are desirably quiet, or which offer a sense of tranquillity through a process of identification and validation followed by formal designation of “Quiet Areas”, and 3. Mitigation Measures – identify appropriate mitigation measures to reduce noise levels where they are potentially harmful to the health of communities.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Clare Cycle Network Plan	- Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically. - The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.	Aims to identify and determine: - The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level - The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the urban cycle network for Ennis and Shannon, with interurban connectors between the towns such as Sixmilebridge, Kilrush, Newmarket-on-Fergus, and Killaloe. These then extend into adjoining counties forming a comprehensive and connected cycle network nationally. The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Transport Plans and Strategies: • Ennis Local Transport Plan • North Clare Integrated Transport and Traffic Plan	Local Transport Plans and Strategies relevant to a particular local authority functional area provide a more granular framework for the delivery of sustainable transport systems in accordance with higher-level plans.	• To promote sustainable transport. • To promote integrated and proper transport planning. • To promote safe travel. • To promote active travel infrastructural development. • To encourage modal shift.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: - To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site - To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest - To describe the site and its management - To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site - To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives	- Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. - These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies: Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region 2020-2032	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2020-2032 includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council. The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council. The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council, and Galway County Council.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

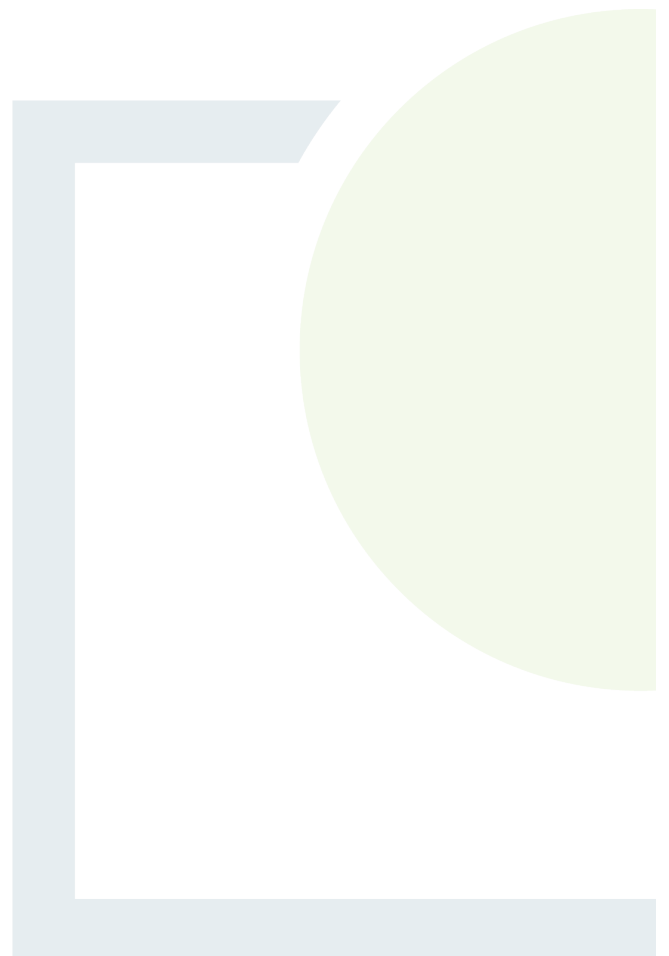
Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	- Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas. - Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality. - Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Quality Management Plans	- Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. - Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.	- Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards. - Outlines management programmes for water catchments. - Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 4

Background information to
European sites



Appendix 4 - Table 1 Quality and site characteristics of European sites considered in NIR

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	Habitat and species diversity around the lake is low and only a few emergent plants are found, e.g. Common Club-rush (<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>) and Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>). Lough Girroga, about 1 km to the south of Ballyallia, is included in the site. It is a small lake with a high diversity of vegetation communities and plant species. Here there is a well-developed reed fringe with a fen-like community of Great Fensedge (<i>Cladium mariscus</i>), Common Club-rush, Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) and the less common Black Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>). A well-established Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) woodland slopes down to the northern lakeshore.	Ballyallia Lake is a relatively small, shallow lake situated on the River Fergus approximately 4 km north of Ennis, Co. Clare. It is a naturally eutrophic lake, a habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The lake, which is base-rich with relatively clear water, is set amongst heavily farmed land to the north and south, with a low-lying floodplain of wet grassland and rough grazing to the west.
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	The lakes on the site are naturally eutrophic, a habitat listed on Annex I E.U. Habitats Directive, and contain some fringing reed beds of Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and Common Club-rush (<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>) and large beds of Pondweed (<i>Potamogeton</i>), including <i>P. lucens</i> and <i>P. perfoliatus</i>. The site supports a wide range of plants and animals, including several rarities and important populations. The rare lichen, <i>Usnea glabrescens</i>, known from counties Clare, Cork and Galway has been recorded from the site. Dromore Lough holds regionally/locally important numbers of waterfowl. The site also includes a nursery roost for a population (more than 400 individuals) of Lesser Horseshoe Bat. This nursery colony is one of the biggest in the country and of international importance. Lesser Horseshoe Bat is a rare and threatened species that is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The roost is owned and managed by the Heritage Council.	Situated in central Clare, 9 km north-west of Ennis, the Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC site lies on the southern edge of the Clare limestone. The topography is a continuation of the Burren type landscape although at a lower elevation, with most of the land lying between 15 and 35 m. The site includes several lakes which are mostly linked by the River Fergus. The site is very diverse and contains a mosaic of different habitats: limestone pavement, scrub, dry broadleaved woodland, mixed woodland, lakes, rivers, grasslands, cut-away bog, fen, freshwater marsh and reedbeds.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	This is a large site with a range of coastal, tidal and terrestrial habitats that are of considerable ecological interest, five of which are listed under Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The extensive and relatively secluded low-lying wet grasslands provide a natural and legally protected refuge for wildfowl. An expanse of wet grassland vegetation dominates much of the valley floor supporting an abundant cover of Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.), along with lesser amounts of Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.), Plantains, Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.), Buttercups (<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.) and Cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>). These grasslands provide ideal feeding and sheltering grounds for wildfowl, and a range of bird species commonly use this area. A small flock of Greenland White-fronted Goose formerly used the site during the winter months.	The Inagh River Estuary is an estuarine channel that flows westwards to the sea from Ennistimon, in the south-west of Co. Clare. The site includes the estuaries of both the Inagh and Dealagh Rivers. These channels meander through a wide, flat valley, which is sheltered from the sea by an extensive sand dune system to the west. Low undulating hills surround the valley, giving it a secluded nature. The soils vary from gleys to peats. A diverse mosaic of habitats occurs within the site, ranging from coastal dune system, estuarine channel and its associated saltmarsh habitat, to freshwater and terrestrial habitats further inland. The bulk of the site is made up of low-lying wet grasslands.
000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	Lesser Horseshoe Bats have been using this cave for many years and approximately 100 bats have been recorded at this site each winter since 1986. The site is therefore of international importance.	Pouladatig cave is a natural limestone cave situated near Inch bridge, west of Ennis, Co. Clare. It is used as a hibernating site for the Lesser Horseshoe Bat. The site comprises a relatively short, active stream cave with some rock falls and small chambers. The cave entrance is small and is sheltered by Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) trees. After the entrance there is a low bedding crawl but the cave then opens out into roomier passageways. Cave habitats include flowing water, mud banks, boulders, rock roof and walls. The bats hang from the roof and along the walls of the main passageway. The surrounding scrub vegetation and hedgerows are included in the site as they provide suitable foraging habitat areas and shelter for the bats.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	This turlough is particularly late-draining, and as a result supports a very distinctive plant community: Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidenton</i> p.p. vegetation. The central zone is covered by an open vegetation of Red Goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>), Small Water-pepper (<i>Polygonum minus</i>), Trifid Burmarigold (<i>Bidens tripartita</i>), Fine-leaved Water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>), Toad Rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>) and the rare Northern Yellow-cress (<i>Rorippa islandica</i>). The rare annual moss <i>Ephemerum cohaerens</i> occurs on open mud. Lough Gash Turlough is one of the latest turloughs to dry out in any year and may fail to do so sometimes; as such it is highly rated for being at one of the extremes of turlough variation, i.e. wetness. It is also of considerable ecological interest for its eutrophic nutrient status. The annual flora found at the site is highly distinctive and well-developed: there are only fragments of such vegetation at other turloughs. The presence of an abundance of the rare Northern Yellow-cress and of the protected Orange Foxtail (in its only Clare site) is notable.	Lough Gash Turlough lies in the low landscape west of Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare. The turlough has a very flat basin and is overlooked by houses to the east and pasture to the west. The shore of the turlough rises as a stony slope on the west side, where outcropping rocks are visible. Water rises mainly from the rocks at the southern end, but there is overground flow also - one stream discharges from the town's sewage works. On the slightly higher ground, around the centre of the turlough, Fine-leaved Waterdropwort dominates, with Great Yellow-cress (<i>Rorippa amphibia</i>), Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>), Pink Water-speedwell (<i>Veronica catenata</i>) and some Amphibious Bistort (<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>) also occurring. Parts of the shore have a more grassy vegetation, comprising Floating Sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Marsh Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>) and the rare Orange Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>) (listed in the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999). This grades into a narrow fringe of Hairy Sedge (<i>Carex hirta</i>) and cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla</i> spp.) species. The streams introduce a different flora; by the stream from the sewage works such species as Fool's Water-cress (<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>), Reed Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) and Nodding Bur-marigold (<i>Bidens cernua</i>) are found, while at the southern end there is a marshy area with Willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.).

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	The bulk of the site is made up of limestone pavement, a priority habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive and its associated calcareous grasslands, juniper scrub and heaths. The limestone pavement includes smooth, blocky and shattered types. Common species typically associated with the shattered type include Burnet Rose (<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>), Wood Sage (<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>), Blue Moor-grass (<i>Sesleria albicans</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) and Wild Thyme (<i>Thymus praecox</i>). The smooth, blocky type is deeply fissured and provides a good habitat for a variety of ferns and mosses. The bare pavement is interspersed with fine examples of species-rich dry calcareous grassland. On the higher ground of the uplands to the north and north-east of the site, heath with Bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>) is well developed. Petrifying springs, a priority habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, occurs within the site. A breeding colony of Lesser Horseshoe Bats occurs within the site. Lesser Horseshoe Bat is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The dense hazel scrub provides ideal cover for mammals. The rare plant species, Intermediate Wintergreen (<i>Pyrola media</i>), occurs among heath vegetation on higher ground within the site and is listed in the Irish Red Data Book. This site is of international scientific importance owing to the presence of fine examples of typical Burren habitats, including several habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The limestone pavement and heath are particularly noteworthy. The presence of a substantial summer colony of Lesser Horseshoe Bat is also of note and the site is, furthermore, of high amenity and scenic value.	Moneen Mountain is a large, composite site situated in north County Clare. It encompasses a complete range of inland Burren habitats, from open limestone pavement and its associated calcareous grasslands and heaths, to dense Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) scrub and patches of Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) woodland. The site extends inland from Muckinish Point and includes all of the higher ground between Ballyvaughan and Bell Harbour in a southerly direction for approximately 20 km. The underlying rock type is Carboniferous limestone, which rises into a series of rounded hills, intersected by deep and often steep-sided valleys to the north of the site (max. altitude 307 m) before levelling out towards the south. Traces of Galway Granite are found within the site, particularly to the north. Soil cover is shallow and the soil type most common in the area is rendzina. Expanses of low Hazel scrub interspersed with bare limestone pavement and calcareous grasslands dominate much of the southern part of the site. Along the lower slopes of some of the hills to the north, Hazel and Ash have reached a sufficiently significant height to be considered as woodland, a rare habitat in the context of the Burren. Many inland cliffs occur throughout the site, generally unvegetated but in places supporting a thick scrub cover with Hazel, Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), Blackthorn and wild roses (<i>Rosa</i> spp.). These provide good sites for small breeding birds. Exposed outcrops of granite support a rich lichen flora.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000057	Moyree River System SAC	This site is an internationally important summer roosting and hibernation site for Lesser Horseshoe Bat, a species listed in Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The bats hibernate in a series of natural limestone river caves in the site. The caves are short, low and wet passages that have developed on the water table below limestone ridges. Several other mammal species frequent the Moyree River valley, including Otter and Pine Marten. Both of these species are listed in the Red Data Book as threatened in Europe, and the Otter is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The secluded nature of the river valley is ideal for sheltering wildfowl, especially Teal and Mallard. The rare Hen Harrier is a regular visitor to the area. The river exhibits an excellent example of nutrient gradients associated with silt deposition. Fine examples of typical Burren habitats including limestone pavement, a priority habitat on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, and its associated calcareous grasslands, are also of major conservation significance	The Moyree River is situated in a sheltered valley on the south-eastern fringe of the Burren, Co. Clare. Ballyvaughan Lough lies to the north of Moyree, with Dromore Woods and Lough to the south-west. The slow-moving river meanders through a low-lying valley sheltered on the east by gently sloping limestone outcrops and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)-Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) woodland, and to the west by low, undulating drumlin hills. The soil in the valley may be broadly classed as gley type with alluvial soils, fen peat and marl present also. The river flows in a south-westerly direction and ultimately disappears underground. The depth of the stream is on average 1.5 m (0.3-2 m). The site includes a number of other habitat types, including fen, limestone pavement, caves and alluvial woodland. Where the stream first emerges, a small, relatively eutrophic area of floodplain grassland is developed over alluvial soils. Further downstream the soils are fen peat and marl, and fen vegetation dominated by the Black Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>) occurs within the floodplain of the river. The stream is bordered by floating scraw, and pool areas, and eroding and accumulating banks and meandering stretches occur. Tall Reeds (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) fringe the river; the open water supports Yellow Water-lily (<i>Nuphar lutea</i>), Bogbean (<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>) and Common Duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>). Low Hazel has developed over much of the limestone pavement area south-east of the river. Bare limestone pavement interspersed with species-rich calcareous grassland occurs regularly to the south.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	The site is of international importance for Lesser Horseshoe Bats. This site is also important as it is at the eastern limit of the species' distribution in Ireland. The site is a fine example of a natural cave, a habitat listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The entrance to the cave is sheltered with Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) trees and the surrounding vegetation is scrub and hedgerows which provides suitable foraging habitat and shelter for the bats.	This site is a natural limestone cave situated in a field south of Quin, Co. Clare. The cave is used as a hibernation site by the Lesser Horseshoe Bat. The cave consists of a large entrance which leads into a wide chamber from which there are three passages. The cave is a fine example of a phreatic rift maze formed by solution along the joints by very slow moving water. There are large numbers of fossil corals which have been left outstanding while the limestone around them has been removed. Cave habitats include slow moving water, thick mud, boulders, pools of water, rock walls and roof. Bats have been found in all three passages although most of the bats seem to prefer to roost in the most sheltered passage to the left of the entrance.
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	This large coastal site is of immense conservation importance, with many habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, four of which have priority status (lagoon, Cladium fen, turlough and orchid-rich calcareous grassland). The examples of shallow bays, reefs, lagoons and saltmarshes found within this site are amongst the best in the country. The site supports an important Common Seal colony and a breeding Otter population (Annex II species), and six regular Annex I E.U. Birds Directive species. The site also has four Red Data Book plant species, plus a host of rare or scarce marine and lagoonal animal and plant species.	Situated on the west coast of Ireland, this site comprises the inner, shallow part of a large bay which is partially sheltered by the Aran Islands. The Burren karstic limestone fringes the southern sides and extends into the sublittoral. West of Galway city the bedrock geology is granite. There are numerous shallow and intertidal inlets on the eastern and southern sides, notably Muckinish, Aughinish and Kinvarra Bays. A number of small islands composed of glacial deposits are located along the eastern side. These include Eddy Island, Deer Island and Tawin Island. A diverse range of marine, coastal and terrestrial habitats, including several listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, occur within the site, making the area of high scientific importance.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Galway Bay is a very important ornithological site. The shallow waters provide excellent habitat for Great Northern Divers, Black-throated Divers, Scaup, Long-tailed Duck and Red-breasted Merganser. All of these populations are of national importance. The intertidal areas and shoreline provides feeding and roosting habitat for wintering waterfowl, with Brent Goose having a population of international importance and a further 11 species having populations of national importance. Four of the regular wintering species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive - Golden Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit and the two diver species. Breeding birds are also of importance, with significant populations of Sandwich Terns and Common Terns, both also being listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Inner Galway Bay provides extensive good quality habitat for Common Seal. This species is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The seals use a range of haul-out sites distributed through the bay including inner Oranmore Bay, Rabbit Island, St. Brendan's Island, Tawin Island, Kinvarra Bay, Aughinish Bay and Ballyvaughan. The site provides optimum habitat for Otter, also an Annex II-listed species.	Galway Bay South holds a very high number of littoral communities. They range from rocky terraces, to sandy beaches with rock or sand dunes behind. The intertidal sediments of Galway Bay support good examples of communities that are moderately exposed to wave action. A well-defined talitrid amphipod zone in the upper shore gives way to an intertidal, mid shore zone with sparse epifauna or infauna. Saltmarshes are frequent within this extensive coastal site, with both E.U. Habitats Directive types, 'Atlantic Salt Meadow' and 'Mediterranean Salt Meadow' well represented. Most of the saltmarshes are classified as the bay type, with the substrate being mud or mud/sand. There is one lagoon type and one estuary type. Additionally, a range of lagoons of different types, sizes and salinities occurs within the site. This habitat is given priority status on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive.
001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	The site contains a diversity of habitats, plant and animal communities and species, and is notable for the occurrence of several habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The presence of lagoons and petrifying springs, both habitats accorded priority status on this Annex, is of particular significance. The priority habitat of petrifying springs with tufa formations is well represented at the site and occurs along the sea cliffs at the south end of Spanish Point beach. The range of birds that use the site and the large populations of several of these add considerably to the importance of the site. Additionally, the site has been highly rated for the diversity of marine plant and animal species it supports	This site extends along the Co. Clare coastline from Spanish Point (3 km west of Milltown Malbay) in a south-westerly direction to Carrowmore Point. It comprises a strip of coastline, several offshore islands and rocks (notably Mutton Island), and the open marine water of Mal Bay between the islands and the mainland. Lough Donnell is a lagoon found near Carrowmore Point at the southern end of the site. Underlying the site are Carboniferous grits which are bedded at a low angle and which give rise to surf conditions in places along the coast. The headlands experience some of the most severe conditions of exposure in Ireland.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		As well as the habitats listed in Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, a further range of marine and coastal habitats are represented on the site, including mud/sandflats, sand dunes, sandy, shingle and boulder beaches, clay and rocky sea cliffs, bedrock shores, the associated wetland communities of the lagoon and a short section of the Annageeragh River. Mutton Island and Mattle Island are designated Special Protection Areas for their birds; the former is also a Wildfowl Sanctuary. Barnacle Goose, Storm Petrel and Golden Plover are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Mutton Island also holds an internationally important wintering flock of Barnacle Goose.	Geomorphologically, Lough Donnell is a classic lagoon with one of the most impressive barriers in the country. Floristically, the most notable feature of the lagoon is the presence of the lagoonal specialist Beaked Tasselweed (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>). Marginal vegetation, which is best developed on the eastern and southern shores, consists mostly of Common Reeds (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Grey Club-rush (<i>Scirpus lacustris</i> subsp. <i>tabernaemontani</i>) and Sea Club-rush (<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>). A Red Data Book plant species, Corky-fruited Water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>), occurs along the Annageeragh River. The faunal assemblage reflects the predominance of freshwater over marine influence throughout the lagoon. A total of 32 aquatic faunal taxa were recorded of which 5 species are regarded as lagoonal specialists.
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	The East Burren Complex is of international scientific interest owing to the presence of fine examples of typical Burren habitats, together with an oligotrophic wetland complex of lakes, turloughs, fen, cut-over bog and calcareous marsh. The Ballyeighter complex represents an excellent example of a nutrient-poor calcareous lake and fen system, of European significance. Some of the only remaining woodland habitats to be found in the Burren occur within the site. The site contains fourteen habitats that are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive (six of which have priority status) and three species of animal listed on Annex II of this Directive and, as such, is of major conservation significance. The occurrence of many rare plants and animals within the site adds considerably to its scientific and conservation value. The site is of high ornithological interest too, for the internationally and nationally important numbers of waterfowl that use it.	This large site incorporates all of the high ground in the east Burren in Counties Clare and Galway, and extends south-eastwards to include a complex of calcareous wetlands. The area encompasses a range of limestone habitats that include limestone pavement and associated calcareous grasslands and heath, scrub and woodland together with a network of calcareous lakes and turloughs. The site exhibits some of the best and most extensive areas of oligotrophic limestone wetlands to be found in the Burren and in Europe. Ballyeighter Loughs complex to the east is a large network of calcareous hardwater lakes and turloughs with associated fen, cut-away bog and calcareous marsh habitats. The complex contains many species of plant and animal that are found in areas of fluctuating water levels.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The site includes a large population of Marsh Fritillary, a species of butterfly listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site also supports the only known populations of Slow Worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>) in Ireland - this lizard is believed to have been introduced in about 1970. Arctic Char (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>), a Red Data Book fish species, has been recorded from Lough Inchiquin. The site supports an internationally important population of Lesser Horseshoe Bat. There are two known nursery roosts, a transition roost and four known winter sites, the latter all in natural limestone caves. Pipistrelle and Brown Long-eared Bats also occur. All of these species are listed in the Red Data Book, the former also on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. In the east Burren wetlands Mute Swan and Whooper Swan occur in internationally important concentrations, while Wigeon, Lapwing, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit and Goldeneye are also very numerous. The site also supports a flock of Greenland White-fronted Goose. Several of these species are listed in the Red Data Book and on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.	The alkaline fen flora is well developed and large areas of Great Fen-sedge (<i>Cladium mariscus</i>) and Black Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>) occur, along with a diverse complement of associated species. Some of the best and most extensive calcareous swamp fen communities in the country occur within this complex and further north-east around the shores of Lough Bunney. Between this lake and the Coole-Garryland turlough complex to the north-east of the site, another area of oligotrophic limestone wetlands occurs. This type of ecosystem is now very rare in Europe and many of the habitats found are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The limestone pavement at this site includes smooth blocky and shattered types. The bare pavement is interspersed with species-rich calcareous vegetation communities. Most of the lakes in the southern part of this site are considered examples of hard water lakes, a type listed in Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. These are classic marl lakes, often surrounded by limestone pavement and scrub. The site has an excellent array of turloughs, with at least eight known examples including those at Carran, Knockaunroe, Lough Mannagh, Castle Lough, Lough Aleenaun, Turloughmore, Tulla and Roo. These turloughs represent some of the best examples of this habitat type found in Ireland and display a wide diversity in trophic status, water fluctuations, water retention and vegetation types.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	The derelict, two-storey house in this SAC is a breeding site of the Lesser Horseshoe Bat. The bats roost in the roof space and gain access through gaps around the roof and lower sections of the building. The population size is considered to be greater than 100 individuals, which constitutes a population of international importance. This site is also notable as it is situated along the eastern limit of the distribution of this species in Ireland.	This site consists of a derelict, two-storey dwelling near the village of Quin, Co. Clare. It is a breeding site of the Lesser Horseshoe Bat. There are mature trees and extensive hedgerows around the site which provide ideal foraging habitat for the bats. Apart from its value for foraging, the surrounding habitat serves as a corridor for the bats between the summer roost and hibernation site(s).
002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	Bats have been recorded at this site since 1983 and the population is estimated at more than 500 individuals. The site is of international importance for Lesser Horseshoe Bat and ranks as one of the most important sites in Europe for the species. The surrounding areas of mature mixed woodland, parkland and lakes provide ideal foraging habitat and shelter for the bats throughout the year and are included within the site.	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC is situated approximately 4 km south of Ennis in Co. Clare. It consists of three distinct locations which are used, at various times throughout the year, by the Lesser Horseshoe Bat. Newhall and Edenvale Caves are natural fossil limestone caves. Newhall is a narrow, dry passage formed along an inclined joint. The main passage of Edenvale Cave runs into a cliff for 15 m and is crossed by a number of other passages. The side passages run in two directions at acute angles to each other, forming many intersections, hence the local name "The Catacombs". The two caves are used as winter hibernation sites by the bats, while a two-storey farm out-building is used as a breeding site. Two of the locations, Newhall Cave and the farm building, are in the grounds of Newhall House, and the second cave, Edenvale Cave, is in the grounds of Edenvale House, within 1 km of Newhall House. The bats have uninterrupted access to all sites.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002157	Newgrove House SAC	This site is of international importance for Lesser Horseshoe Bat. The surrounding countryside is a mixture of pasture, hedgerows and some mixed woodland and scrub. A former lake, Newgrove Lake, has been completely reclaimed. The proximity of suitable foraging habitat in the area around the hibernation site is important as Lesser Horseshoe Bats are often active in hibernacula in autumn and spring.	This site, situated near Tulla, Co. Clare, consists of the remains of a former mansion called Newgrove House, as well as some of the surrounding countryside. It is used as a hibernating site by the Lesser Horseshoe Bat. All that remains of the house is sections of the underground cellars, one of which is used by the bats as it is accessible, humid and remains at a constant temperature. The entrance to the cellar is well concealed by vegetation and partially blocked with timber pallets. There is a short drop into a passage which extends for approximately 20 m before becoming blocked. Midway along this passage there is a small opening into a side chamber which is the preferred hibernation site of the bats. All the bats hang from a low roof in this section of the cellar.
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	The site contains many Annexed habitats including the most extensive area of estuarine habitat in Ireland. A good range of Annexed species are also present including the only known resident population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> in Ireland all three Irish species of lamprey and a good population of <i>Salmo salar</i>. A number of birds listed on the EU Birds Directive either winter or breed in the site. The site is internationally important for waterfowl with more than 50000 individuals occurring in winter. Several species listed in the Irish Red Data Book are present perhaps most notably the only known Irish populations of <i>Scirpus triqueter</i>.	A very large long site approximately 14 km wide and 120 km long encompassing: the drained river valley which forms the River Shannon estuary; the broader River Fergus estuary plus a number of smaller estuaries e.g. Poulmasherry Bay; the freshwater lower reaches of the Shannon River between Killaloe and Limerick plus the freshwater stretches of much of the Feale and Mulkear catchments; a marine area at the mouth of the Shannon estuary with high rocky cliffs to the north and south; ericaceous heath on Kerry Head and Loop Head; and several lagoons. The underlying geology ranges from Carboniferous limestone (east of Foynes) to Namurian shales and flagstones (west of Foynes) to Old Red Sandstone (at Kerry Head). The salinity of the system varies daily with the ebb and flood of the tide and with annual rainfall fluctuations seasonally.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	This site is a maternity colony for <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> . Approximately 80 individual bats were counted on emergence in June 2000 although numbers have exceeded 100 (threshold for international importance) in the past. It lies within the core area of the distribution of the species in Ireland. Long-term conservation prospects are excellent.	Site comprises a series of stone outbuildings. Lesser horseshoe bats (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) were originally found in an outbuilding which was in a derelict condition. An adjacent building was subsequently restored by a conservation organisation (Vincent Wildlife Trust) to provide better roosting conditions for the bats. Since completion the bats have successfully moved into the restored building. The bats roost in the attic/loft space. The habitat surrounding the site provides poor quality foraging for the bats but there are numerous commuting routes (along hedgerows and stone walls) to feeding areas elsewhere.
002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	The cave is small (5-10 m) but in excellent condition. Cave habitats include rock roof and walls and stalactites. The cave provides stable and undisturbed winter hibernating conditions for an internationally important number of lesser horseshoe bats. The nearest known summer roost of lesser horseshoe bats is also included in the site.	This site includes a natural fossil limestone cave situated in the bank of the Ratty or Owenogarney River. A section of the river and accompanying bankside vegetation is also included in the site. An old disused cottage situated approximately 500 m from the cave is included in the site as it is used as a summer roost by the bats. The surrounding habitat consists of unimproved pasture and scrub woodland. Castle Lake occurs a few hundred metres upstream of the site.
002319	Kilkishen House SAC	An internationally important hibernaculum of <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> is present in the basement of the house. This winter roost is in good condition and provides stable and undisturbed hibernating conditions for the bats. A summer roosting site in the roof is in poor condition and is vulnerable to further dereliction. Foraging areas have not yet been established. The site also supports a population of <i>Myotis nattereri</i> .	The site consists of a two-storey over-basement mansion which is currently disused and a surrounding copse of woodland. It is surrounded by parkland with mature trees. Extensive areas of woodland and a small lake are found within 500 m of the site.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Inner Galway Bay SPA is of high ornithological importance with two wintering species having populations of international importance and a further sixteen wintering species having populations of national importance. The breeding colonies of Sandwich Tern, Common Tern and Cormorant are also of national importance. Also of note is that six of the regularly occurring species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Black-throated Diver, Great Northern Diver, Golden Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Sandwich Tern and Common Tern. Inner Galway Bay is a Ramsar Convention site and part of the Inner Galway Bay SPA is a Wildfowl Sanctuary. Inner Galway Bay supports an excellent diversity of wintering wetland birds, with divers, grebes, cormorants, dabbling duck, sea duck and waders all well represented. There are internationally important wintering populations of Great Northern Diver and Light-Bellied Brent Goose and nationally important wintering populations of an additional 16 species.	Inner Galway Bay SPA is a very large, marine-dominated site situated on the west coast of Ireland. The inner bay is protected from exposure to Atlantic swells by the Aran Islands and Black Head. Subsidiary bays and inlets (e.g. Poul-na-clough, Aughinish and Kinvarra Bays) add texture to the patterns of water movement and sediment deposition, which lends variety to the marine habitats and communities. The terraced Carboniferous (Viséan) limestone platform of the Burren sweeps down to the shore and into the sublittoral. The long shoreline is noted for its diversity, and comprises complex mixtures of bedrock shore, shingle beach, sandy beach and fringing salt marshes. Intertidal sand and mud flats occur around much of the shoreline, with the largest areas being found on the sheltered eastern coast between Oranmore Bay and Kinvarra Bay. A number of small islands and rocky islets in the Bay are included within the site.
004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	The site supports a good diversity of wintering waterfowl including swans dabbling duck diving duck and some waders. Habitat quality is good and the site provides both feeding and roost sites for the birds. Seven of the species have populations of national importance: <i>Anas penelope</i> <i>Anas strepera</i> <i>Anas crecca</i> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> <i>Anas clypeata</i> <i>Fulica atra</i> and <i>Limosa limosa</i>. The <i>Anas clypeata</i> population is the largest in the country (9.6% of all-Ireland total) while that of <i>Anas strepera</i> is also very notable (10.3% of all-Ireland total). There is a regularly occurring flock of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>. Some of the birds especially <i>Limosa limosa</i> commute to the nearby River Fergus-River Shannon estuary. The site is a Wildfowl Sanctuary.	Ballyallia Lake is a relatively small naturally eutrophic lake set in Carboniferous limestone. The site is located on the River Fergus a little north of Ennis town. It is a shallow system but can rise substantially during winter floods. A low-lying flood plain of wet grassland and rough pasture grazing to the west is included within the site. Substantial areas of improved grassland used by feeding waterfowl are also included. Intensively farmed land occurs to the north and south. The lake is used for a range of recreational activities.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Lough Derg is of importance for both breeding and wintering birds. The islands support nationally important breeding colonies of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> and probably <i>Aythya fuligula</i> . It is a traditional site for nesting <i>Larus ridibundus</i> but there is no recent survey information. In winter the lake is particularly important for diving ducks with nationally important populations of <i>Aythya fuligula</i> and <i>Bucephala clangula</i> occurring. <i>Cygnus olor</i> also has a population of national importance whilst a range of other species occur in lesser numbers including <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <i>Anas crecca</i> <i>Fulica atra</i> and <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> . A flock of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> has traditionally used the site where they feed on grassy islands but birds have seldom been recorded in recent years.	Lough Derg is the largest of the Shannon Lakes being some 40 km long. Its maximum breadth across the Scarriff Bay-Youghal Bay transect is 13 km but for most of its length it is less than 5 km wide. The lake is relatively shallow at the northern end being mostly 6 m in depth but in the middle region it has an axial trench and descends to over 25 m in places. The narrow southern end of the lake has the greatest average depth with a maximum of 34 m. The greater part of the lake lies on Carboniferous limestone but the narrow southern section is underlain by Silurian strata. Most of the lower part of the lake is enclosed by hills on both sides the Slieve Aughty Mountains to the west and the Arra Mountains to the east. The northern end is bordered by relatively flat agricultural country. The lake shows the high hardness levels and alkaline pH to be expected from its mainly limestone catchment basin and it has most recently been classified as a mesotrophic system. The lake has many small islands especially on its western and northern sides. The shoreline is often fringed with swamp vegetation. Aquatic vegetation includes a range of charophyte species.
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	This is the most important coastal wetland site in the country and regularly supports in excess of 50000 wintering waterfowl. It has internationally important populations of <i>Calidris alpina</i> <i>Limosa limosa</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i> . A further 16 species have populations of national importance. The site is particularly significant for <i>Calidris alpina</i> (11% of national total) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (7.5% of total) <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (6.5% of total) <i>Tringa totanus</i> (6.1% of total) and <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (6.0% of total). It has <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> in significant numbers. The site was formerly frequented by a population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> but these have now abandoned the area. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the wintering birds and habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is good.	The River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries form the largest estuarine complex in Ireland. The site comprises all of the estuarine habitat west from Limerick City and south from Ennis extending west as far as Killadysert and Foynes on the north and south shores of the Shannon respectively (a distance of some 25 km from east to west). Also included are several areas in the outer Shannon estuary notably Clonderalaw Bay and Poulmasherry Bay. The site has vast expanses of intertidal flats. The main macro-invertebrate community is a <i>Macoma-Scrobicularia-Nereis</i> community which provides a rich food resource for the wintering birds. Eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) is present in places.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			The intertidal flats are often fringed with salt marsh vegetation areas which provide important high tide roost sites for the birds. In the innermost parts of the estuaries the tidal channels or creeks are fringed with species such as <i>Phragmites australis</i> and <i>Scirpus</i> spp. <i>Spartina anglica</i> is frequent in parts.
004114	Illelaunonearaun SPA	Illelaunonearaun SPA is of conservation importance due to the presence of a Barnacle Goose flock that exceeds the qualifying threshold for national importance; this species is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive The island is an important breeding site for seabirds and is regularly used in winter by a Barnacle Goose flock. Flock size varies as birds move between here and Mutton Island to the north; up to 200 birds have been recorded (as, for example, in spring 1988), but numbers are usually less than this, such as in 1994 (22 birds) and 1998 (142 birds).	Illelaunonearaun is a small inaccessible island located approximately 300 m off the west Co. Clare coast, about 7 km south-west of Kilkee. It is a large flat-topped sea stack surrounded by high cliffs and a rocky shore. Several rocky reefs occur off the north-west shore. The island supports a maritime grassland sward dominated by Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) and with a variety of typical maritime plants such as Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>), Sea Campion (<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>) and Sea Mayweed (<i>Matricaria maritima</i>) also occurring. The sea surrounding the island, to a distance of 200 m, where seabirds forage, bathe and socialise, is included in the site.
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	The site supports over 12% of the all Ireland population of <i>Circus cyaneus</i> and is among the top five sites in the country for this species. It provides excellent habitat for both nesting and foraging. The site also supports a breeding population <i>Falco columbarius</i> . The population size is not well known but is likely to exceed five pairs. <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> is found on many of the unplanted areas of bog and heath - this is a species that has declined in Ireland and is now Red-listed	The Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA is a very large site that extends southwards from just south of Loughrea County Galway to Scarriff in County Clare. The peaks are not notably high or indeed pronounced; this site rises to a maximum of 400 m at Maghera west of Lough Graney. The site includes many small- and medium-sized lakes notable Lough Graney and Lough Atorick; several important rivers rise in the site including the Owendalulleagh and Graney. Lough Derg occurs immediately to the south-east. The Slieve Aughty mountains are predominantly comprised of Old Red Sandstone but outliers of Lower Palaeozoic rocks provide occasional outcrops capping the hills.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			The site consists of a variety of upland habitats though approximately half is afforested. The coniferous forests include first and second rotation plantations with both pre-thicket and post-thicket stands present. Substantial areas of clear-fell are also present at any one time. Almost one-third of the site is unplanted blanket bog and heath with both wet and dry heath present. Well-developed blanket bog occurs at several locations notable Sonnagh Loughatorick South and Glendree. The remainder of the site is mostly rough grassland that is used for hill farming.
004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	The Mid-Clare Coast SPA is of high ornithological importance and supports an internationally important population of Purple Sandpiper, and nationally important populations of wintering Barnacle Goose and four wader species. In summer it is utilized by a range of breeding seabirds including a nationally important colony of Cormorant. Of particular note is that Barnacle Goose, Storm Petrel, Golden Plover, Great Northern Diver and Red-throated Diver are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Part of the Mid-Clare Coast SPA is a Wildfowl Sanctuary. The mainland shore is important for wintering waders, especially the internationally important population of Purple Sandpiper and nationally important populations of Ringed Plover, Dunlin, Sanderling and Turnstone. Mattle Island supports a nationally important breeding colony of Cormorant. Both Mutton Island and Mattle Island have breeding Shag, and nesting Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull. Storm Petrel have also been recorded breeding on Mutton Island.	The Mid-Clare Coast SPA site extends along the Co. Clare coastline in a south-south-westerly direction from Spanish Point (3 km west of Milltown Malbay) to just west of Doonbeg Bay, a distance of some 14 km. It comprises the mainland shoreline, Mutton Island and Mattle Island, a series of rocky reefs and the open marine water of Mal Bay between the islands and the mainland. Underlying the site are Carboniferous grits which are bedded at a low angle and which give rise to surf conditions in places along the coast. The headlands and islands experience some of the most severe conditions of exposure in Ireland. The mainland shoreline is mostly rocky or stony, though there are several sandy beaches and areas of intertidal flats. Shingle or stony banks are found at the base of cliffs and at the head of bays. The stretch of coastline between Quilty and Lurga Point has extensive areas of mud and sand flats and further intertidal flats occur at Doughmore Bay and Doonbeg Bay. Mutton Island is a medium-sized, uninhabited, island situated approximately 1 km from Lurga Point.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	Corofin Wetlands SPA is of high ornithological importance for supporting nationally important numbers of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> and <i>Limosa limosa</i> supporting 1.3% and 2.4% of the all-Ireland population respectively. Corofin Wetlands supports a further 3 species of national importance; <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (3.3% of all-Ireland population) <i>Anas penelope</i> (3.2%) and <i>Anas crecca</i> (1.8%). It is also notable for its wintering <i>Anas strepera</i> population.	Corofin Wetlands SPA incorporates the lakes Inchiquin Lough Atedaun and Lough Cullaun and associated calcareous wetlands. The site extends south-westwards to include the floodplain of the River Fergus to the west of Corofin Co. Clare. The site contains some of the best areas of oligotrophic limestone wetlands to be found in the Burren.
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	The Connemara Bog Complex SPA supports nationally important populations of four species. Of particular note are the populations of <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Falco columbarius</i> which represent 18% and 1.8-3.6% of the all-Ireland totals respectively.	The Connemara Bog Complex SPA is a large site encompassing the majority of the south Connemara lowlands Co. Galway. The site is bounded to the north by the Galway-Clifden road and stretches as far east as the Moycullen-Spiddal road. The site contains a wide range of habitats - extensive tracts of western blanket bog form the core interest but there are also areas of heath woodland lakes rivers and streams. The Connemara Bog Complex SPA is underlain predominantly by various Galway granites with small areas along the northern boundary of Lakes Marble schist and gneiss.

Appendix 4 - Table 2 Background data for European Sites considered in the Natura Impact Report; including the Qualifying features (QIs/SCIs) and the known threats and pressures as recorded by the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000014	Ballyallia Lake SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	H01, A02.01, A08, K04.01, A10.01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Agricultural intensification, Fertilisation, Competition (flora), Removal of hedges and copses or scrub.
000032	Dromore Woods and Loughs SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150] Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430] Limestone pavements [8240]	A10.01, A10.02, J02, A04, A10, D01.02, F02.03, G01.03, G03, G05, A08, B, D01, E01.03, E03.01, E03.03, F03.01, G01.02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Removal of stone walls and embankments, Dispersed habitation, Disposal of household / recreational facility waste, Disposal of inert materials, Fertilisation, Grazing, Hunting, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Roads, paths and railroads, Sylviculture, forestry, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Interpretative centres, Leisure fishing, Motorised vehicles, Other human intrusions and disturbances, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Roads, motorways.
000036	Inagh River Estuary SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	J02.12.01, J02.01.02, J02.11.02, A02.01, J02.05.02, I01	Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Other siltation rate changes, Agricultural intensification, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Invasive non-native species.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000037	Pouladatig Cave SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Caves not open to the public [8310]	A04	Grazing
000051	Lough Gash Turlough SAC	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidenton</i> p.p. vegetation [3270] Turloughs [3180]	A10.01, A04, H01.08, E01, F03.01, D01.02, A08	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Grazing, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Hunting, Roads, motorways, Fertilisation.
000054	Moneen Mountain SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220] Limestone pavements [8240] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065]	E04.01, K02.02, K02.01, D01.01, K04.01, A04.03, A08	Abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, Accumulation of organic material, Species composition change (succession), Accumulation of organic material, Competition, Fertilisation, Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Turloughs [3180]		
000057	Moyree River System SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Limestone pavements [8240] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachium</i> vegetation [3260] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Alkaline fens [7230]	G01.02, H, A08, J02, J01, E04.01, J02.01, E03.01, A10, A05.02, A04, A10.02, A04.02.01, A10.01, B01, E01, F03.01, I02	Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Pollution, Fertilisation, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Fire and fire suppression, Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Stock feeding, Grazing, Removal of stone walls and embankments, Non intensive cattle grazing, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Forest planting on open ground, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Hunting, Problematic native species
000064	Poulnagordon Cave (Quin) SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Caves not open to the public [8310]	A10.01, E01, G05.04, G01.04.03	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Vandalism, Recreational cave visits

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000268	Galway Bay Complex SAC	Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365] Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Alkaline fens [7230] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Limestone pavements [8240] Turloughs [3180]	D01.01, J02.05.01, D03.01.04, G02.01, I01, F02.03.01, C01.01.02, J02.01.02, H01.05, F01, D03.01.01, A04.02.01, J02.02.02, H01.08, J02.12.01, A02.01, G01.01.02, E03.03, C01.01, D03, A04.02.02, D02.02, F06	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Industrial ports, Golf course, Invasive non-native species, Bait digging or collection, Removal of beach materials, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Slipways, Non intensive cattle grazing, Estuarine and coastal dredging, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Agricultural intensification, Non-motorized nautical sports, Disposal of inert materials, Sand and gravel extraction, Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, Non intensive sheep grazing, Pipe lines, Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Reefs [1170] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Coastal lagoons [1150]		
001021	Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Coastal lagoons [1150] Reefs [1170] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	G01.01, A04, G01.02, A08, F02.03, K01.02, C01.01, F06, J02.12.01	Nautical sports, Grazing, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Silting up, Sand and gravel extraction , Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001926	East Burren Complex SAC	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] Marsh Fritillary (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>) [1065] Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060] Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510] Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140] Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	I02, A10.01, D05, A05.02, D01.01, D01.02, G01, H01.08, A04.03, E03.01, H01.05, A08, A10, A04.01, H02.06, H02.07, K02.01	Problematic native species, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Improved access to site, Stock feeding, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Roads, motorways, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Fertilisation, Restructuring agricultural land holding, Intensive grazing, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, Species composition change (succession).

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation [3260] Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130] Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130] Caves not open to the public [8310] Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210] Limestone pavements [8240] Turloughs [3180]		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002010	Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	E01.03, K03.06, A10.01, E06.01, M02.03	Dispersed habitation, Antagonism with domestic animals, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Demolishment of buildings & human structures, Decline or extinction of species
002091	Newhall and Edenvale Complex SAC	Caves not open to the public [8310] Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	G05.04, A04	Vandalism, Grazing
002157	Newgrove House SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	B02.01.02, E01.03, A04, A10.01	Forest replanting (non native trees), Dispersed habitation, Grazing, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160] Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110] Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095] Estuaries [1130], Coastal lagoons [1150] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	K02.03, C01.03.01, F01, A08, J02.10, G01.01, F03.01, H04, B, E01, J02.12.01, E03, J02.01.02, D01.01, I01, C01.01.02, J02.01.01, A04	Eutrophication (natural), Hand cutting of peat, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Nautical sports, Hunting, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, Sylviculture, forestry, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Discharges, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Invasive non-native species, Removal of beach materials, Polderisation, Grazing.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099] Reefs [1170] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096] Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]		
002245	Old Farm Buildings, Ballymacrogan SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	A04, A10.02, A10.01, E01.03, K03	Removal of stone walls and embankments, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Dispersed habitation, Interspecific faunal relations
002316	Ratty River Cave SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Caves not open to the public [8310]	A10.01, E06.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Demolishment of buildings & human structures, Grazing
002319	Kilkishen House SAC	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303]	A10.01, E06.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Demolishment of buildings & human structures
004031	Inner Galway Bay SPA	Black-throated Diver (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) [A002] Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) [A028]	E01, E03, J02.01.02, A04, F03.01, A08, D01.02, E02, F01, F02.03, G01.01, G01.02, J02.12	Discharges, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, Fertilisation, Industrial or commercial areas, Leisure fishing, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Nautical sports, Roads, motorways, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing and Hunting.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Wigeon (<i>Mareca penelope</i>) [A855] Sandwich Tern (<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>) [A863] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]		
004041	Ballyallia Lough SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) [A051] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	G01.01, A04, G01.02, A08, E01	Nautical sports, Grazing, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G01.01, A08, F02.03, F03.01	Nautical sports, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Hunting
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	G01.01, D03.02, F01, A08, E01, E02, E03	Nautical sports, Shipping lanes, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Industrial or commercial areas, Discharges

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]		
004114	Illaunonearaun SPA	Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045]	No pressures listed.	No threats or pressures listed.
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]	A04, D01.02, E01.03, B, D01.01, C01.03	Grazing, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation, Sylviculture, forestry, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Peat extraction
004182	Mid-Clare Coast SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) [A045] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) [A148] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A04, F02.03, G01.01, G01.02	Grazing, Leisure fishing, Nautical sports and Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004220	Corofin Wetlands SPA	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004]	A04, D01.02, E01.03, E01	Grazing, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation, Urbanised areas, human habitation.
004181	Connemara Bog Complex SPA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Common Gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	D01.02, G01.02, I01, E01.03, C01.03.02, B	Roads, motorways, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Dispersed habitation, Mechanical removal of peat, Sylviculture, forestry

Appendix 4 - Table 3 Known threats and pressures related to the QIs from each SAC

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Marsh Fritillary (Euphydryas aurinia)	[1065]	Declines in habitat quality lead to species decline.	Habitat management; land use change and drainage.
Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g., weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Brook Lamprey (Lampetra planeri)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
River Lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
Salmon (Salmo salar)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	None identified by the NPWS in the 2019 publication of the Status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland.	None identified.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Eutrophication. Modification of hydrological flow and drainage.	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving and is based on more detailed information.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	[1303]	Habitat availability, range and roost availability.	Temperature fluctuations in their roosts. Resource availability. Habitat connectivity. Lighting and noise effects. Urbanisation.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	[1349]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)	[1365]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass(<i>Chara</i> spp.)	[3140]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	[3150]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Turloughs	[3180]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation(Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
Rivers with muddy banks with vegetation(Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidenton p.p.)	[3270]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa(<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	[6430]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	[6510]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Limestone pavements	[8240]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Caves not open to the public	[8310]	Cave systems are mainly protected for the Lesser Horseshoe bat which require stable temperatures and limited disturbances. None reported to be significant.	None identified.
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	[91E0]	Logging, Invasive species, Plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, Problematic native species, Drainage, Modification of hydrological flow.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.

Appendix 4 - Table 4 Known threats and pressures related to the SCIs from each SPA

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A002]	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
[A003]	Great Northern Diver	(<i>Gavia immer</i>)	F02, H03, G01, C03	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Renewable abiotic energy use.
[A004]	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i>	G01, H01, H03, J02	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A017]	Cormorant	(<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
[A028]	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>	H01, Xxp/Xxt	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
[A038]	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other forms of pollution
[A045]	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	A11, C03, D02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines
[A046]	Light-bellied Brent Goose	(<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>)	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other Human intrusions and disturbances, Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A048]	Common Shelduck	(<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A050]	Wigeon	(Anas penelope)	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A051]	Gadwall	Anas strepera strepera	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A052]	Teal	(Anas crecca)	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A053]	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A054]	Pintail	(Anas acuta)	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A056]	Shoveler	(Anas clypeata)	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A061]	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
[A062]	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution
[A067]	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
[A069]	Red-Breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
[A082]	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Fire and Fire suppression, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A098]	Merlin	(<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Renewable abiotic energy use, Changes in biotic conditions
[A125]	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	C03, G01, H01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A137]	Ringed Plover	(Charadrius hiaticula)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A140]	Golden Plover	(Pluvialis apricaria)	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Forest planting on open ground, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Fire and Fire suppression, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions
[A141]	Grey Plover	(Pluvialis squatarola)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A142]	Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
[A143]	Knot	(Calidris canutus)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A144]	Sanderling	(Calidris alba)	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A148]	Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima maritima	C03, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A149]	Dunlin	(<i>Calidris alpina</i>)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A156]	Black-tailed Godwit	(<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	A02, C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A157]	Bar-tailed Godwit	(<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A160]	Curlew	(<i>Numenius arquata</i>)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A162]	Redshank	(<i>Tringa totanus</i>)	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A164]	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A169]	Turnstone	(<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions

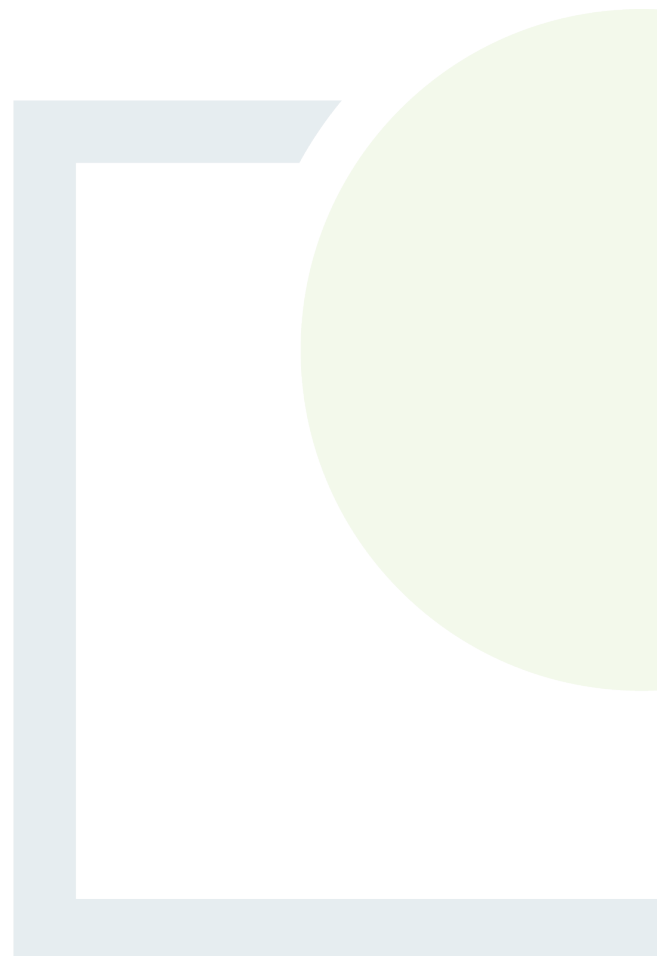
Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A179]	Black-headed Gull	(<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>)	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A182]	Common Gull	(<i>Larus canus</i>)	H03, F02, C03, J03	Marine water pollution, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Renewable abiotic energy use, Other ecosystem modifications
[A191]	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	C03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Invasive non-native species
[A193]	Common tern	(<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
[A999]	Wetland and Waterbirds	N/A	N/A	N/A



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 5

Site-Specific Mitigation
Measures



Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R22	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	3.67	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on Spancelhill River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. A buffer zone shall be applied around the Spancelhill River traversing the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' This buffer zone shall be 10 metres at a minimum (i.e. nearly definite streamside riparian zones according to IFI). • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R24	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Residential	1.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
LT1	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	6.38	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Use and appropriately maintain Nature Based Solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems to sustainably manage rainwater. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT2	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	3.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures for the protection of identified Annex I habitats evidenced in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R44	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	0.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT3	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	0.9	Any future development on these shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT4	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	1.3	Any future development on these shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R45	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	0.9	Any future development on these shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA11	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	0.63	Any future development on these shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA7	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	.2.1	Any future development on these shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA8	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	1.33	Any future development on these shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA9	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.7	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R25	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.1	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR6)
R26	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.4	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R27	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR11)
R28	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR7)

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R33	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Reserve	Residential	5.7	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
LT5	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	9.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA10	Ennis	Barefield	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	4.89	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R34	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	2.07	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Fergus River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. A buffer zone shall be applied around the watercourse in accordance with the recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' This buffer zone shall be 10 metres at a minimum (i.e. nearly definite streamside riparian zones according to IFI). • Existing hedgerows and treeline within and bounding the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor including for Lesser Horseshoe bats, given its proximity to Newhall and Edenvale complex SAC. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R35	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	2.23	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. Any future development on these lands should not impinge on

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						the conservation objectives for the Lower River Shannon SAC and the Ballyalia Lake SAC and pNHA. - Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. - Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. - Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. - Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. - Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. - Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow,

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						including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R36	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	3.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R57	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	1.57	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						wider nature restoration objectives. - Existing hedgerows and treeline within and bounding the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor including for Lesser Horseshoe bats, given its proximity to Newhall and Edenvale complex SAC. - Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. - Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. - Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. - Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. - Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT7	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	14.69	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures for the protection of identified Annex I habitats evidenced in the area. • Any future development on these lands should not impinge on conservation objectives for the Cahircalla Wood pNHA. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT6	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Residential Reserve	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	3.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)
R39	Ennis	Ennis	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	4.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR8)

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R40	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Residential	7.52	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Ballyduff watercourses, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. A buffer zone shall be applied around the watercourses in accordance with the recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' This buffer zone shall be 10 metres at a minimum (i.e. nearly definite streamside riparian zones according to IFI). • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. Any future development on these lands should not impinge on conservation objectives for Ballyalia Lake SAC and pNHA. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and

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						guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Any future development on these lands should ensure include appropriate measures for the protection of the Rosslevan Wetland that may be affected by the development (e.g., pollution control measures, measures for managing water flow and quality from the site, appropriate maintenance of sustainable drainage systems etc.). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • There shall be no loss of wetland habitat present, or adverse effects on wetland species utilising these sites. Appropriate buffers shall be maintained around these sites (10 metre buffer at a minimum, unless project-level environmental assessment can demonstrate reduced buffer areas are acceptable). • Be suitably informed by detailed hydrological/hydrogeological assessment, ensuring the complete protection of the wetland habitat present.
R41	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	0.2	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R42	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	0.75	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Any future development on these lands should not impinge on conservation objectives for Ballylia Lake SAC and pNHA. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT8	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic Sustainable Development Site	6.16	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Any future development on these lands should not impinge on conservation objectives for Cahircalla Wood pNHA. • Existing hedgerows and treeline within and bounding the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor including for Lesser Horseshoe bats, given its proximity to Newhall and Edenvale complex SAC. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R43	Ennis	Ennis	Agriculture	Residential	8.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Fergus river, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. A buffer zone shall be applied around the watercourse in accordance with the recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' This buffer zone shall be 10 metres at a minimum (i.e. nearly definite streamside riparian zones according to IFI). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT9	Ennis	Ennis	Unzoned	Residential	2.85	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R7	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	3.8	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
ER1	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Open Space	Existing Residential	0.4	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent adverse effects on qualifying interests associated with Lough Gash Turlough SAC, as necessary. • Include measures to avoid/prevent adverse effects on important hydrological features in the area, including Lisduff Fen, the Boherarohan surface body and Lough Gash. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site. • Any future development on these lands should include appropriate measures for the protection of wetlands that may be affected by the development (e.g., pollution control measures, measures for managing water flow and quality from the site, appropriate maintenance of sustainable drainage systems etc.). • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Where necessary, development shall integrate appropriate measures to prevent disturbance and displacement of sensitive bird species, including qualifying interests associated with the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, which may utilise the grassland habitat present in the area. • The development shall include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R8	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Residential	3.68	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Apply a buffer zone around the Owenogarney River adjacent to the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Owenogarney River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	1.9	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R10	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Residential	1.21	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate and nature restoration objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • The development shall include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees, including their root protection zones.
R1	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	7.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR4).
R2	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Agriculture	Residential	1.9	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse

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						effects on wintering birds that may utilise the grassland habitat on and around the site. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Any future development on these lands should not impinge on conservation objectives for the Knockalisheen Marsh pNHA or the Lower River Shannon SAC. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests (e.g., Atlantic Salt Meadows, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, Salmon, Otter, etc.), as necessary appropriate. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • The development shall include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	Shannon	Clonlara	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.2	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Ardnacrusha Headrace and the Errina Canal, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, and key ecological receptors using the canal. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate and nature restoration objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • The development shall include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT2	Shannon	Clonlara	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.83	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse

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						effects on wintering birds that may utilise the grassland habitat on and around the site. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • The development shall include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	7.11	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on wintering birds that may utilise the grassland habitat on and around the site. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • The development shall include appropriate measures to

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R12	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Unzoned	Residential	1.3	Any future development at these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate and nature restoration objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • The development shall include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitats and reduced ecological connectivity. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
LT1	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	0.91	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. Any future development on these lands should not impinge on the conservation objectives for the Lower River Shannon SAC. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R7	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Unzoned	Residential	3.8	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. Any future development on these lands should not impinge on the conservation objectives for the Lough Gash Turlough SAC. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT1	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	10.52	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. Any future development on these lands should not impinge on the conservation objectives for the Lough Gash Turlough SAC. • Existing treeline, scrub and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R4	Shannon	Parteen	Unzoned	Residential	1.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to prevent adverse effects on qualifying interests associated with the Lower River Shannon SAC, including otter that may utilise surface water bodies in the area. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Parteen River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse

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						effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Parteen River to the west of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment'. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
LT1	Shannon	Athlunkard	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	12.66	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Athlunkard River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Athlunkard River to the east of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment'. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R4	Shannon	Clonlara	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	5.26	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R3	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	2.25	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R4	Shannon	Ballycannon North	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	1.7	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R9	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus Settlement Plan	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	3.4	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R8	Shannon	Newmarket on Fergus	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	2.9	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R5	Shannon	Parteen	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	1.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R6	Shannon	Parteen	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	3.19	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site.
R13	Shannon	Sixmilebridge	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	1.2	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R8	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Residential	2.01	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
LT1	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	2.18	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	Killaloe	Quin	Agriculture	Residential	0.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified

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						on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Any future development on these lands should include measures to protect and preserve archaeological heritage present at the lands, as necessary. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R10	Killaloe	Quin	Agriculture	Residential	0.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and

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						seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat

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						loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Any future development on these lands should include measures to protect and preserve archaeological heritage present at the lands, as necessary. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	0.84	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT2	Killaloe	Tulla	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.79	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse

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						effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT3	Killaloe	Tulla	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	4.4	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA1	Killaloe	Broadford	Mixed Use	Village Growth Area	3.83	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., wintering birds). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	Killaloe	Whitegate	Agriculture	Residential	0.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Include measures to avoid/prevent adverse effects on sensitive hydrological features in the area e.g., the Cregg Lough wetland. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward

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						avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R8	Killaloe	Whitegate	Open Space	Residential	0.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						including their root protection zones.
R9	Killaloe	Whitegate	Agriculture	Residential	1.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R10	Killaloe	Whitegate	Agriculture	Residential	0.4	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	2.04	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on Dooros 25 Stream, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Dooros 25 Stream in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R5	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Residential	1.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special

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						conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R3	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Unzoned	Residential	0.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity.
LT1	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	3.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as associated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R11	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	5.9	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Graney (Shannon)_050 watercourse, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Graney (Shannon)_050 watercourse in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as associated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection

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						objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Be suitably informed by detailed hydrological/hydrogeological assessment, ensuring the complete protection of the Fir Lough and Bog Wetland.
R8	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Residential	1.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Tuamgraney watercourse, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Tuamgraney watercourse in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as associated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection

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						objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT2	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	14.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Graney (Shannon)_050 watercourse, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Graney (Shannon)_050 watercourse in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg

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						(Shannon) SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	Killaloe	Killaloe	Agriculture	Residential	3.03	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests associated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental

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						and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA2	Killaloe	Broadford	Village Growth Area	Village Growth Area	4.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site.
R3	Killaloe	Broadford	Agriculture	Residential	0.8	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on Broadford River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • A buffer zone shall be applied around Broadford River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified

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						on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R6	Killaloe	Crusheen	Unzoned	Residential	2.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse

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						effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	0.8	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
LT1	Killaloe	Feakle	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.10	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Be suitably informed by detailed hydrological/hydrogeological assessment, ensuring the complete protection of the Feakle Wet Grassland.
R6	Killaloe	Feakle	Agriculture	Residential	0.68	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R10	Killaloe	Killaloe	Agriculture	Residential	4.4	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests associated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA

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						Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	4.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on sensitive hydrological features in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development,

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						providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	Killaloe	Bridgetown	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.2	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on sensitive hydrological features in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward

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						avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	Killaloe	Kilkishen	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	4.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor,

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						including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	Killaloe	Ballinruan	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	1.2	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development

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						shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA6	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Owenogarney River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Owenogarney River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA7	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	3.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature

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						restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA8	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.78	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and

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						seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Be suitably informed by detailed hydrological/hydrogeological assessment, ensuring the complete protection of Iragh Lake and associated wetland areas.
VGA5	Killaloe	Bridgetown	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on sensitive hydrological features in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and

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						maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Be suitably informed by detailed hydrological/hydrogeological assessment, ensuring the complete protection of Bridgetown Marsh.
R7	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Residential	3.2	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	Killaloe	Clooney	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	5.7	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Feenagh Stream, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, Ecological Impact Assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R5	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.2	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R6	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)
R7	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.2	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R4	Killaloe	Crusheen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	3.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R5	Killaloe	Crusheen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R4	Killaloe	Feakle	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.2	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R3	Killaloe	Kilkishen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R8	Killaloe	Killaloe	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.3	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)
R4	Killaloe	Mountshannon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.9	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R6	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)
R5	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	4.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R3	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Strategic Reserve	Residential	3.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R5	Killaloe	Tulla	Strategic Reserve	Residential	3.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R4	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.7	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R5	Killaloe	Whitegate	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.8	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R2	West Clare	Mountshannon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R4	Killaloe	Tulla	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.4	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)
R5	Killaloe	Crusheen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.9	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3)
R6	Killaloe	Killaloe	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.3	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R7	Killaloe	Killaloe	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R4	Killaloe	Kilkishen	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.4	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R5	Killaloe	Feakle	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R6	Killaloe	Tulla	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1)
R4	Killaloe	Quin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.9	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR4)
R11	Killaloe	Quin	Unzoned	Residential	4.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Quinville_South watercourse, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. A buffer zone shall be applied around the

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						watercourse in accordance with the recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' This buffer zone shall be 10 metres at a minimum (i.e. nearly definite streamside riparian zones according to IFI). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R12	Killaloe	Quin	Open Space	Residential	0.1	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R8	Killaloe	Tulla	Agriculture	Residential	1.25	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
R4	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Unzoned	Residential	1.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	Killaloe	Kilmurry	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	0.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA9	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R11	Killaloe	Killaloe	Agriculture	Residential	0.57	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Avoid removal of hedgerow, or where not possible, provide replacement/additional hedgerow in line with wider nature restoration objectives • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
VGA10	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	0.7	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	Killaloe	Feakle	Mixed Use	Residential	0.23	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R12	Killaloe	Killaloe	Tourism	Residential	2.97	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests associated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Such development shall be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Appropriate measures shall be incorporated into development proposals for the site to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Be suitably informed by an arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Include measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, and aim to conserve foraging and commuting resources for bat species and provide dark connectivity between habitats to aid wildlife movement. • Aim to provide additional vegetation to improve ecological connectivity in the area. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.
VGA11	Killaloe	O'Callaghans Mills	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development,

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						providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to

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						ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R10	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Tourism	Residential	1.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably

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						avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	Killaloe	Scarriff Tuamgraney	Agriculture	Residential	7.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Not impinge on conservation objectives for the Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA or Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Hen Harrier associated with Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA, qualifying interests as sociated with Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA3	West Clare	Belharbour	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). (e.g., qualifying interests of East Burren Complex SAC and Moneen Mountain SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones. • Be suitably informed by appropriate traffic and transport assessment, with a view to ensuring safe access to the site (for pedestrians, cyclists and drivers), and road safety. Development shall not proceed at this site, unless safe connectivity to the village centre can be demonstrated.
R5	West Clare	Miltown Malbay	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	Residential	1.8	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
R9	West Clare	Lahinch	Unzoned	Residential	1.9	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Inagh River Estuary SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R3	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	2.8	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: R3 and SR3)

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						Site-specific mitigation: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Attycristora River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Attycristora River to the east of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment'.
R5	West Clare	Inagh	Unzoned	Residential	4.28	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward

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						avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R8	West Clare	Lahinch	Existing Residential	Residential	0.16	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site.
R5	West Clare	Mullagh	Residential	Residential	0.97	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: R2 and MU6)
R6	West Clare	Corrofin	Strategic Residential Reserve	Residential	0.3	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2)
VGA4	West Clare	Belharbour	Enterprise	Village Growth Area	3.14	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse

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						effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of East Burren Complex SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and

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						Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Agriculture	Residential	0.18	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Inner Galway Bay SPA, Galway Bay Complex SAC etc.). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward

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						avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the Inner Galway Bay SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	West Clare	Corrofin	Open Space	Residential	1.86	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area

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						protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA2	West Clare	Killadysert	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	3.5	• Any future development on these lands shall include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA or the Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.). • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	West Clare	Ruan	Agriculture	Residential	1.35	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives.

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						Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	West Clare	Kilrush	Agriculture	Residential	1.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC etc.) • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward

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						avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.) • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R13	West Clare	Kilrush	Agriculture	Residential	1.77	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special

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						conservation interests that may be present in the area (River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC etc.) • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.) • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R12	West Clare	Kilrush	Unzoned	Residential	1.87	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC etc.) • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment

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						with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.) • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

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						• Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R10	West Clare	Kilrush	Agriculture	Residential	1.7	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC etc.) • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.). • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	West Clare	Killadysert	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	5.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Lower River Shannon SAC,

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						River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.). • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site.

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						• Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	West Clare	Cooraclare	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R3	West Clare	Killimer	Unzoned	Residential	2.9	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Lower River Shannon SAC, River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA).

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Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	West Clare	Killadysert	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	2.96	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA or the Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified

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						on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.). • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

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R9	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Agriculture	Residential	1.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Knockaunvickteer River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Knockaunvickteer River in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment.' • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

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						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R4	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Agriculture	Residential	0.99	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse

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						effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Inner Galway Bay SPA, Galway Bay Complex SAC etc.). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the Inner Galway Bay SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA7	West Clare	Kilmihil	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	2.06	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation

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						objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

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R6	West Clare	Mullagh	Agriculture	Residential	1.05	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the

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						adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	West Clare	Mullagh	Agriculture	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.9	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R10	West Clare	Corrofin	Unzoned	Residential	2.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse

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						effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Eastern Burren Complex SAC, Corifin Wetlands SPA etc.). - Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. - Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. - Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. - Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. - Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. - Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and

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						Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R5	West Clare	Quilty	Unzoned	Residential	2.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Mid-Clare Coast SPA, Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC etc.). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

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						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the Mid-Clare Coast SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R6	West Clare	Quilty	Unzoned	Residential	1.4	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Mid-Clare Coast SPA, Carrowmore Point to Spanish Point and Islands SAC etc.). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the Mid-Clare Coast SPA.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	1.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., qualifying interests of Inner Galway Bay SPA, Galway Bay Complex SAC etc.). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the Inner Galway Bay SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	13.39	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Kilmoon Stream and Knockaunvickteera River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Kilmoon Stream and Knockaunvickteera River to the east of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment'. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA8	West Clare	Kilmihil	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	0.27	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA9	West Clare	Kilmihil	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	0.5	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA3	West Clare	Connolly	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.30.27	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	West Clare	Connolly	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	West Clare	Connolly	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental

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						and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R3	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.56	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R5	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.87	Existing environmental mitigation measures defined in the CDP applicable to this site shall continue to apply to this site under the Variation.
R8	West Clare	Corrofin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.85	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R9	West Clare	Corrofin	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.52	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R4	West Clare	Doonbeg	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R8	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR5).
R9	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.58	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R3	West Clare	Inagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.12	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R4	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.2	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R5	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.1	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R9	West Clare	Kilkee	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.8	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R4	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR4).
R5	West Clare	Liscannor	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R6	West Clare	Liscannor	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.7	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R5	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.7	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R6	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.3	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site.
R7	West Clare	Miltown Malbay	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.3	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R8	West Clare	Miltown Malbay	Strategic Reserve	Residential	2.05	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R4	West Clare	Mullagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R3	West Clare	Mullagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.2	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R3	West Clare	Quilty	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.3	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R4	West Clare	Quilty	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.8	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R4	West Clare	Inagh	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R6	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR4).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R10	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R5	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.9	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2). Site specific mitigation: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Attycristora River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Attycristora River to the east of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment'.
R7	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	3.15	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R5	West Clare	Doonbeg	Strategic Reserve	Residential	3.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R4	West Clare	Ballyvaughan	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR2).
R11	West Clare	Kilrush	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.1	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R6	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.1	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R8	West Clare	Lisdoonvarna	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR4).
R7	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	0.5	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR5).
R8	West Clare	Kilfenora	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.4	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).
R10	West Clare	Kilkee	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.7	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R11	West Clare	Ennistymon	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.1	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR3).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
R10	West Clare	Kilrush	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.0	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR4).
R6	West Clare	Doonbeg	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.4	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
R7	West Clare	Lahinch	Strategic Reserve	Residential	1.6	Environmental mitigation measures defined in Volume 10 of this CDP are applicable to this site (Ref: SR1).
VGA5	West Clare	Ruan	Unzoned	Village Growth Area	1.27	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental

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						and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	West Clare	Kilfenora	Agriculture	Residential	0.8	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA7	West Clare	Querrin	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.57	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse

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						effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA8	West Clare	Querrin	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.8	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	West Clare	Lissycasey	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.21	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA6	West Clare	Labasheeda	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.42	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the river Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	West Clare	Kilmurry McMahon	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.48	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor,

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA7	West Clare	Kilmaley	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	2.13	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Cloonlaheen River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Cloonlaheen River to the west of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban Environment'. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA8	West Clare	Kilmaley	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	2.23	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on the Cloonlaheen River, in line with Water Framework Directive objectives, including its riparian zone and key ecological receptors that may be using the stream. • A buffer zone shall be applied around the Cloonlaheen River to the west of the site in accordance with recommended buffers defined in the Inland Fisheries document 'Planning for Water Course in an Urban

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Environment'. • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.).

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	West Clare	Kilbaha	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	2.57	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Lower River Shannon SAC). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature

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						restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA5	West Clare	Doonaha	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	0.6	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA6	West Clare	Doonaha	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.3	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
VGA3	West Clare	Cross	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.2	Any future development on these lands shall include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA4	West Clare	Cross	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.56	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
VGA3	West Clare	Creegh	Agriculture	Village Growth Area	1.56	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to

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						ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
LT1	West Clare	Kilrush	Unzoned	Long Term Strategic and Sustainable Development Sites	3.0	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, Lower River Shannon SAC etc.) • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA (e.g., Light-bellied Brent Goose etc.). • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	West Clare	Mullagh	Agriculture	Residential	1.57	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R9	West Clare	Mullagh	Unzoned	Residential	0.13	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area. • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species. • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity. • Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.
R7	West Clare	Doonbeg	Tourism	Residential	1.66	Any future development on these lands shall: • Include measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects on important ecological features and networks; and seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity, in line with wider nature restoration objectives. • Include measures to avoid/prevent potential adverse effects on European site qualifying interests/special conservation interests that may be present in the area (e.g., Mid-Clare Coast SPA). • Existing treeline and hedgerow at the site should be protected and integrated into any proposed development, providing an appropriate buffer to protect their value as a potential foraging and wildlife commuting corridor, including for bat species.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures). • Ensure future development supports, and is in alignment with, current and future environmental protection objectives, including water quality, climate, nature restoration objectives, and European site conservation objectives. • Appropriate biophysical buffers shall be provided and maintained around important ecological features identified on-site, subject to site surveying and Ecological Impact Assessment. • Be suitably informed by ecological surveying, ecological impact assessment, AA Screening/AA and EIA Screening/EIA, as the case may be, with a view toward avoiding and preventing significant adverse effects on receiving environmental sensitivities. Such development shall be appropriately shaped and guided by environmental and ecological constraints in the receiving environment. • Be suitably informed by comprehensive wintering bird surveys, and include measures (as necessary) to prevent adverse effects on the qualifying interests connected to the Mid-Clare Coast SPA. • Incorporate appropriate measures to provide for the adequate protection of habitat suitable for bat species. Potential adverse effects on bats shall be suitably avoided/prevented (e.g., effects due habitat loss/degradation, noise disturbance, luminescence etc.). These measures shall be designed by a suitably qualified Ecologist following the carrying out of appropriate bat surveys on-site. • Ensure adherence with lighting guidelines for the protection of bats defined in Bat Conservation Trust's and Institute of Lighting Professional's Guidance Note: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. • Include appropriate measures to avoid/prevent habitat fragmentation, adverse effects on linear habitat and reduced ecological connectivity.

Site ID	Area Name	Location	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (ha)	Environmental Mitigation Measures (i.e., Measures that provide a framework for development at site, which will prevent and minimise environmental effects. All development occurring at this zoned site shall adhere to these measures).
						• Be suitably informed by arboricultural assessment, to ensure the protection of valuable trees and hedgerow, including their root protection zones.



COMHAIRLE | CLARE
CONTAE AN CHLÁIR | COUNTY COUNCIL

Áras Contae an Chláir
New Road, Ennis
County Clare V95 DXP2

www.clarecoco.ie