

Comhairle Contae an Chabháin
Cavan County Council

Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028

Incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028

Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEA STATEMENT

FOR THE

CAVAN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

INCORPORATING THE CAVAN TOWN
LOCAL AREA PLAN 2022-2028

for: Cavan County Council

Courthouse
Farnham
Cavan Town



Comhairle Contae an Chabháin
Cavan County Council

by: CAAS Ltd.

1st Floor
24-26 Ormond Quay Upper
Dublin



JULY 2022

Amendments to Development Objectives Codes

The following is a list of development objective codes that have been updated in the adopted County Development Plan incorporating a Local Area Plan for Cavan Town, 2022-2028. The specified changes as outlined below should be noted with reference to development objectives codes contained in this report.

- Tourism Infrastructure and Visitor Services Development Objectives are amended from TV 09 to TV 06 and TV 10 to TV 07
- Foul Drainage and Wastewater Development Objectives are amended from FDW 12 to FDW 11, FDW 13 to FDW 12, FDW 14 to FDW 13, FDW 15 to FDW 14, FDW 16 to FDW 15, FDW 17 to FDW 16, FDW 18 to FDW 17, FDW 19 to FDW 18.

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Legislative Context

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement for the Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028, incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028.

SEA is a systematic process of predicting and evaluating the likely environmental effects of implementing a plan, or other strategic action, in order to ensure that these effects are appropriately addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision-making on a par with economic and social considerations.

Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27th June 2001, on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, referred to hereafter as the SEA Directive, introduced the requirement that SEA be carried out on plans and programmes which are prepared for a number of sectors, including land use. The SEA Directive was transposed into Irish Law through the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004. The Regulations have been amended by the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.

1.2 Content of the SEA Statement

Where SEA is undertaken, the Regulations require that a Statement is made available to

the public and the competent environmental authorities after the making of the Plan.

This Statement is referred to as an SEA Statement.

The SEA Statement is required to include information summarising:

- a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan;
- b) how the following have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan:
 - the environmental report,
 - submissions and observations made to the planning authority on the Draft Plan and Environmental Report, and
 - any transboundary consultations.
- c) the reasons for choosing the Plan in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- d) the measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan.

1.3 Implications of SEA for the Plan

SEA has been undertaken on the Plan and the findings of the SEA are expressed in an Environmental Report, the first published version of which accompanied the Draft Plan on public display. The Environmental Report was updated in order to take account of changes to the original Draft Plan that were made on foot of submissions and recommendations in the submissions.

Cavan County Council has been provided with the findings of SEA output during their consideration of the Plan and before the Plan was adopted.

Section 2 How Environmental Considerations were integrated into the Plan

2.1 Overview

Environmental considerations were presented to the Council for its consideration through:

1. Consultations;
2. Communication of environmental sensitivities throughout the SEA process;
3. Appropriate Assessment;
4. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
5. Consideration of alternatives;
6. Integration of environmental considerations; and
7. Integration of individual SEA and AA provisions into the Plan.

2.2 Instances whereby Environmental Considerations were not integrated into the Plan

The Plan, considered as a whole, contributes towards environmental protection and management and sustainable development and complies with various legislative requirements. This is identified throughout the SEA documentation.

Various Plan provisions that would contribute towards the sustainable development of the County would, at the same time, have the potential to conflict with the environment, were mitigation measures not taken into account. This is normal and mitigation measures have been integrated into the Plan to deal with these potential effects.

However, a number of alterations were adopted by the Elected Members as part of the Plan that are particularly internally inconsistent with the overall approach provided for by the Plan, including those which are identified on Table 2.1 and were advised against by the Plan-preparation/SEA process. Also included on Table 2.1 is advice that was provided by the SEA for consideration in advance of adoption of the Plan.

Table 2.1 Alterations Advised Against but Adopted (including)

Material Alterations No's.	Commentary provided in advance of Plan Adoption, including:	Mitigation Identified	Recommendation provided in advance of Plan Adoption
154, 168 ¹ , 185 and 212	<p>These alterations would not be consistent with established population targets and/or the proper planning and sustainable development of the County. As a result they would present additional, unnecessary and potentially significant adverse effects on various environmental components, including soil, water, biodiversity, air and climatic factors and material assets. Any land use zoning proposed is considered to be premature in the context of current population targets.</p> <p>Potentially significant adverse unnecessary effects, would be likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on non-designated habitats and species • Loss of an extent of soil function arising from the replacement of semi-natural land covers with artificial surfaces • Increased loadings on water bodies • Conflict with efforts to maximise sustainable compact growth and sustainable mobility • Occurrence of adverse visual impacts <p>Where such alterations are further from the centre of settlements, potentially significant unnecessary adverse effects would be likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in providing adequate and appropriate waste water treatment as a result of zoning outside of established built development envelopes of settlements • Adverse impacts upon the economic viability of providing for public assets and infrastructure • Adverse impacts upon carbon emission reduction targets in line with local, national and European environmental objectives • Conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality • Conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors • Potential effects on human health as a result of potential interactions with environmental vectors <p>Alteration No. 154 relates to Strategic Residential Reserve lands and allows for single residential development that would not compromise the development of the remainder of the lands.</p>	Protect the environment, contribute towards sustainable development and provide the most evidence-based framework for development.	Do not adopt as part of Draft Plan. Further modify Material Alteration No. 154 as per Office of Planning Regulator's submission on Draft Plan.
184	This alteration would not provide the most evidence-based framework for development and have the potential to undermine sustainable development and proper planning, including compact growth. This alteration would have the potential to result in new growth that is less well-served and push development that would be appropriate in certain locations to more sensitive, less well-served, less well-connected locations.	Protect the environment, contribute towards sustainable development and provide the most evidence-based framework for development.	Do not adopt as part of Draft Plan.

¹ Note this alteration was subject to further modification in advance of adoption

2.3 Consultations

As environmental authorities identified under the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations, as amended, the following authorities were sent SEA scoping notices indicating that submissions or observations in relation to the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report could be made to Cavan County Council²: Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht; Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government; Environmental Protection Agency; Monaghan County Council; Meath County Council; Westmeath County Council; Longford County Council; and Leitrim County Council.

Detail on submissions made on foot of the SEA scoping notice is provided under Section 3.2.

Detail is also provided on submissions that were made on the Draft Plan and/or the SEA Environmental Report while they were on public display (see Section 3).

2.4 Communication of environmental sensitivities throughout the SEA process

Environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan before it was placed on public display. Individual sensitivities that were considered by the Planning Team preparing the Plan included the following:

- European Sites (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas);
- Other Ecological Designations;
- Status of Surface and Ground Waters;
- Various entries to the Water Framework Directive's Register of Protected Areas;
- Groundwater Vulnerability;

- Water Services Capacity, Performance and Demand;
- Cultural heritage (archaeological and architectural) sensitivities; and
- Landscape Designations.

A number of these sensitivities are mapped on Figures 2.1 to 2.3.

Overlay mapping of environmental sensitivities was also prepared and a number of the environmental sensitivities described above were weighted and mapped overlapping each other. Figure 2.4 provides the overlay mapping of Environmental Sensitivities that was prepared. Environmental sensitivities are indicated by colours which range from higher to lower sensitivity.

2.5 Appropriate Assessment

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken alongside the Plan. The requirement for AA is provided under the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 1992/43/EEC).

The conclusion of the AA is that the Plan will not affect the integrity of the European Sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.³

The preparation of the Plan, SEA and AA has taken place concurrently and the findings of the AA have informed the SEA.

2.6 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken alongside the Plan. The requirement for SFRA is provided under 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Environment and Office of Public Works, 2009) and associated Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014.

² The names of some of the authorities have changed since notification was provided as a result of changes in Ministerial responsibilities across Departments.

³ 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.

Recommendations from the SFRA have been integrated into the Plan⁴.

2.7 Consideration of Alternatives

Consideration of the environmental effects arising from a variety of different alternatives for the Plan (see Section 4) has contributed towards the protection and management of the environment by the Plan.

2.8 Integration of environmental considerations into Zoning of the Plan

Environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan's zoning through an interdisciplinary approach.

Zoning has been applied in a way that primarily seeks to achieve sustainable and compact growth, taking into account the various requirements set out in the higher-level NPF and RSES for the Northern and Western Region.

The detailed Plan preparation process undertaken by the Planning Department combined with specialist seeks to facilitate zoning that will help to avoid inappropriate development being permitted in areas of elevated sensitivity, such as in areas at risk of flooding or ecological sensitivity. Various provisions have been integrated into the Plan that provide for flood risk management and ecological protection and management at project level.

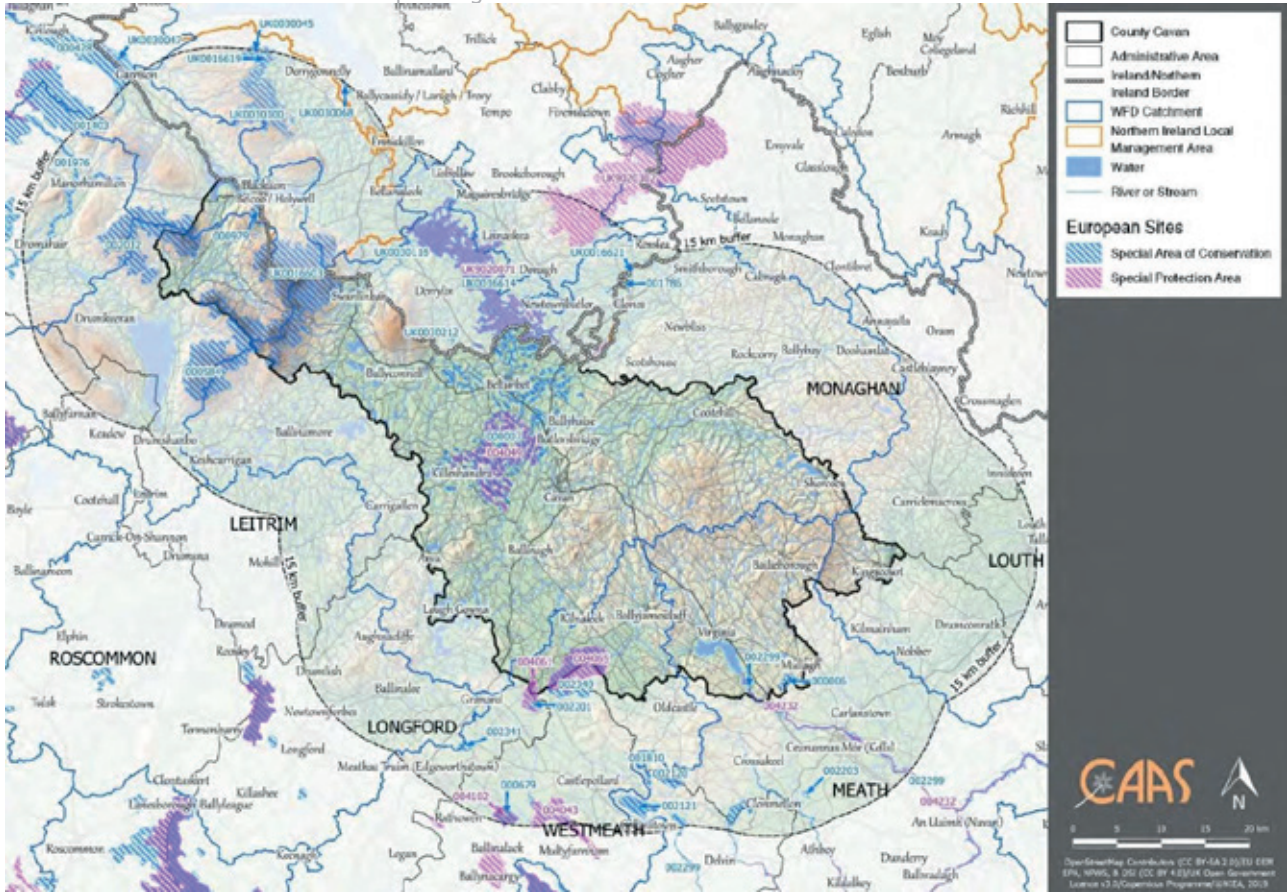
Also taken into account were environmental sensitivities relating to ecology, cultural heritage, landscape and water, as well as the overlay mapping of environmental sensitivities.

2.9 Integration of individual SEA, AA and SFRA provisions into the text of the Plan

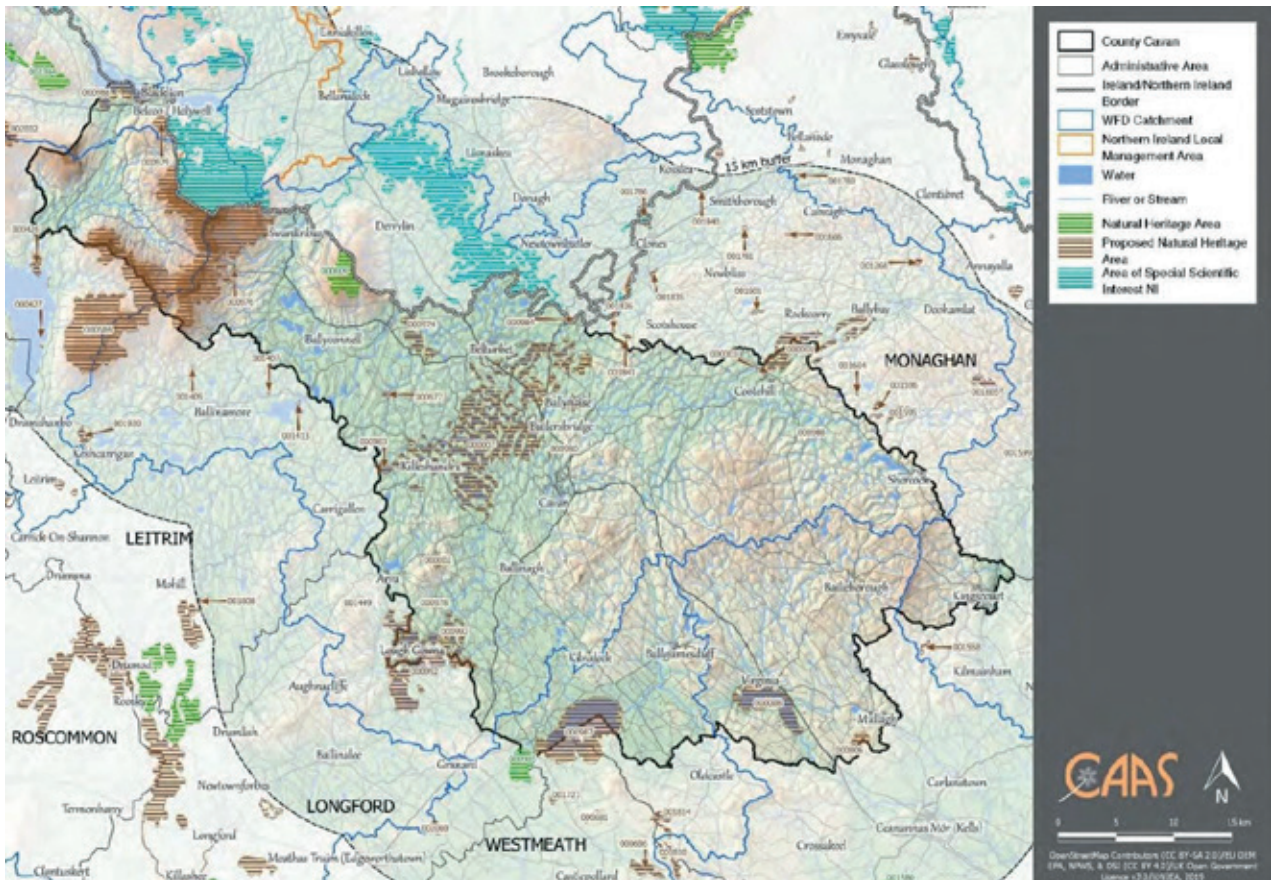
Table 2.2 links key mitigation measure(s) - which have been integrated into the Plan - to the potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Plan, if unmitigated. The integration of these measures into the Plan occurred over a number of iterations and was informed by, inter alia, various communications through the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. The measures generally benefit multiple environmental components i.e. a measure providing for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna could beneficially impact upon the minimisation of flood risk and the protection of human health, for example.

⁴ Land use zoning at one site in Cavan Town and Environs (at this Plan's eastern boundary), one site in Kingscourt (at this Plan's eastern boundary also) and one site in Belturbet (to the north of the Golf Club) can be adjusted following public display of the Draft Plan.

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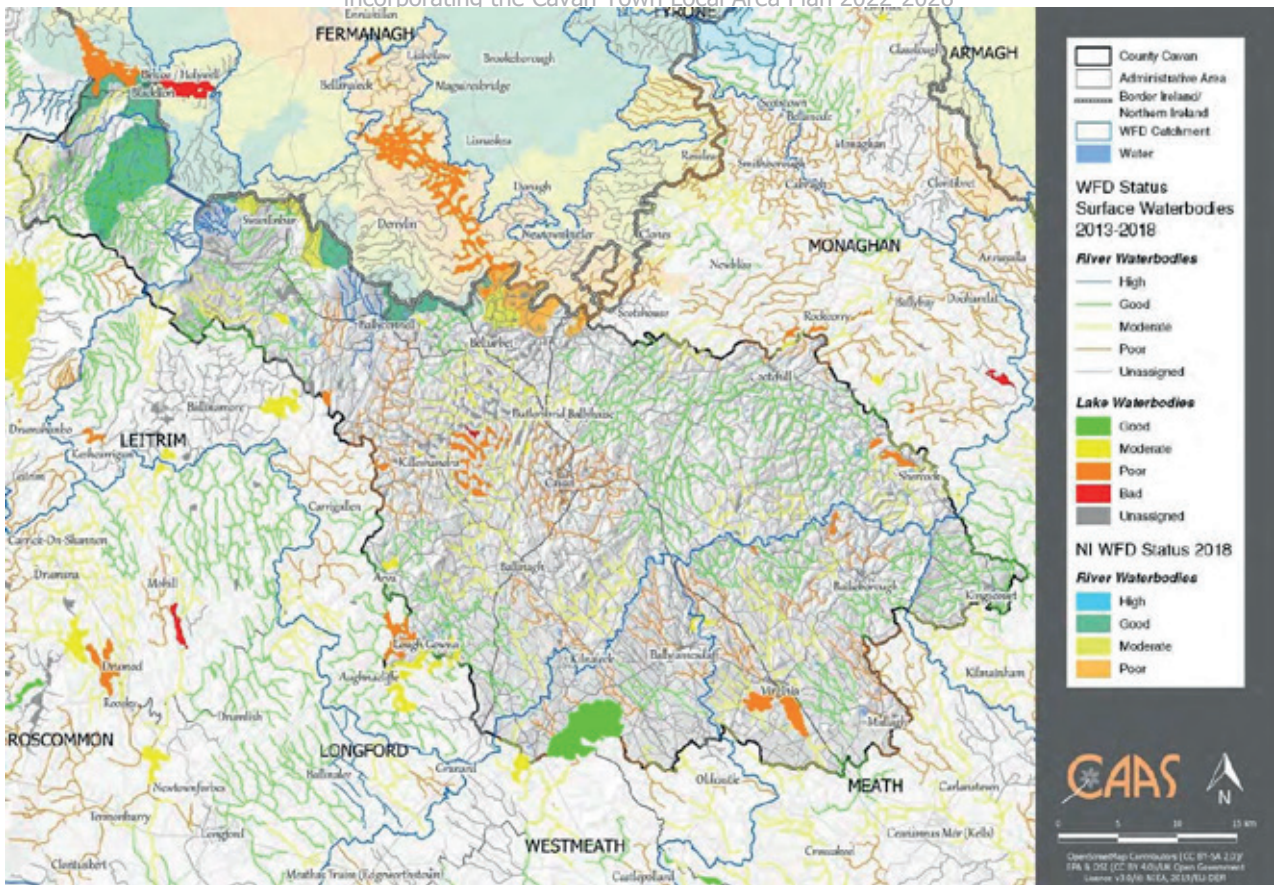
European Sites within and adjacent to the Plan area



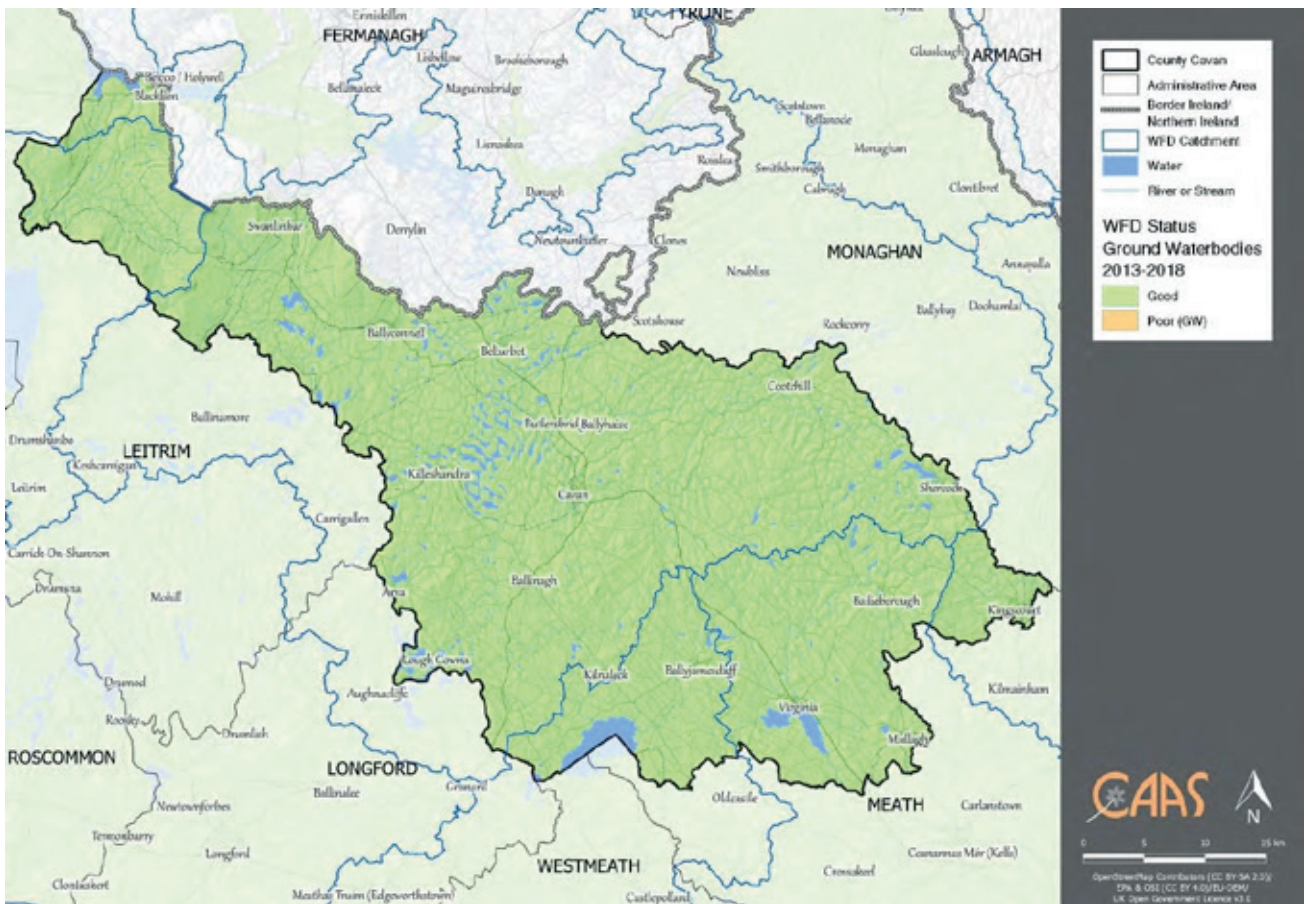
Other Ecological Designations within and adjacent to the Plan area

Figure 2.1 Selection of Individual Environmental Sensitivities taken into account (1 of 3)

SEA Statement for the Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028,
incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028

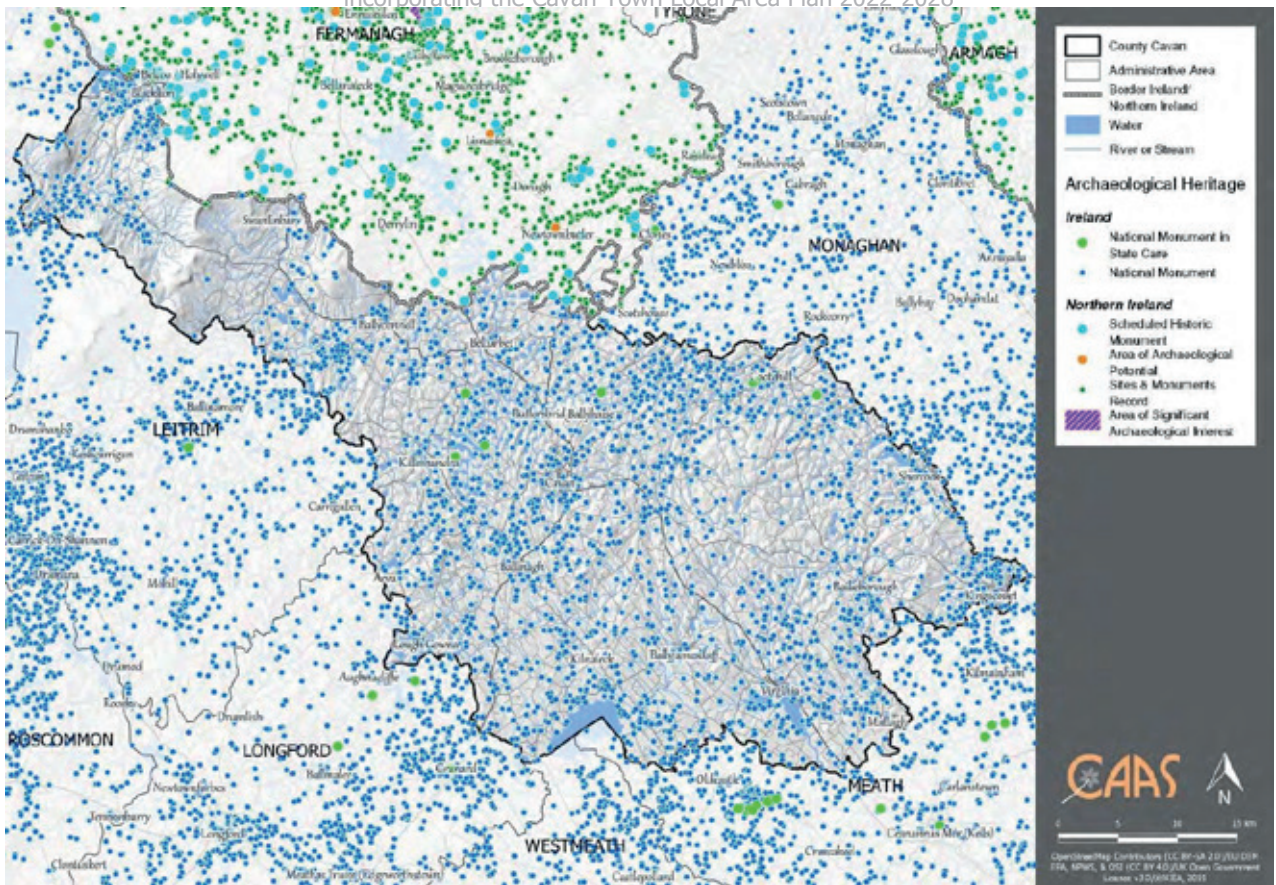


Surface Water Status

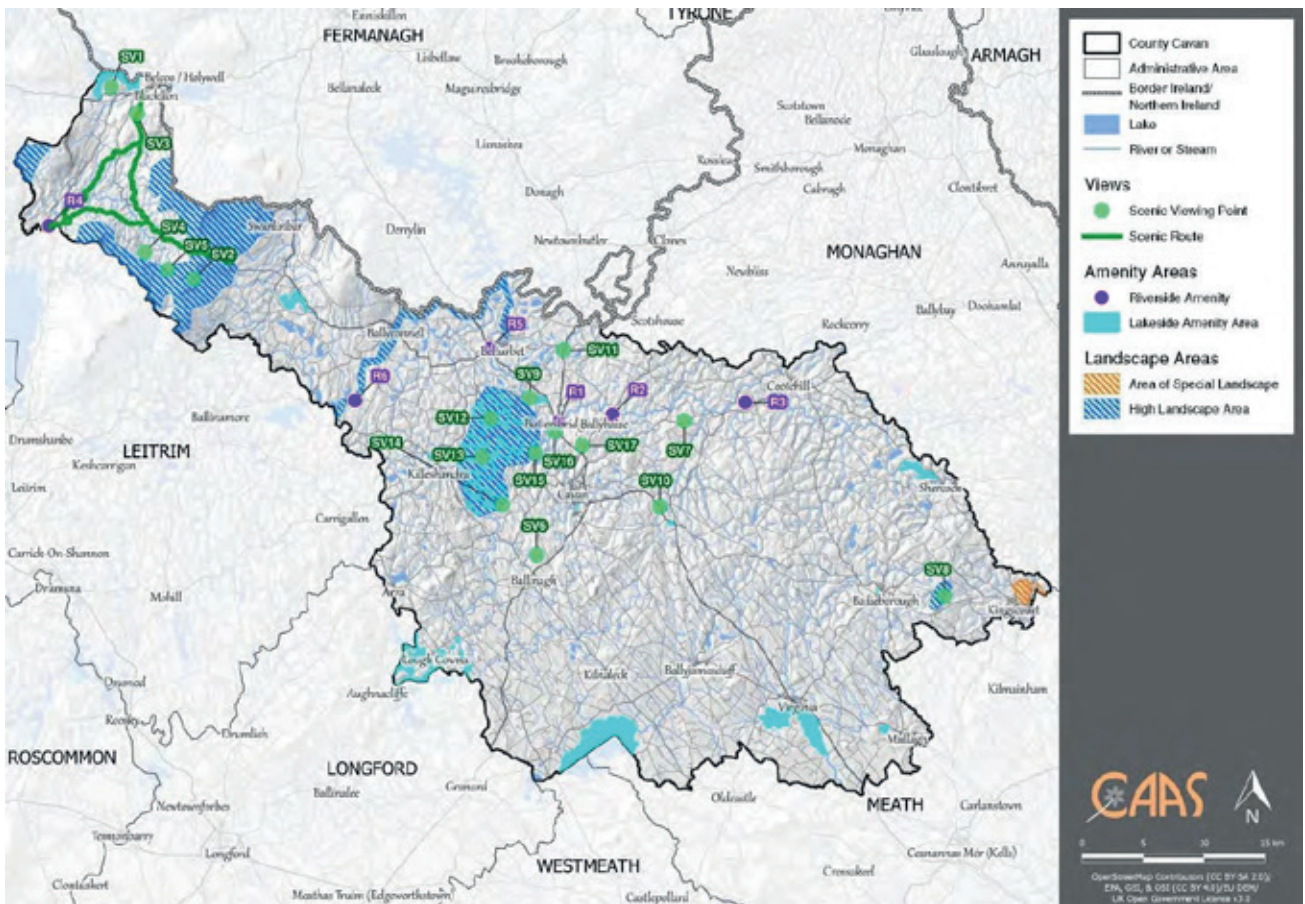


Groundwater Status

Figure 2.2 Selection of Individual Environmental Sensitivities taken into account (2 of 3)



Archaeological Designations



Landscape Types

Figure 2.3 Selection of Individual Environmental Sensitivities taken into account (3 of 3)

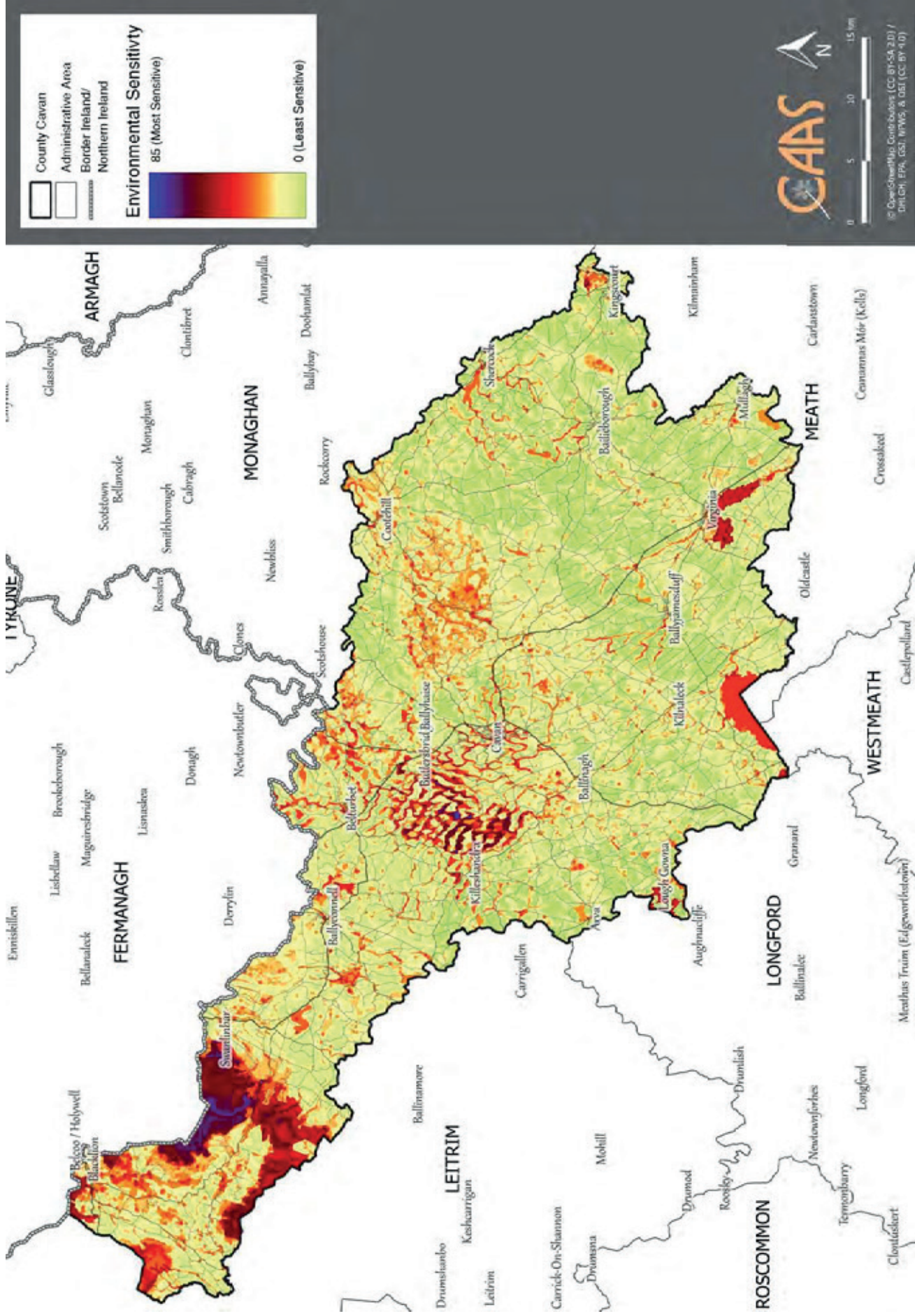


Figure 2.4 Overlay of Environmental Sensitivities

Table 2.2 Integration of Environmental Considerations

Topic	Potentially Adverse Unmitigated	Significant Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
Various	Various	<p>Core Strategy – Ecosystems Services Approach and Natural Capital</p> <p>In preparing the Draft Plan and developing policy objectives, the Council have followed these Ecosystem Services⁵ Approach principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of natural systems - by using knowledge of interactions in nature and how ecosystems function. Taking into account of the services that ecosystems provide - including those that underpin social and economic well-being, such as flood and climate regulation, resources for food, fibre or fuel, or for recreation, culture and quality of life. Involving people - those who benefit from the ecosystem services and those managing them need to be involved in decisions that affect them. Public consultation has informed the preparation of the Draft Plan which will be further refined before adoption, taking into account submissions/observations made on the Draft Plan during public display. <p>The Council shall promote an Ecosystem Services Approach, following the above principles, in its decision-making processes, including those relating to the preparation of statutory land use plans.</p> <p>In recognition of the need to manage natural capital⁶, provisions have been integrated into the Plan that will contribute towards management of air quality, noise pollution, light pollution, water quality and integrated river basin management.</p> <p>United Nations Sustainability Goals</p> <p>Contribute, as practicable, towards achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which came into force in 2016.</p> <p>Various other Objectives</p> <p>GR 09 New roads and other transport infrastructure projects that are not already provided for by existing plans/programmes or are not already permitted, are subject to the undertaking of feasibility assessment, taking into account planning need, environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environment Report and the objectives of the Plan relating to sustainable mobility. Where feasibility is established, a Corridor and Road Selection Process will be undertaken where appropriate, for relevant new road infrastructure in two stages: Stage1 – Router Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Sections; and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection.</p> <p>RCWM-05 All relevant development proposals shall include a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with planning application documentation⁷.</p> <p>GE 08 Where undergrounding and/or overgrounding of cables is being pursued, proposals should demonstrate that environmental impacts including the following are minimise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat loss as a result of removal of field boundaries and hedgerows (right of way preparation) followed by topsoil stripping (to ensure machinery does not destroy soil structure and drainage properties). - Short to medium term impacts on the landscape where, for example, hedgerows are encountered; - Impacts on underground archaeology; 	

⁵ Ecosystems are multifunctional communities of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment. Ecosystems provide a series of services for human well-being (ecosystem services) either directly or indirectly contributing towards human wellbeing

⁶ Renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals)

⁷ Construction Environment Management Plans shall be prepared in advance of the construction of relevant projects and implemented throughout. Such plans shall incorporate relevant mitigation measures which have been integrated into the Plan and any lower tier Environmental Impact Statement or Appropriate Assessment. CEMPs typically provide details of intended construction practice for the proposed development, including:

- location of the sites and materials compound(s) including area(s) identified for the storage of construction refuse;
- location of areas for construction site offices and staff facilities;
- details of site security fencing and hoardings;
- details of on-site car parking facilities for site workers during the course of construction;
- details of the timing and routing of construction traffic to and from the construction site and associated directional signage;
- measures to obviate queuing of construction traffic on the adjoining road network;
- measures to prevent the spillage or deposit of clay, rubble or other debris;
- alternative arrangements to be put in place for pedestrians and vehicles in the case of the closure of any public right of way during the course of site development works;
- details of appropriate mitigation measures for noise, dust and vibration, and monitoring of such levels;
- containment of all construction-related fuel and oil within specially constructed bunds to ensure that fuel spillages are fully contained (such bunds shall be roofed to exclude rainwater);
- disposal of construction/demolition waste and details of how it is proposed to manage excavated soil, including compliance with 2006 Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government;
- a water and sediment management plan, providing for means to ensure that surface water runoff is controlled such that no silt or other pollutants enter local water courses or drains;
- details of a water quality monitoring and sampling plan;
- if peat is encountered - a peat storage, handling and reinstatement management plan;
- measures adopted during construction to prevent the spread of invasive species (such as Japanese Knotweed);
- appointment of an ecological clerk of works at site investigation, preparation and construction phases; and
- details of appropriate mitigation measures for lighting specifically designed to minimise impacts to biodiversity, including bats.

Topic	Potentially Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
<p>Biodiversity and flora and fauna</p>	<p>Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites, Wildlife Sites and Areas of Special Scientific Interest) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna; Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species such as birds and bats - and including: effects on Northern Ireland Priority Species and their habitats; and barriers to Northern Ireland Priority Species movement, including migratory fish species. 	<p>- Impacts on soil structure and drainage; - Impacts on surface waters as a result of sedimentation and - Visual impacts.</p> <p>Lighting Development Objectives LP 01 Control lighting in urban, rural areas and sensitive areas in accordance with Euronats and Darksy Circular, in order to minimise impacts on residential amenity, habitats and species of importance. LP 03 Ornamental lighting of public buildings, bridges, monuments and public spaces must not fall beyond the area intended or directed skywards. Architecturally sensitive tones such as passive, warm coloured lights should be considered before blue or rich white lights and only used where necessary in accordance with Eurobats and Darksy Circular.</p> <p>Natural Heritage Development Objectives NH1 Conserve, protect and manage the County's natural heritage assets for future generations while encouraging appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the amenity value for the present generation. NH2 Maximise the social, economic and environmental benefits that may be derived from the conservation and management of Cavan's Natural Heritage and green infrastructure. NH3 Support the implementation of relevant actions in the National Biodiversity Plan, the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and the National Peatlands Strategy. NH4 Implement, in partnership with Cavan County Heritage Forum, relevant stakeholders and the wider community, Cavan County Heritage and Biodiversity Plans and any revisions thereof. NH5 Integrate biodiversity consideration into all Cavan County Council activities through the County Biodiversity Action Plan process. NH6 Ensure the protection of species of flora and fauna afforded legal protection under Irish and European Legislation. NH7 Assess the impact on biodiversity of proposals for large developments, particularly those on greenfield sites, or in environmentally sensitive areas. Such developments must include measures for the enhancement and protection of biodiversity. NH8 Promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Designated Sites NHDS1 Protect and conserve Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas. NHDS2 Ensure an Appropriate Assessment is carried out in respect of any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of a European Site(s), either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, in view of the site's conservation objectives. NHDS3 Ensure that any plan or project that could have an adverse impact on a NHA, pNHA, SAC, SPA (either by themselves or in combination with other plans and projects) or upon the conservation objectives of the site or would result in the deterioration of any habitat or any species reliant on that habitat will be subject to the requirements of Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive. NHDS4 Ensure an Appropriate Assessment (AA) in accordance with Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, and in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009 and relevant EPA and European Commission guidance documents, is carried out in respect of any Plan or Project likely to have significant effect on a Natura 2000 site(s), either individually or in combination. NHDS5 Require an ecological appraisal for development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of Natura Sites, or a proposed Natura Site and which are likely to have significant effects on that site either individually or cumulatively. NHDS6 Support the development of a Strategic Habitat Map for the Cullcagh Lakelands UNESCO Global Geopark in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service and relevant stakeholders. NHDS7 Promote the maintenance and as appropriate, achievement of favourable conservation status of habitats and species and to improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, by maintaining and where appropriate, developing features in the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. NHDS8 Ensure that new development proposals affecting designated sites have regard to the sensitivities identified in the SEA Environmental Report prepared in respect of this plan. NHDS9 Have regard to the views of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in respect of proposed development where such development may have an impact on a designated National or European site or proposed site for designation. NHDS10 Consult with National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) in regard to any developments (those requiring planning permission and those not requiring planning permission) which the council proposes to carry out within pNHAs, NHAs, SACs, SPAs, SPAs and other important ecological sites. NHDS11 Maintain the conservation value of Council owned land within NHAs and pNHAs and promote the conservation value of Council owned land adjoining NHAs. NHDS12 Continue to undertake surveys and collect data that will assist Cavan County Council in building its knowledge base and meeting its obligations under Article 6 of the Habitat Directives. NHDS 13 Projects giving rise to adverse effects on the integrity of European sites (cumulatively, directly or indirectly) arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall not be permitted 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.</p>

Topic	Potentially Adverse Effect, Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	<p>NHDS 14 Contribute towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological connectivity where these form part of the ecological network and/or may be considered as ecological corridors or stepping stones.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Non- Designated Sites</p> <p>NHND1 Support the protection of non-designated sites and acknowledge the need to protect non-designated habitats and landscapes and to conserve biological diversity.</p> <p>NHND2 Conserve the existing wide range of flora, fauna and wildlife habitats in the county, through the preservation of ecological corridors and networks vital to the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. To designate County Biodiversity Sites within the lifetime of this plan and to protect the ecological integrity of these sites.</p> <p>NHND3 Implement the actions of Cavan County Biodiversity Plan and any subsequent revisions in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Biodiversity Plan.</p> <p>NHND4 Continue habitat mapping of the county to enable planning for the future development in a sensitive and sustainable manner and this mapping to inform the development management policy.</p> <p>NHND5 Require an Ecological Impact Assessment (EiA) for any proposed development which may have a significant impact on rare, threatened and or protected species and non designated habitats of biodiversity value.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Invasive Species</p> <p>IN1 Support initiatives, which reduce the risk of invasions, help control and manage new and established invasive species, monitor impacts and raise public awareness.</p> <p>IN2 Encourage the use of native species in amenity planting and stocking and related community actions to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species.</p> <p>IN3 Prevent the spread of invasive species within the plan area, including requiring landowners and developers to adhere to best practice guidance in relation to the control of invasive species.</p> <p>IN4 Ensure proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicant will be required to submit a control and management programme for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (SI 4777/2011)</p> <p>IN5 Support the National Parks and Wildlife Service's efforts to seek to control and manage the spread of non-native invasive species on land and water.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Wetlands</p> <p>WL 1 Development that would negatively impact upon any wetland including fragmentation or degradation will be resisted in the County.</p> <p>WL 2 Review and update the 2008 Wetlands Survey for County Cavan with a view to mapping the extent and condition of wetland sites in the county as a comprehensive GIS Layer. This review will also identify information gaps and inform future wetland policy.</p> <p>WL3 Where it is intended to fill or reclaim or carry out a development proposal on a wetland area, the minimum level of assessment on a site above 0.1ha shall be an ecological impact assessment and an Appropriate Assessment where necessary.</p> <p>WL4 Protect wetlands, floodplains and watercourses for biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>WL5 Ensure land zonings carefully consider appropriate riparian setback distances that support high ecological status of water bodies, the conservation of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems and buffer zones from flood plains.</p> <p>WL6 Implement parts of the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2011 and the European Communities (Amendment to Planning and Development) Regulations 2011 which require planning permission to be applied for where the area impacted exceeds 0.1 hectares or where such works may have a significant effect on the environment. Such planning applications would need to be supported by an Appropriate Assessment where necessary.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Woodlands, Trees, Hedgerows and Stonewalls</p> <p>WTHS1 Continue to co-operate with relevant stakeholders to improve public access to State forests for amenity purposes and consider development which will enhance the amenity provided by existing trees and woodlands.</p> <p>WTHS2 Promote awareness, understanding and best practice in the management of Cavan's woodland, tree, hedgerow and stone wall resource.</p> <p>WTHS3 Encourage the retention of mature trees and the use of tree surgery rather than felling where possible when undertaking, approving or authorising development.</p> <p>WTHS4 Protect Champion and Heritage Trees where identified on the Tree Register of Ireland and Heritage Tree Database, when undertaking, approving, or authorising development.</p> <p>WTHS5 Encourage the use of native species wherever possible in Cavan County Council's own landscaping work, and on Council property.</p> <p>WTHS6 Promote and encourage planting of native hedgerow species of local provenance.</p> <p>WTHS7 Encourage the retention of hedgerows and stonewalls and other distinctive boundary treatments in rural areas and prevent loss and fragmentation, where possible. Where removal of a hedgerow or stone wall is unavoidable, mitigation by provision of the same type of boundary will be required and where removal is proposed which may affect bat species it shall be subject to regime of protection under the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations, 2011, as amended.</p> <p>WTHS8 Carry out a review of the Cavan Hedgerow Survey undertaken in 2006 during the lifetime of this plan.</p> <p>Landscape Character/ Natural Heritage Climate Change Development Objectives</p> <p>LCC 01 Within the lifetime of the plan, undertake a survey and vector mapping exercise to identify exemplar wetlands, bogs, individual trees and/or stands of trees and/or woodlands throughout the county worthy of protection and preservation.</p> <p>LCC 02 Encourage the potential community woodlands areas in urban/urban fringe areas and the development of community woodlands throughout rural Cavan.</p> <p>LCC 03 Promote the use in public spaces of hot water, foam stream, flame weeding and/or concentrated vinegar in favour of glyphosate weedkillers.</p> <p>LCC 04 Prepare a Peatland Strategy that shall encourage the rewilding, restoration and protection of peat bogs after cutting and/or peat extraction has ceased.</p>	<p>NHDS 14 Contribute towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological connectivity where these form part of the ecological network and/or may be considered as ecological corridors or stepping stones.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Non- Designated Sites</p> <p>NHND1 Support the protection of non-designated sites and acknowledge the need to protect non-designated habitats and landscapes and to conserve biological diversity.</p> <p>NHND2 Conserve the existing wide range of flora, fauna and wildlife habitats in the county, through the preservation of ecological corridors and networks vital to the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. To designate County Biodiversity Sites within the lifetime of this plan and to protect the ecological integrity of these sites.</p> <p>NHND3 Implement the actions of Cavan County Biodiversity Plan and any subsequent revisions in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Biodiversity Plan.</p> <p>NHND4 Continue habitat mapping of the county to enable planning for the future development in a sensitive and sustainable manner and this mapping to inform the development management policy.</p> <p>NHND5 Require an Ecological Impact Assessment (EiA) for any proposed development which may have a significant impact on rare, threatened and or protected species and non designated habitats of biodiversity value.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Invasive Species</p> <p>IN1 Support initiatives, which reduce the risk of invasions, help control and manage new and established invasive species, monitor impacts and raise public awareness.</p> <p>IN2 Encourage the use of native species in amenity planting and stocking and related community actions to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species.</p> <p>IN3 Prevent the spread of invasive species within the plan area, including requiring landowners and developers to adhere to best practice guidance in relation to the control of invasive species.</p> <p>IN4 Ensure proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicant will be required to submit a control and management programme for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (SI 4777/2011)</p> <p>IN5 Support the National Parks and Wildlife Service's efforts to seek to control and manage the spread of non-native invasive species on land and water.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Wetlands</p> <p>WL 1 Development that would negatively impact upon any wetland including fragmentation or degradation will be resisted in the County.</p> <p>WL 2 Review and update the 2008 Wetlands Survey for County Cavan with a view to mapping the extent and condition of wetland sites in the county as a comprehensive GIS Layer. This review will also identify information gaps and inform future wetland policy.</p> <p>WL3 Where it is intended to fill or reclaim or carry out a development proposal on a wetland area, the minimum level of assessment on a site above 0.1ha shall be an ecological impact assessment and an Appropriate Assessment where necessary.</p> <p>WL4 Protect wetlands, floodplains and watercourses for biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>WL5 Ensure land zonings carefully consider appropriate riparian setback distances that support high ecological status of water bodies, the conservation of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems and buffer zones from flood plains.</p> <p>WL6 Implement parts of the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2011 and the European Communities (Amendment to Planning and Development) Regulations 2011 which require planning permission to be applied for where the area impacted exceeds 0.1 hectares or where such works may have a significant effect on the environment. 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Where removal of a hedgerow or stone wall is unavoidable, mitigation by provision of the same type of boundary will be required and where removal is proposed which may affect bat species it shall be subject to regime of protection under the EC (Birds and Habitats) Regulations, 2011, as amended.</p> <p>WTHS8 Carry out a review of the Cavan Hedgerow Survey undertaken in 2006 during the lifetime of this plan.</p> <p>Landscape Character/ Natural Heritage Climate Change Development Objectives</p> <p>LCC 01 Within the lifetime of the plan, undertake a survey and vector mapping exercise to identify exemplar wetlands, bogs, individual trees and/or stands of trees and/or woodlands throughout the county worthy of protection and preservation.</p> <p>LCC 02 Encourage the potential community woodlands areas in urban/urban fringe areas and the development of community woodlands throughout rural Cavan.</p> <p>LCC 03 Promote the use in public spaces of hot water, foam stream, flame weeding and/or concentrated vinegar in favour of glyphosate weedkillers.</p> <p>LCC 04 Prepare a Peatland Strategy that shall encourage the rewilding, restoration and protection of peat bogs after cutting and/or peat extraction has ceased.</p>

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	<p>LCC 05 Support the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 – 2022.</p> <p>LCC06 Promote the roll-out of renewables and stringent protection and enhancement of carbon pools, such as forests, peatlands and permanent grasslands.</p> <p>LCC 07 Explore the opportunity of engaging the services of a full-time Ecologist on a shared basis amongst neighbouring Local Authorities.</p> <p>LCC 08 Install and promote the installation of bird, bat, and owl boxes, and bee bricks and insect hotels or equivalent, at all relevant locations and developments, where possible.</p> <p>LCC 09 Actively participate and seek to adopt recommendations originating out of the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Northern and Western Climate Action Region.</p> <p>LCC 10 Fracking and the industrial extraction of fossil fuels will not be encouraged within Cavan’s functional area.</p> <p>LCC 11 Develop a strategy to support an active native Tree Planting programme in the context of climate adaptation.</p> <p>Various Other Objectives</p> <p>LW 04 Facilitate increased access to Cavan’s waterways, from towns and villages where visitor services are located, with an emphasis on providing a strong visitor experience associated with the lakes and waterways and their heritage and amenity value, including trails, bird hides, and water sports facilities, subject to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>T 09 Ensure all tourism developments shall integrate climate change adaptation, the enhancement of nature and biodiversity measures into their activities, plans and proposals.</p> <p>CC 10 Support collaboration between local authorities and relevant stakeholders regarding integrated peatland management and support for rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats, in particular the Geopark and Cullcagh Carbon sequestration potential.</p> <p>Tourism Development Objectives</p> <p>T 01 Promote the development and strengthening of the overall value of Cavan as a tourist destination by encouraging the enhancement and development of sustainable and high-quality visitor attractions, activities and infrastructure, enabling an increase in the overall capacity and long-term development of the county’s tourism industry, subject to appropriate siting and design criteria and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>T 02 Engage and collaborate with key stakeholders, relevant agencies, sectoral representatives and local communities to develop the tourism sector in Cavan, to ensure that the economic potential of the tourism sector is secured for the local economy.</p> <p>T 03 Support the implementation of the County’s Tourism Strategy in line with national and regional policy, tourism trends and identified challenges, in collaboration with Fáilte Ireland, Waterways Ireland, tourism businesses and communities and other supporting agencies.</p> <p>T 04 Continue to work closely with Fáilte Ireland to maximise the benefit of national and regional initiatives/plans/strategies for the county, with a particular emphasis on initiatives which will increase the economic benefit from tourism, support local business development and encourage new enterprise opportunities.</p> <p>T 05 Utilise the county’s natural and heritage resources to foster the development of tourism as a viable sector of the economy in a sustainable manner which complements the scale, quality and unique features of the location and county.</p> <p>T 06 Protect and conserve the natural, built and cultural heritage features which add value to the visitor experience in Cavan and seek to restrict developments which would damage or detract from the quality of scenic areas and identified natural and cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>T 07 Support actions to increase access to state and semi-state lands such as National Parks, Forest Parks, Waterways, together with Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes; subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive, National Monuments Act and other provisions and policies to protect and safeguard these resources and subject to the ability of local infrastructure to support the resulting increased tourism.</p> <p>LW 04 Facilitate increased access to Cavan’s waterways, from towns and villages where visitor services are located, with an emphasis on providing a strong visitor experience associated with the lakes and waterways and their heritage and amenity value, including trails, bird hides, and water sports facilities, subject to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan’s waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>LW 07 Support the provision of walking and cycling links between lakes, rivers, bogs and nearby towns, villages and visitor attractions, provided such developments do not negatively impact on sensitive environments.</p> <p>GCW 09 Promote the principles of ‘Leave no Trace’ in all trail information panels, promotional materials and events and use all statutory procedures to deter negative environmental impact resulting from use of our trails and outdoor recreation amenities.</p> <p>TC 03 Support opportunities for increased tourism within limits of existing infrastructure and sensitive habitats.</p> <p>TC 07 Support, implement and require best-practice environmental management and climate proofing of tourism related developments and activities, such as accommodation, restaurants, activity providers, festivals and events and tourism enterprises, to include zero climate impact, energy efficiency, waste management, and recycling.</p> <p>HHAS 03 Support enhanced access to state, semi-state and private lands such as bogs, forests, waterways, together with National Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes. Access should be planned and managed in a sustainable manner that protects heritage, environmental sensitivities, ecological corridors, and the ability of local infrastructure to support increased tourism.</p> <p>T 10 Monitor and manage any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour in order to avoid significant effects, including loss of habitat and disturbance. Visitor/Habitat Management Plans will be required for proposed projects as relevant and appropriate.</p>	<p>LCC 05 Support the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 – 2022.</p> <p>LCC06 Promote the roll-out of renewables and stringent protection and enhancement of carbon pools, such as forests, peatlands and permanent grasslands.</p> <p>LCC 07 Explore the opportunity of engaging the services of a full-time Ecologist on a shared basis amongst neighbouring Local Authorities.</p> <p>LCC 08 Install and promote the installation of bird, bat, and owl boxes, and bee bricks and insect hotels or equivalent, at all relevant locations and developments, where possible.</p> <p>LCC 09 Actively participate and seek to adopt recommendations originating out of the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Northern and Western Climate Action Region.</p> <p>LCC 10 Fracking and the industrial extraction of fossil fuels will not be encouraged within Cavan’s functional area.</p> <p>LCC 11 Develop a strategy to support an active native Tree Planting programme in the context of climate adaptation.</p> <p>Various Other Objectives</p> <p>LW 04 Facilitate increased access to Cavan’s waterways, from towns and villages where visitor services are located, with an emphasis on providing a strong visitor experience associated with the lakes and waterways and their heritage and amenity value, including trails, bird hides, and water sports facilities, subject to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>T 09 Ensure all tourism developments shall integrate climate change adaptation, the enhancement of nature and biodiversity measures into their activities, plans and proposals.</p> <p>CC 10 Support collaboration between local authorities and relevant stakeholders regarding integrated peatland management and support for rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats, in particular the Geopark and Cullcagh Carbon sequestration potential.</p> <p>Tourism Development Objectives</p> <p>T 01 Promote the development and strengthening of the overall value of Cavan as a tourist destination by encouraging the enhancement and development of sustainable and high-quality visitor attractions, activities and infrastructure, enabling an increase in the overall capacity and long-term development of the county’s tourism industry, subject to appropriate siting and design criteria and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>T 02 Engage and collaborate with key stakeholders, relevant agencies, sectoral representatives and local communities to develop the tourism sector in Cavan, to ensure that the economic potential of the tourism sector is secured for the local economy.</p> <p>T 03 Support the implementation of the County’s Tourism Strategy in line with national and regional policy, tourism trends and identified challenges, in collaboration with Fáilte Ireland, Waterways Ireland, tourism businesses and communities and other supporting agencies.</p> <p>T 04 Continue to work closely with Fáilte Ireland to maximise the benefit of national and regional initiatives/plans/strategies for the county, with a particular emphasis on initiatives which will increase the economic benefit from tourism, support local business development and encourage new enterprise opportunities.</p> <p>T 05 Utilise the county’s natural and heritage resources to foster the development of tourism as a viable sector of the economy in a sustainable manner which complements the scale, quality and unique features of the location and county.</p> <p>T 06 Protect and conserve the natural, built and cultural heritage features which add value to the visitor experience in Cavan and seek to restrict developments which would damage or detract from the quality of scenic areas and identified natural and cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>T 07 Support actions to increase access to state and semi-state lands such as National Parks, Forest Parks, Waterways, together with Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes; subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive, National Monuments Act and other provisions and policies to protect and safeguard these resources and subject to the ability of local infrastructure to support the resulting increased tourism.</p> <p>LW 04 Facilitate increased access to Cavan’s waterways, from towns and villages where visitor services are located, with an emphasis on providing a strong visitor experience associated with the lakes and waterways and their heritage and amenity value, including trails, bird hides, and water sports facilities, subject to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and the requirements of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan’s waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>LW 07 Support the provision of walking and cycling links between lakes, rivers, bogs and nearby towns, villages and visitor attractions, provided such developments do not negatively impact on sensitive environments.</p> <p>GCW 09 Promote the principles of ‘Leave no Trace’ in all trail information panels, promotional materials and events and use all statutory procedures to deter negative environmental impact resulting from use of our trails and outdoor recreation amenities.</p> <p>TC 03 Support opportunities for increased tourism within limits of existing infrastructure and sensitive habitats.</p> <p>TC 07 Support, implement and require best-practice environmental management and climate proofing of tourism related developments and activities, such as accommodation, restaurants, activity providers, festivals and events and tourism enterprises, to include zero climate impact, energy efficiency, waste management, and recycling.</p> <p>HHAS 03 Support enhanced access to state, semi-state and private lands such as bogs, forests, waterways, together with National Monuments and Historic Properties, for recreation and tourism purposes. Access should be planned and managed in a sustainable manner that protects heritage, environmental sensitivities, ecological corridors, and the ability of local infrastructure to support increased tourism.</p> <p>T 10 Monitor and manage any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour in order to avoid significant effects, including loss of habitat and disturbance. Visitor/Habitat Management Plans will be required for proposed projects as relevant and appropriate.</p>

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<p>Population and human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential adverse effects arising from flood events. Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors. 	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors.</p> <p>Air Quality Development Objectives AQ 01 Promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards, as set out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p> <p>Noise Development Objectives N 01 Support the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and all associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006. N 02 Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels having regard to relevant national guidelines and in the absence of national guidelines, to relevant international standards, where appropriate. Seek identification and implementation of noise mitigation measures, where warranted, for developments proposed in the vicinity of existing or proposed national roads.</p> <p>Human Health Development Objectives HH 01 Ensure new developments will not have significant adverse effects on the amenities of an area through pollution by noise, fumes, odours, dust, grit or vibration or cause pollution of air, water and or soil unless mitigation measures eliminate adverse environmental impacts or reduce them to an acceptable operating level. HH 02 Ensure the implementation of the specific guidance on radon prevention measures for new homes as contained within the existing Building Regulations (including any updated/superseding regulations that may be published within the lifetime of this Plan).</p>
<p>Soil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands. Potential for riverbank erosion. Aggregate potential sterilisation. 	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Water.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Geological Heritage GH1 Protect and enhance the County Geological Heritage Audit of Cavan GH2 Support the implementation of recommendations in the Geological Audit of Cavan GH3 Provide safe and sustainable access to geological sites where appropriate and subject to requirements of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive. GH4 Consult Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) when undertaking, authorising developments likely to impact on the County Geological Sites or involve significant ground excavations. GH5 Continue to promote the unique geological heritage of the Cullcagh Lakelands Global Geopark (UNESCO Geopark). Individual notable sites within the Cullcagh Lakelands Global Geopark include Cullcagh Mountain and Mid-Cavan Drumlinised Ribbed Moraines. These sites should be valued for their scientific and educational value to the community. GH6 Have regard to the geological and geomorphological heritage values of County Cavan geological heritage sites and to avoid inappropriate development, through consultation with the Geological Survey of Ireland.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Marble Arch Caves, UNESCO Global Geopark GP1 Conserve and manage the geological resources of a discrete area to develop sustainable tourism, enterprise and community life. GP2 Build on the existing progress and achievements of the Cullcagh Lakelands UNESCO Global Geopark in supporting the ten-year Development Plan 2020-2030. GP3 Support the development of geotourism and the recreational potential of Cavan Burren, the Shannon Pot, Killykeen, Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs, Cullcagh and other Geopark sites through increased social use of the landscape, with attendant conservation, economic, social and community benefits within the region. GP4 Support the continuing development of strategic walking routes, trails and other countryside recreational opportunities within the Geopark such as the cross-border 'Smuggler's Route'. GP5 Continue to support the CANN cross-border environmental project restoring blanket bog habitat on Cullcagh summit. GP6 Enhance the geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environments of the region including additional measures to conserve geosites and natural habitats where appropriate. GP7 Develop knowledge and understanding of geology, related Earth Sciences, endangered habitats and associated environmental issues through education and research programmes. GP8 Encourage enquiry through fieldwork and inspire scientific research through education and research programmes. GP9 Recognise the strategic location of Blacklion at the heart of the Geopark and other Geopark towns, villages and communities and seek to promote the development of appropriate ancillary facilities like interpretation, accommodation and social outlets. GP10 Support Swanlinbar and other Geopark towns, villages and communities as hubs for appropriate outdoor recreational activities.</p> <p>Waste Management Development Objectives WM 14 Treatment and/or management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit), as amended, and under the EPA Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste), as amended. These measures will ensure that contaminated material will be managed in a manner that removes any risk to human health and ensures that the end use will be compatible with any risk.</p>
<p>Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow 	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets and various settlement specific measures provided for under Chapter 2 Settlement Strategy.</p> <p>Groundwater Development Objectives GW 01 Ensure that groundwater is protected by ensuring compliance with the following: o The appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability. o Implementation of the Programme of Measures as required in the River Basin Management Plans o Licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations,</p>

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	<p>and/or morphology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in flood risk and associated effects with flood events. 		<p>2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (S.I. No. 610 of 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources (the Nitrates Directive), dangerous substances in water and protection of groundwater. GW 02 Protect ground water resources and abstraction points, and as ensures such sources and their zones of contribution are protected and safeguarded in the interests of common good and public health. GW 03 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on water quality, the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands species and wetlands, in County Cavan and in any areas that are hydrologically or hydrogeologically linked, including areas in Northern Ireland. GW 04 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC). The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same, to have cognisance of, where relevant, the EUs Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and No. 36 which provide guidance on exceptions to the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive). GW 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2019 publication 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2018' (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County. GW 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021, and any subsequent local or regional plans. GW 07 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution. GW 08 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. GW 09 Protect both ground and surface water resources including taking account of the impacts of climate change, and to support Irish Water in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and the National Water Resources Plan. GW 10 Promote water conservation and demand management measures among all water users and to support Irish Water in implementing water conservation measures such as leakage reduction and network improvements. GW 11 Promote measures to prevent siltation of water courses from developments including planting and clear felling of commercial forests. GW 12 Promote measures to prevent acidification of water courses. <p>Water Development Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> W 01 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2019 publication 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2018' (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County. W 02 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, consideration is GIVEN to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any subsequent local or regional plans. W 03 Ensure that development would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands. W 04 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. W 06 Support the development in the County of green infrastructure, river walkways (in accordance with the principles of Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment; A guideline Developed by Inland Fisheries) and access from amenities, residential areas and community services to the town centre <p>Agri-Food Development Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AF 06 Support agricultural development as a contributory means of maintaining population and sustaining the rural economy, whilst maintaining and enhancing the standing of the rural environment through application of the EU Water Framework Directive and EU Habitats Directive. AF 09 Facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities, whereby natural waters and watercourses, wildlife habitats, conservation areas and areas of ecological importance and other environmental assets are protected from the threat of pollution, and where development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside. <p>Agricultural Buildings and Structures Development Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABS 01 Facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities, whereby watercourses, habitats, areas of ecological importance and environmental assets are protected and development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside. <p>Forestry Development Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F 01 Encourage the development of a well-managed sustainable forestry sector, which is compatible with the protection of the environment including the avoidance of likely significant effects on European Sites (SACs and SPAs); and is planted, managed and harvested in accordance with the 'Forest Service Guidelines for Landscape, Forest Harvesting and Environmental, Archaeology, Biodiversity and Water Quality'. F 02 Promote forestry development of appropriate scale and character while ensuring that such development does not have a negative impact on the residential

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<p>Air and Climatic Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential conflict between development under the Plan and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line 	<p>amenity or the countryside, (including public access/rights of way, traditional walking routes and recreational facilities), or cause pollution or degradation of wildlife habitats, natural waters or areas of ecological importance.</p> <p>Horticulture Development Objectives</p> <p>H 01 Encourage the development of environmentally sustainable horticultural practices, to ensure that development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside and that watercourses, wildlife habitats and areas of ecological importance are protected from the threat of pollution.</p> <p>Water Quality and Groundwater Policy Objectives</p> <p>WQG 01 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands.</p> <p>WQG 02 Collaborate with Irish Water in contributing towards compliance with the S.I. No. 122/2014 - European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2014 and any regulations made thereunder. and compliance of water supplies with the parameters identified in these Regulations.</p> <p>WQG 03 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), the European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same).</p> <p>WQG 04 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2020 'Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2019' (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County.</p> <p>WQG 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, support recommendations made by the EPA arising from any failures to meet drinking water standards and any enlistment on the EPA's Remedial Action List.</p> <p>WQG 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any subsequent local or regional plans.</p> <p>WQG 07 Ensure that development would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p> <p>WQG 08 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>WQG 09 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Various Other Objectives</p> <p>IW1 Protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the County's Waterways and to maintain them free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>IW2 Protect the biodiversity of rivers, streams and other water courses and maintain them in an open state and to discourage the culverting or realignment thereof.</p> <p>IW3 Consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats.</p> <p>IW4 Consult with Waterways Ireland and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the DECLG and the Inland Waterways Association on the development proposals that may affect inland waterways, rivers, lakes, canals or watercourses.</p> <p>IW5 Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and conserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county.</p> <p>CP12 Encourage the use of materials and engineering solutions that optimise natural surface water drainage as part of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) associated with large scale car parks.</p> <p>GED 02 Engage with all relevant government stakeholders, enterprise agencies and sectoral representatives in pursuing green approaches to economic development, and actively collaborate with key industry and educational bodies to promote Cavan based initiatives the economic sectors.</p> <p>RIC 21 Require the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Schemes (SuDS) for all future developments with an identified need.</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan's waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>NH8 Promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.</p> <p>WL4 Protect wetlands, floodplains and watercourses for biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>WL5 Ensure land zonings carefully consider appropriate riparian setback distances that support high ecological status of water bodies, the conservation of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems and buffer zones from flood plains.</p> <p>Also refer to detailed measures for Climate Action throughout the Plan, including at Chapter 5 "Climate Change".</p> <p>Air Quality Development Objectives</p> <p>AQ 01 Promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards, as set out in the Air</p>	<p>amenity or the countryside, (including public access/rights of way, traditional walking routes and recreational facilities), or cause pollution or degradation of wildlife habitats, natural waters or areas of ecological importance.</p> <p>Horticulture Development Objectives</p> <p>H 01 Encourage the development of environmentally sustainable horticultural practices, to ensure that development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside and that watercourses, wildlife habitats and areas of ecological importance are protected from the threat of pollution.</p> <p>Water Quality and Groundwater Policy Objectives</p> <p>WQG 01 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands.</p> <p>WQG 02 Collaborate with Irish Water in contributing towards compliance with the S.I. No. 122/2014 - European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2014 and any regulations made thereunder. and compliance of water supplies with the parameters identified in these Regulations.</p> <p>WQG 03 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), the European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same).</p> <p>WQG 04 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2020 'Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2019' (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County.</p> <p>WQG 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, support recommendations made by the EPA arising from any failures to meet drinking water standards and any enlistment on the EPA's Remedial Action List.</p> <p>WQG 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any subsequent local or regional plans.</p> <p>WQG 07 Ensure that development would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality and quantity including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands.</p> <p>WQG 08 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>WQG 09 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Various Other Objectives</p> <p>IW1 Protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the County's Waterways and to maintain them free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>IW2 Protect the biodiversity of rivers, streams and other water courses and maintain them in an open state and to discourage the culverting or realignment thereof.</p> <p>IW3 Consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats.</p> <p>IW4 Consult with Waterways Ireland and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the DECLG and the Inland Waterways Association on the development proposals that may affect inland waterways, rivers, lakes, canals or watercourses.</p> <p>IW5 Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and conserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county.</p> <p>CP12 Encourage the use of materials and engineering solutions that optimise natural surface water drainage as part of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) associated with large scale car parks.</p> <p>GED 02 Engage with all relevant government stakeholders, enterprise agencies and sectoral representatives in pursuing green approaches to economic development, and actively collaborate with key industry and educational bodies to promote Cavan based initiatives the economic sectors.</p> <p>RIC 21 Require the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Schemes (SuDS) for all future developments with an identified need.</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan's waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>NH8 Promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas, including features such as wetlands, woodlands, hedgerows and uplands.</p> <p>WL4 Protect wetlands, floodplains and watercourses for biodiversity and flood protection value.</p> <p>WL5 Ensure land zonings carefully consider appropriate riparian setback distances that support high ecological status of water bodies, the conservation of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems and buffer zones from flood plains.</p> <p>Also refer to detailed measures for Climate Action throughout the Plan, including at Chapter 5 "Climate Change".</p> <p>Air Quality Development Objectives</p> <p>AQ 01 Promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards, as set out in the Air</p>

Topic	Potentially Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with local, national and European environmental objectives. Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality. Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors. Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management. 	<p>Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p> <p>Noise Development Objectives N 01 Support the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and all associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006. N 02 Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels having regard to relevant national guidelines and in the absence of national guidelines, to relevant international standards, where appropriate. Seek identification and implementation of noise mitigation measures, where warranted, for developments proposed in the vicinity of existing or proposed national roads.</p> <p>Human Health Development Objectives HH 01 Ensure new developments will not have significant adverse effects on the amenities of an area through pollution by noise, fumes, odours, dust, grit or vibration or cause pollution of air, water and or soil unless mitigation measures eliminate adverse environmental impacts or reduce them to an acceptable operating level.</p>
<p>Material Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). Increases in waste levels. Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure. Interactions between agriculture and soil, water, biodiversity and human health - including phosphorous and nitrogen deposition as a result of agricultural activities and the production of secondary inorganic particulate matter. 	<p>Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air, various Land Use and Phasing provisions and various settlement specific measures provided for under Chapter 2 Settlement Strategy.</p> <p>LJR 09 Require all major developments to submit Traffic Impact Assessments and Mobility Management Plans.</p> <p>Groundwater Development Objectives GW 01 Ensure that groundwater is protected by ensuring compliance with the following: o The appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability. o Implementation of the Programme of Measures as required in the River Basin Management Plans o Licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) o Implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations (S.I. No. 610 OF 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources (the Nitrates Directive), dangerous substances in water and protection of groundwater. GW 02 Protect ground water resources and abstraction points, and as ensures such sources and their zones of contribution are protected and safeguarded in the interests of common good and public health. GW 03 Support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027, and associated Programme of Measures, or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan. Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on water quality, the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands species and wetlands, in County Cavan and in any areas that are hydrologically or hydrogeologically linked, including areas in Northern Ireland. GW 04 Contribute towards, as appropriate, the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and associated habitat and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC). The European Union (Water policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (groundwater) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same), to have cognisance of, where relevant, the EUs Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and No. 36 which provide guidance on exceptions to the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive). GW 05 In conjunction with Irish Water, have regard to the EPA 2019 publication 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2018 (and any subsequent update) in the establishment and maintenance of water sources in the County. GW 06 Ensure that in assessing applications for development, that consideration is given to the impact on the quality of surface waters having regard to targets and measures set out in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021, and any subsequent local or regional plans. GW 07 Discourage the over concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plans to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution. GW 08 Support the preparation of Drinking Water Protection Plans and Source Protection Plans to protect sources of public water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. GW 09 Protect both ground and surface water resources including taking account of the impacts of climate change, and to support Irish Water in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and the National Water Resources Plan. GW 10 Promote water conservation and demand management measures among all water users and to support Irish Water in implementing water conservation measures such as leakage reduction and network improvements. GW 11 Promote measures to prevent siltation of water courses from developments including planting and clear felling of commercial forests.</p>	

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		<p>GW 12 Promote measures to prevent acidification of water courses.</p> <p>Foul Drainage and Wastewater Development Objective</p> <p>FDW 01 Collaborate with Irish Water in contributing towards compliance with the relevant provisions of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations 2001 and 2004 and the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007, as amended</p> <p>FDW 02 Ensure that development will only be permitted in instances where there is sufficient capacity for appropriate collection, treatment and disposal (in compliance with the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan) of wastewater</p> <p>FDW 03 Liaise with and work in conjunction with Irish Water during the lifetime of the plan for the provision, extension and upgrading of wastewater collection and treatment systems in all towns and villages and Rural Community Nodes of the County, to serve existing populations and facilitate sustainable development of the County, in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Strategy and associated Core Strategy.</p> <p>FDW 04 Support strategic wastewater treatment infrastructure investment and provide for the separation of foul and surface networks to accommodate future growth in the County</p> <p>FDW 05 Ensure new developments provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate in new development and the public realm.</p> <p>FDW 06 Incorporate the requirement for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems where appropriate in local authority projects and private development sites.</p> <p>FDW 07 Prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing collection for foul water. Support the Assessment of the need for upgrades of drainage systems, including separation of sewer and surface water required to reduce risk of capacity pressure on drainage systems.</p> <p>FDW 08 Ensure all new developments connect to the public wastewater infrastructure, where available, and to encourage existing developments that are in close proximity to a public sewer to connect to that sewer, subject to connection agreements with Irish Water. New developments connecting to Irish Water network shall be assessed through Irish Water's New Connection Process.</p> <p>FDW 09 Protect against development proposals, involving individual treatment systems, which would increase effluent loading within existing housing clusters located within areas of high groundwater vulnerability.</p> <p>FDW 10 Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), or any updates thereafter.</p> <p>FDW 12 Incorporate considerations of the impact of climate change into proposals submitted under the OPW Minor Works Programme.</p> <p>FDW 13 Support appropriate options for the extraction of energy and other resources from sewerage sludge in the County.</p> <p>FDW 14 Support the servicing of rural villages (serviced sites) to provide an alternative to one-off housing in line with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.</p> <p>FDW 15 Support the development of group water supplies and public drinking water supplies throughout the county.</p> <p>FDW 16 Liaise with Irish Water with regard to the installation of a wastewater treatment facility in Miltown.</p> <p>FDW 17 Ensure new developments provide adequate storm water infrastructure in order to accommodate the planned levels of growth and ensure there is appropriate flood management measures implemented to protect property and infrastructure.</p> <p>FDW18 Support Irish Water in the promotion of effective management of trade discharges to sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing sewer networks and minimise detrimental impacts on sewerage treatment works.</p> <p>Waste Management Development Objectives</p> <p>WM 01 Support the implementation of the Connacht-Ulster Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and any updates made thereto.</p> <p>WM 02 Implement EU and national waste and related environmental policy, legislation, guidance and codes of practice to improve management of material resources and wastes.</p> <p>WM 03 Prioritise waste prevention through behavioural change activities to decouple economic growth and resource use.</p> <p>WM 04 Encourage the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources</p> <p>WM 05 Promote sustainable waste management treatment in keeping with the waste hierarchy and the move towards a circular economy and greater self sufficiency.</p> <p>WM 06 Encourage and support waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste.</p> <p>WM 07 Facilitate the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.</p> <p>WM 08 Encourage and support the provision of separate collection of waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations, 2011 and other relevant legislation.</p> <p>WM 09 Promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives, that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>WM 10 Ensure that the Council fulfils its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 524 of 2008) including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p> <p>WM 11 Encourage and promote technologies, for example anaerobic digestion, that will contribute positively and grow the Circular and Bio-economy to promote sustainable rural and urban economic development, as part of the overall aim of transitioning to a low carbon economy with reduced green house gases.</p> <p>WM 12 Ensure that the local authority is cognisant of targets under EU Circular Economy proposals, landfill capacity limitations and proper management of soil, stone and C&D materials</p> <p>WM 13 To require developers to prepare construction and demolition waste management plans for new construction projects over certain thresholds which shall meet</p>

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		<p>the relevant recycling/recovery targets for such waste in accordance with the national legislation and national and regional waste management policy.</p> <p>WM 14 Treatment and/or management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit), as amended, and under the EPA Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste), as amended. These measures will ensure that contaminated material will be managed in a manner that removes any risk to human health and ensures that the end use will be compatible with any risk.</p> <p>Wastewater Treatment in Rural Areas Development Objectives</p> <p>WTR 01 Ensure proposals involving the installation of an on site wastewater treatment system are in accordance with the requirements of the 'EPA Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses', (2009) or any subsequent Code of Practice which supersedes it.</p> <p>WTR 02 Ensure proposals shall be accompanied by a Site Characterisation Form which has been properly completed by a suitably qualified person.</p> <p>WTR 03 Proposals for significant extensions will be required to ensure that existing effluent treatment systems are adequate to cater for any additional loading that may result from the extension.</p> <p>WTR 04 Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), as may be amended.</p> <p>WTR 05 Protect against development proposals, involving individual treatment systems, which would increase effluent loading within existing housing clusters located within areas of high groundwater vulnerability.</p> <p>Private Wells Development Objectives</p> <p>PW 01 Support householders, through advice and guidance, to ensure that private wells are to acceptable drinking water standards.</p> <p>Environment, Water and Waste Climate Context and Development Objectives</p> <p>EWC 01 Require in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Protects (2006)', the submission of a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (CDWMP) for any project in excess of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aggregate floor area in excess of 1250 sq. m; - demolition or refurbishment of 100 m³ of Construction of Demolition waste; or - civil engineering projects in excess of 500 m³ of waste. <p>Fisheries</p> <p>LW 02 Continue to engage with Inland Fisheries Ireland on the delivery of the National Strategy for Angling Development in Cavan</p> <p>LW 05 Support the provision of infrastructure to enable increased tourism activity associated with Cavan's waterways, including boating, marina/berthing, kayaking, angling, blueways and harbour amenities while ensuring that such provision does not negatively impact on sensitive environments and subject to the requirements of the Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>BCHPO 01 Undertake to preserve, conserve, enhance and promote understanding of the cultural heritage of County Cavan by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making heritage more accessible to all citizens of Cavan - Promoting heritage learning and its value as an educational resource - Developing heritage-based tourism products by facilitating the development of infrastructure both hard and soft, heritage events and festivals - Supporting the development and implementation of Cavan Heritage Plan 2021-2026 (currently in development). <p>Protected Structures Development Objectives</p> <p>RPS1 Protect, conserve and manage the built heritage of County Cavan and to encourage sensitive and sustainable development to ensure its preservation for future generations.</p> <p>RPS2 Review and update the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis.</p> <p>RPS3 Positively consider proposals to improve, alter, extend or change use of Protected Structures so as to render them viable for modern use, subject to suitably qualified Conservation Architects and / or other relevant experts, suitable design materials and construction methods.</p> <p>RPS4 Quality contemporary and innovative designs will be supported. These designs should not detract from the historic fabric of a Protected Structure.</p> <p>RPS5 Ensure all development works on or at the sites of Protected Structures, including site works necessary are carried out using best heritage practice for the protection and preservation of those aspects or features of the structures /site that render it worthy of protection. The form and structural integrity of Protected Structures should be retained as part of any redevelopment proposal and the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or designed views and vistas from to the structure should be considered.</p> <p>RPS6 Support the re-introduction of traditional features on Protected Structures where there is evidence that such features previously existed.</p> <p>RPS7 Applications for works to Protected Structures will be assessed in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011. Works should ensure</p>

⁸ Archaeological heritage encompasses designated and unknown archaeological heritage including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, underwater archaeology, entries to the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record and Northern Ireland Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and Archaeological Potential. Also encompassed are intervisibility and interrelationships between archaeological heritage within the wider landscape, including cross-border intervisibility and interrelationships.

⁹ Architectural heritage encompasses that which is designated or included within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), NIAH Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Records of Protected Structures and Northern Ireland's Listed Buildings and Northern Ireland's Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes. Also encompassed are intervisibility and interrelationships between architectural heritage within the wider landscape, including cross-border intervisibility and interrelationships.

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	<p>that the special character and integrity of the Protected Structure is preserved.</p> <p>RPS8 Resist the demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.</p> <p>RPS9 Support the rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of existing Protected Structures for their own economic benefit and that area in which they are located.</p> <p>RPS10 Proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects should consider the impacts on the architectural heritage and seek to avoid them. The extent, route, services and signage for such projects should be sited at a distance from Protected Structures, outside the boundaries of designed historic landscapes, and not interrupt specifically designed vistas. Where this is not possible the visual impact must be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures such as high-quality design and/or use of screen planting.</p> <p>RPS11 Carry out an audit of Protected Structures within the council's ownership and devise a management / maintenance plan for these structures.</p> <p>RPS12 Identify Protected Structures in council ownership that are under threat directly or indirectly through climate change.</p> <p>RPS13 Seek to integrate climate adaptation measures into future conservation and management plans for Protected Structures.</p> <p>RPS14 Support owners / occupiers of Protected Structures seeking to upgrade energy efficiency and climate resilience measures. Works to upgrade the environmental performance and the implementation of measures to address the impacts of climate change will be encouraged to ensure the sustainability of Protected Structures and buildings sited within an ACA. Such works should not adversely impact the special character of a structure.</p> <p>RPS15 Support schemes which encourage the conservation of Protected Structures e.g. Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Historic Towns Initiative.</p> <p>Architectural Conservation Areas Development Objectives</p> <p>ACA1 Ensure that all development proposals within the boundaries of the ACA will enhance rather than detract from the historic and architectural character and settings of the buildings within the ACA. Proposals within ACAs should be in accordance with Statement of Characters prepared for ACAs.</p> <p>ACA2 Avoid the removal of structures and distinctive elements (such as boundary treatments, street furniture, paving and landscaping) that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas.</p> <p>ACA3 Ensure that Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), including any associated public realm area, are protected and ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within or adjoining an ACA positively enhances the character of the area and is appropriate in terms of plot size, proposed design, including: scale, mass, height, proportions, density, layout, materials, plot ratio and building lines. Planning permission will not normally be approved for developments that are not consistent with and complementary to the character of the ACA.</p> <p>ACA4 Support and promote best practice conservation in works to Protected Structures and buildings within ACAs and to encourage the use of tradespeople, professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials, and building techniques.</p> <p>ACA5 Protect and enhance the special character of the public domain of an ACA. Features of the public domain including traffic and parking infrastructure, signage, public utilities, street furniture, and street lighting must be appropriately designed to enhance and preserve the character of the ACA.</p> <p>ACA6 Encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of derelict and vacant sites within an ACA.</p> <p>Vernacular Buildings and Structures Development Objectives</p> <p>VA1 Encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings that are not Protected Structures in recognition of their contribution both individually and collectively to the unique character, heritage and identity of local areas and the County.</p> <p>VA2 Seek the retention of original and early fabric of older buildings, including windows, doors, roof material, glazing and render or external finishes. The Planning Authority will encourage reinstatement of known original or early features where possible.</p> <p>VA3 Protect vernacular architecture, such as thatched cottages, farm buildings and old school-houses in County Cavan for the benefit of future generations.</p> <p>Historical Shop Fronts Development Objective</p> <p>HSF1 Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including, where appropriate, those that may not be Protected Structures.</p> <p>Industrial Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>IH1 Utilise the information provided within Cavan Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing development proposals for industrial heritage sites.</p> <p>IH2 Support the retention and appropriate repair/maintenance of historic bridges and other significant industrial heritage sites.</p> <p>IH3 Protect our industrial architecture and encourage appropriate new uses for vacant structures.</p> <p>Historic Gardens, Demesnes and Country Estates Development Objectives</p> <p>HG1 Utilise existing surveys to identify and evaluate the surviving historic designed landscapes in Cavan and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural.</p> <p>HG2 Ensure that proposals for development within historic designed landscapes include an appraisal of the designed landscape, including an ecological assessment, prior to the initial design of any development, in order for this evaluation to inform the design which must be sensitive to and respect the built heritage elements and green space values of the site.</p> <p>Language Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>LH1 Preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names reflect appropriate local historical or cultural features in the area.</p> <p>LH2 Encourage the naming of new residential developments in bi-lingual format.</p> <p>LH3 Ensure that the naming of mixed residential and mixed used schemes reflect local history, townlands, folklore and/or place names or cultural features.</p> <p>LH4 Support the use of the Irish language on shopfronts.</p> <p>Archaeological Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>AH1 Protect and safeguard the county's archaeological resource and ensure the sympathetic enhancement of archaeological heritage. Applications will be referred to</p>	<p>that the special character and integrity of the Protected Structure is preserved.</p> <p>RPS8 Resist the demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.</p> <p>RPS9 Support the rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of existing Protected Structures for their own economic benefit and that area in which they are located.</p> <p>RPS10 Proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects should consider the impacts on the architectural heritage and seek to avoid them. The extent, route, services and signage for such projects should be sited at a distance from Protected Structures, outside the boundaries of designed historic landscapes, and not interrupt specifically designed vistas. Where this is not possible the visual impact must be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures such as high-quality design and/or use of screen planting.</p> <p>RPS11 Carry out an audit of Protected Structures within the council's ownership and devise a management / maintenance plan for these structures.</p> <p>RPS12 Identify Protected Structures in council ownership that are under threat directly or indirectly through climate change.</p> <p>RPS13 Seek to integrate climate adaptation measures into future conservation and management plans for Protected Structures.</p> <p>RPS14 Support owners / occupiers of Protected Structures seeking to upgrade energy efficiency and climate resilience measures. Works to upgrade the environmental performance and the implementation of measures to address the impacts of climate change will be encouraged to ensure the sustainability of Protected Structures and buildings sited within an ACA. Such works should not adversely impact the special character of a structure.</p> <p>RPS15 Support schemes which encourage the conservation of Protected Structures e.g. Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Historic Towns Initiative.</p> <p>Architectural Conservation Areas Development Objectives</p> <p>ACA1 Ensure that all development proposals within the boundaries of the ACA will enhance rather than detract from the historic and architectural character and settings of the buildings within the ACA. Proposals within ACAs should be in accordance with Statement of Characters prepared for ACAs.</p> <p>ACA2 Avoid the removal of structures and distinctive elements (such as boundary treatments, street furniture, paving and landscaping) that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas.</p> <p>ACA3 Ensure that Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), including any associated public realm area, are protected and ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within or adjoining an ACA positively enhances the character of the area and is appropriate in terms of plot size, proposed design, including: scale, mass, height, proportions, density, layout, materials, plot ratio and building lines. Planning permission will not normally be approved for developments that are not consistent with and complementary to the character of the ACA.</p> <p>ACA4 Support and promote best practice conservation in works to Protected Structures and buildings within ACAs and to encourage the use of tradespeople, professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials, and building techniques.</p> <p>ACA5 Protect and enhance the special character of the public domain of an ACA. Features of the public domain including traffic and parking infrastructure, signage, public utilities, street furniture, and street lighting must be appropriately designed to enhance and preserve the character of the ACA.</p> <p>ACA6 Encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of derelict and vacant sites within an ACA.</p> <p>Vernacular Buildings and Structures Development Objectives</p> <p>VA1 Encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings that are not Protected Structures in recognition of their contribution both individually and collectively to the unique character, heritage and identity of local areas and the County.</p> <p>VA2 Seek the retention of original and early fabric of older buildings, including windows, doors, roof material, glazing and render or external finishes. The Planning Authority will encourage reinstatement of known original or early features where possible.</p> <p>VA3 Protect vernacular architecture, such as thatched cottages, farm buildings and old school-houses in County Cavan for the benefit of future generations.</p> <p>Historical Shop Fronts Development Objective</p> <p>HSF1 Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including, where appropriate, those that may not be Protected Structures.</p> <p>Industrial Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>IH1 Utilise the information provided within Cavan Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing development proposals for industrial heritage sites.</p> <p>IH2 Support the retention and appropriate repair/maintenance of historic bridges and other significant industrial heritage sites.</p> <p>IH3 Protect our industrial architecture and encourage appropriate new uses for vacant structures.</p> <p>Historic Gardens, Demesnes and Country Estates Development Objectives</p> <p>HG1 Utilise existing surveys to identify and evaluate the surviving historic designed landscapes in Cavan and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural.</p> <p>HG2 Ensure that proposals for development within historic designed landscapes include an appraisal of the designed landscape, including an ecological assessment, prior to the initial design of any development, in order for this evaluation to inform the design which must be sensitive to and respect the built heritage elements and green space values of the site.</p> <p>Language Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>LH1 Preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names reflect appropriate local historical or cultural features in the area.</p> <p>LH2 Encourage the naming of new residential developments in bi-lingual format.</p> <p>LH3 Ensure that the naming of mixed residential and mixed used schemes reflect local history, townlands, folklore and/or place names or cultural features.</p> <p>LH4 Support the use of the Irish language on shopfronts.</p> <p>Archaeological Heritage Development Objectives</p> <p>AH1 Protect and safeguard the county's archaeological resource and ensure the sympathetic enhancement of archaeological heritage. Applications will be referred to</p>

Topic	Potentially Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage by the Planning Authority in its capacity of being charged with the implementation of the National Monuments Acts.</p> <p>AH2 Protect and enhance archaeological sites and monuments, their settings and zones of archaeological potential that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, in the ownership/guardianship of the State, or that are the subject of Preservation Orders or have been registered in the Register of Historic Monuments. Ensure the protection of sites which have been identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.</p> <p>AH3 Development adjacent to or near an archaeological site or monument should not interfere with the character of the site, or its setting. Proposed developments should be sited to ensure minimal impact on the site or monument. Development which has a negative impact on a site or monument will not be permitted.</p> <p>AH4 Seek to promote best practice for archaeological excavation ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, The National Museum and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.</p> <p>AH5 Encourage the dissemination of findings from archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of archaeological reports.</p> <p>AH6 Support the growth of cultural tourism within the county, including the potential for niche heritage-tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events and infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways.</p> <p>AH7 Seek funding to prepare and implement a Conservation Management Plan for Clough Oughter Castle in consultation with the OPW and the National Monuments Service.</p> <p>AH8 Continue to support the development of sustainable heritage-based tourism initiatives in the UNESCO Cullcagh Lakelands Geopark subject to archaeological and ecological assessment.</p> <p>AH9 Facilitate appropriate guidance in relation to the protection of the archaeological heritage and implications of a proposed development.</p> <p>AH10 Promote public awareness of the rich archaeological heritage of the county.</p> <p>AH11 Secure the preservation of sites and features of historical and archaeological interest. The preservation in-situ of archaeological monuments and sites as a preferred option.</p> <p>AH12 Where archaeological sites or monuments have to be removed as a result of development, it is essential that they be preserved by record, through archaeological excavation and recording, which is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist.</p> <p>AH13 Support the appropriate management and maintenance of the county's historical burial grounds, in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines. In this regard, seek to continue to support the work of the Historic Graveyards Network.</p> <p>AH14 Seek to co-operate with other agencies regarding the impact of climate change on our archaeological heritage.</p> <p>Built and Cultural Heritage Climate Development Objectives</p> <p>BCHC 01 Adopt the principles of conservation-led regeneration by applying the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Architectural Heritage Protection (2011).</p> <p>BCHC 02 Seek enrolment on all future Historic Towns Initiatives (HTI).</p> <p>BCHC 03 Notify owners of Protected Structures of the increased threat climate change presents, while reminding them of their continued and legal requirement to ensure the structure(s) do not become endangered through neglect, decay, damage or harm (Practical advice on basic methods of conservation should accompany the notice).</p> <p>BCHC 04 Require the proposed demolition of any structure or part thereof, as considered of merit by the Planning Authority, to be accompanied by a report from a registered / chartered professional within a related discipline justifying same, to the satisfaction of the planning authority.</p> <p>BCHC 05 Require the submission of a life-cycle cost report with all applications in excess of 500 sq. m, new build construction, unless deemed otherwise by the Planning Authority.</p> <p>BCHC 06 Require the submission of a cost benefit analysis by a chartered quantity surveyor justifying any demolition or refurbishment of 100 m³ of construction and demolition waste, or above, unless deemed otherwise by the Planning Authority.</p> <p>Development Objectives for County Heritage Sites</p> <p>CHS1 Restrict incompatible development in order to protect the amenity, scientific and historical values of these areas.</p>
<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape. 		<p>Also refer to measures under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna and Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Landscape Character Areas</p> <p>LC1 Ensure the preservation of the unique landscape character type by having regard to the character, value and sensitivity of a landscape when determining a planning application.</p> <p>LC2 Ensure development reflects and reinforces the distinctiveness and sense of place of the landscape character areas. This should include the retention of important features or characteristics which contribute to their distinctiveness such as geology and landform, habitats, settlement patterns, historic and vernacular heritage.</p> <p>LC3 Resist development such as houses, forestry, masts, extractive operations, landfills, caravan parks and large agricultural /horticulture units which would interfere with the character of highly sensitive areas or with a view or prospect of special amenity value.</p> <p>LC4 Ensure that new development does not impinge in any significant way on the character, integrity and distinctiveness of highly sensitive areas and does not detract from the scenic value of the area such as visual harm, not in keeping elements of the landscape, causes loss or disturbance of the landscape elements contributing to the local distinctiveness, historic elements that contribute to landscape character and quality, vegetation which is characteristic of a particular landscape and visual conditions of a landscape.</p> <p>LC5 Ensure new development meets high standards of siting and design.</p> <p>LC6 Protect skylines and ridgelines from development</p> <p>LC7 Ensure necessary assessments including visual impact assessments are prepared prior to approving development in highly sensitive areas.</p> <p>LC8 Commence the preparation of a Landscape Character Assessment within 6 months of the adoption of the development plan.</p>

Topic	Potentially Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
		<p>LCC 12 Support the aims of the National Peatlands Strategy and the implementation of the National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan 2017-2022 and Peatlands Climate Action Scheme.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Areas of High Landscape Value or Special Landscape Interest SLP A1 Maintain the scenic and recreation value of these areas by restricting all adverse uses and negative visual impacts.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Scenic Viewing Points SVP1 Restrict development that would obstruct views and to minimise visual intrusion by only permitting compatible uses. SVP2 Ensure the location, design and visual prominence of developments are examined, including possible effects on views from the public realm toward sensitive or vulnerable landscape features.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Scenic Routes SR1 Regulate development that would seriously obstruct and detract from views of high scenic value from designated Scenic Routes. SR2 Maintain and protect the natural landscapes visual character which is recognised to be of an exceptional high amenity value. Development Objectives for Forest Parks and Other Parks FP1 Regulate development within Forest Parks and other Parks to maximise recreational, amenity and community uses</p> <p>Development Objectives for Major Lakes and Lake Environments ML&LE1 Maintain major lake and lake environment amenity value within a landscape recreational and ecological context by restricting and regulating development that would prejudice use and enjoyment of the areas, give rise to adverse visual impacts or threaten habitats through disposal of effluents. ML&LE2 Maintain and protect shorelines of lakes and their immediate area adjoining including skyline development on surrounding hill crests. Development Objectives for Lakeside Amenity Areas LAA 1 Regulate development of adjoining lands to Lakeside Amenity Areas to ensure that public use is not prejudiced by incompatible use or adverse visual impact.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Riverside Amenity Areas RAA1 Regulate all development on lands adjoining Riverside Amenity Areas in order to maintain their amenity value.</p> <p>Development Objectives for Inland Waterways IW1 Protect and enhance the natural heritage and landscape character of the County's Waterways and to maintain them free from inappropriate development and to provide for public access, where feasible, acknowledging the existence of contiguous Natura 2000 sites. IW2 Protect the biodiversity of rivers, streams and other water courses and maintain them in an open state and to discourage the culverting or realignment thereof. IW3 Consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats. IW4 Consult with Waterways Ireland and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the DECLG and the Inland Waterways Association on the development proposals that may affect inland waterways, rivers, lakes, canals or watercourses. IW5 Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values and conserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife habitats of the county's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide for a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county. IW6 Support the development of blueways in County Cavan.</p> <p>Landscape Character / Natural Heritage Climate Change Development Objectives LCC 01 Within the lifetime of the plan, undertake a survey and vector mapping exercise to identify exemplar wetlands, bogs, individual trees and/or stands of trees and/or woodlands throughout the county worthy of protection and preservation. LCC 02 Encourage the potential community woodlands areas in urban/urban fringe areas and the development of community woodlands throughout rural Cavan. LCC 03 Promote the use in public spaces of hot water, foam stream, flame weeding and/or concentrated vinegar in favour of glyphosate weedkillers. LCC 04 Prepare a Peatland Strategy that shall encourage the rewilding, restoration and protection of peat bogs after turf cutting and/or peat extraction has ceased. LCC 05 Support the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 – 2022. LCC06 Promote the roll-out of renewables and stringent protection and enhancement of carbon pools, such as forests, peatlands and permanent grasslands. LCC 07 Explore the opportunity of engaging the services of a full-time Ecologist on a shared basis amongst neighbouring Local Authorities. LCC 08 Install and promote the installation of bird, bat, and owl boxes, and bee bricks and insect hotels or equivalent, at all relevant locations and developments, where possible. LCC 09 Actively participate and seek to adopt recommendations originating out of the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and Northern and Western Climate Action Region. LCC 10 Fracking and the industrial extraction of fossil fuels will not be encouraged within Cavan's functional area. LCC 11 Develop a strategy to support an active native Tree Planting programme in the context of climate adaptation.</p>

Section 3 Environmental Report and Submissions/ Observations

3.1 Introduction

This section details how both the Environmental Report and submissions and observations made to Cavan County Council on the Environmental Report and SEA process have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan and the SEA.

3.2 SEA Scoping Notices and Submissions

As part of the scoping process for preparation of the Plan, environmental authorities¹⁰ were notified that a submission or observation in relation to the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report could be made to the Council.

Three submissions were received, from the Environmental Protection Agency, Meath County Council and Monaghan County Council. The issues raised in these submissions and how these issues have been taken into account during preparation of the Plan and the SEA are provided on Table 3.1 below. Taking into account these submissions included integrating environmental considerations into the Plan, including through the selection of Plan provisions identified on Table 2.2).

¹⁰ The following authorities were notified (the names of some of the authorities have changed since notification was provided as a result of changes in Ministerial responsibilities across Departments): Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht; Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government; Environmental Protection Agency; Monaghan County Council; Meath County Council; Westmeath County Council; Longford County Council; and Leitrim County Council.

Table 3.1 Taking into account SEA Scoping Submissions

No.	Submission text	Response
1	Submission from the Environmental Protection Agency	
A	We acknowledge your notice, dated 2nd July 2020, in relation to the SEA Scoping for the Cavan County Development Plan (the 'Plan').	Noted.
B	The EPA is one of five statutory environmental authorities under the SEA Regulations. In our role as an SEA environmental authority, we focus on promoting the full and transparent integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan and advocating that the key environmental challenges for Ireland are addressed as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. Our functions as an SEA environmental authority do not include approving or enforcing SEAs or plans.	Noted.
C	As a priority, we focus our efforts on reviewing and commenting on key sector plans. We again attach our guidance document ' <i>SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources</i> '. This document is updated regularly and sets out our key recommendations for integrating environmental considerations into Local Authority land use Plans. We recommend that you take this guidance document into account in preparing the Plan and SEA.	The ' <i>SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources</i> ' document have been considered in the preparation of this SEA Scoping Report and will be kept on file for reference throughout the SEA process.
D	In preparing the Plan, Cavan County Council should also ensure that the Plan aligns with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes and is consistent with the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern & Western Region.	These plans and programmes will be considered as part of the preparation of the Plan and associated environmental assessments, as relevant.
E	Available Guidance & Resources Our website contains various SEA resources and guidance, including: - SEA process guidance and checklists - Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA - topic specific SEA guidance (including Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment (EPA, 2020), Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring (EPA, 2020), Integrating climatic factors into SEA (EPA, 2019), Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA (EPA, 2015), and Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (EPA, 2012) You can access these resources at: www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/	Available online EPA resources, including mapping resources, and guidance have been considered in the preparation of this report and will be considered throughout the SEA and AA processes.
F	Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool The ESM Webtool is a new decision support tool to assist SEA and planning processes in Ireland. The tool brings together over 100 datasets and allows users to explore environmental considerations within a particular area and create plan-specific environmental sensitivity maps. These maps can help planners anticipate potential land-use conflicts and help identify suitable development locations, while also protecting the environment. The ESM Webtool is available at www.enviromap.ie .	
G	EPA SEA WebGIS Tool Our SEA WebGIS Tool, available through the EDEN portal (https://gis.epa.ie/EIS_SEA/), allows public authorities to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area. It is intended to assist in SEA screening and scoping exercises.	
H	EPA WFD Application Our WFD Application provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the national WFD monitoring programme. The Application is accessed through EDEN https://wfd.edenireland.ie/ and is available to public agencies. Publicly available data can be accessed via the Catchments.ie website.	
I	EPA AA GeoTool Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to a select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is available at: http://www.epa.ie/terminalfour/AppropAssess/index.jsp	
J	State of the Environment Report – Ireland's Environment 2016 In preparing the Plan and SEA, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within our most recent State of the Environment Report Ireland's Environment – An Assessment 2016 (EPA, 2016) should be considered, as relevant and appropriate to the Plan.	The recommendations, key issues and challenges described within Ireland's Environment will be considered in the preparation of the Plan.
K	Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.	The SEA will seek to ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation

No.	Submission text	Response
		and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.
L	<p>Environmental Authorities Under the SEA Regulations, you should also consult with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government, • The Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, and the Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, where it appears to you as the competent authority that the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, might have significant effects on fisheries or the marine environment, • The Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht where it appears to you as the competent authority that the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, might have significant effects in relation to the architectural or archaeological heritage or to nature conservation, and • any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation or local area plan. 	Notice has also been given to relevant environmental authorities as part of the SEA scoping process.
2	Submission from Meath County Council	
A	Please find hereunder the comments of Meath County Council in respect of the Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report for the Cavan County Development Plan. Meath County Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the process and looks forward to continued co-operation with and between both Authorities; with particular reference to social, cultural and economic development and the protection of the environment.	Noted. The Meath County Development Plan and associated environmental assessments will be taken into account by the SEA when considering in-combination effects.
B	There is a cross-county dimension to many environmental issues such as water quality, habitat and species loss and cross-county cooperation is therefore vital to protect the environment across the two counties and the wider region. It is important that both Local Authorities have the same high standards with regard to the protection of the environment. A divergence of standards would be detrimental to the conservation of our shared natural heritage for future generations. It is therefore considered necessary that there should be a good level of consistency between County Plans in adjoining authorities. In this regard it is important that cognisance should be taken of the policies and objective of the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019 as amended, with particular reference to: Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy and Housing, Economic Development Strategy, Social Strategy, Transport, Water Drainage and Environmental Services, Energy, Cultural and National Assets, Rural Development, Development Management Guidelines and Standards, and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. It should also be noted that the Draft Meath County Development Plan 2020-2026 was published in December 2019 and relevant matters outlined in this document as well as the associated SEA, M and SFRA should also be considered.	Noted. The SEA will seek to integrate appropriate measures into the Plan that will contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development.
C	Cognisance should also be had to a number of important sites designated for nature conservation and geological sites which straddle the County boundaries including Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally), Lough Sheelin, River Boyne and River Blackwater. Invasive species is also an important environmental cross border issue. Cooperation on invasive species has been, and will continue to be necessary. The N3 is a particularly important strategic route, which passes through County Meath linking the north-west of the island via Cavan and Meath to Dublin. It is necessary to facilitate strategic traffic movement and to maintain and improve accessibility to employment areas. The proposed N3 upgrades, including the N3 Virginia Bypass are therefore of significant importance to Meath County Council. The National Planning Framework also endorses infrastructure improvements to this route. Meath County Council remains committed to supporting and facilitating in the planning and delivery of any upgrades to the N3. To reflect the importance of this route it is requested that a specific policy be included in the Development Plan in this regard.	Noted. The SEA will seek to integrate appropriate measures into the Plan that will contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development. Noted. The Meath County Development Plan and associated environmental assessments will be taken into account by the SEA when considering in-combination effects.
D	In general terms, the following are also considered to be amongst the main environmental issues of particular importance to be considered in the preparation of the SEA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The measures set out in the recently adopted River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021. •To work with the EPA and other stakeholders in implementing the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme 2017 -2022. •To work with the OPW and other Stakeholders in managing flood risk at County and Regional level and particularly in assisting with the implementation of the measures set out in the Flood Risk Management Plans published by the Government in May 2018. •To liaise, support and work with Irish Water in the development and upgrade of water supply systems and waste water systems so as to ensure that the County has an adequate, sustainable and economic supply of suitable quality piped water and waste water for all users. 	These issues will be fully considered in the SEA for the Plan.

SEA Statement for the Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028,
incorporating the Cavan Town Local Area Plan 2022-2028

No.	Submission text	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •That in accordance with the provisions of the National Mitigation Plan 2017, and the National Adaptation Framework 2018 that the Local Authorities working with all other stakeholders implement the necessary measures, that sets Ireland on a pathway to achieve the level of decarbonisation required, to implement climate resilience actions and ensuring climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all local, regional and national policy making. •To ensure that appropriate developments receive planning and licensing approval in accordance with the Regional Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 •The need to continue to promote awareness of and promote an increase in the amount of waste that is re-used and recycled to reflect the objectives of the waste hierarchy. 	
E	<p>Conclusion Meath County Council respectfully requests that the relevant issues raised above are fully considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Cavan Development Plan. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you require clarification of any of the issues raised in this submission or any further information on Meath County Council policies or strategies which is necessary for the finalisation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p>	Noted. See responses above.
3	Submission from Monaghan County Council	
A	<p>I refer to the notification issued on 2nd July 2020 under Article 7 (13D) of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (as amended) in relation to the above.</p> <p>Monaghan County Council welcomes the opportunity to make comment on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in Strategic Environment Assessment Environmental Report.</p> <p>In general, Monaghan County Council would wish to state that the draft scoping report is a reasonable overview of the likely significant effects on the environment of the Cavan County Development Plan for the period 2022-2028 and a new Local Area Plan for Cavan Town and Environs.</p>	Noted.
B	<p>As an adjoining local authority, Monaghan County Council has particular interest in the effects referenced in Section 3.2, Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna. The effects of the development plan upon biodiversity, flora and fauna along the border between Counties Monaghan and Cavan is of particular note as well as the effects upon interlinking habitats within both counties. The connection between the two counties in this respect and the maintenance of these habitats should be acknowledged along with the protection afforded to them through EU Directives.</p> <p>Section 3.5.1, Status and Quality of Water is also of particular interest given that many watercourses and lakes features within West and South County Monaghan are shared with County Cavan or are interlinked with water bodies in County Cavan with some being proposed Natural Heritage Areas.</p> <p>Given that many archaeological features within West and South County Monaghan could be considered to be interlinked / associated with archaeological features within County Cavan, such as the Worm Ditch / Black Pig's Dyke, Section 3.8.1, Archaeological Heritage is also of interest.</p> <p>Finally, Section 3.9, Landscape is of particular interest given the relationship the landscape of West and South County Monaghan has with the County Cavan landscape in terms of shared visual features and views.</p>	Noted. The Monaghan County Development Plan and associated environmental assessments will be taken into account by the SEA when considering in-combination effects.
C	<p>I trust the above comments will be of benefit in assessing the likely significant environmental effects of the Cavan County Development Plan for the period Pan for the period 2022-2028 and a new Local Area Plan for Cavan Town and Environs.</p>	These issues will be fully considered in the SEA for the Plan.

3.3 Submissions on the Environmental Report for the Draft Plan

Various submissions were made on the Draft Plan, Proposed Material Alterations and/or associated environmental assessment documents while these documents were on public display.

Updates made on foot of submissions include:

- To include reference to the CGS “Western Cuilcagh” in the environmental baseline description in the SEA Environmental Report.
- In the SEA Environmental Report, to include the GSI’s Geochemistry datasets as one of those that may be useful in “planning and assessing individual projects with regard to the environmental topic(s) of soil and/or material assets”.
- In the SEA Environmental Report, to identify that the GSI’s Physiographic mapping would “be valuable for regional land-use planning, and in studies of the influence of physical landscape on the ecological environment”.
- In the SEA Environmental Report, to include the following as a potential adverse effect: “Aggregate potential sterilisation”.
- To add the following subsection to SEA Environmental Report Section 7 “Evaluation of Alternatives” (new text in **bold**):

“Section 7.4 Selected Alternatives

Selected alternatives for the Plan from each of the five types of alternatives that emerged from the planning/SEA process are indicated above.

These alternatives have been incorporated into the Plan having regard to both:

- 1. The environmental effects which are identified by the SEA and are detailed above; and**
- 2. Planning - including social and economic - effects.”**

- To update the following SEO from the SEA Environmental Report Monitoring Programme (new text in **bold**, text to be deleted in ~~strikethrough~~):
 - Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity ~~Strategy~~ **Action Plan** and its targets
- To update the SEA Monitoring Programme at Section 10 of the SEA Environmental Report will be updated to identify that monitoring reports will be made publicly available.
- Update sources from Section 10 of the SEA Environmental Report as follows (new text in **bold**):

Under Water: EPA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance ¹¹

Under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna: DHLGH report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years) ¹²

¹¹ Including monitoring of water quality and nitrogen deposition due to bioenergy and agricultural projects where available

Under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna: DHLGH National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the under Article 12 (every 3 years) ¹³

Under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna: Consultations with the NPWS ¹⁴

Under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna: Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission ¹⁵

- To integrate into Tables 5.1, 7.2, 8.1 and 9.1: "Effects on NI Priority Species and their habitats"; and "Barriers to NI Priority Species movement, including migratory fish species".
- To consider and include the following in Appendix I to the SEA Environmental Report :
 - Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 as amended; and
 - North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO), Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Implementation Plan for the period 2019-2024.
 - Drinking Water Directive Recast (EU/2020/2184);
 - Private Water Supplies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017; and
 - European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 122 of 2014) (as amended by European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2017 (S.I. 464 of 2017)).
- In the final SFRA Report, to provide a finer granularity to the Justification Tests provided on Table 5 of the SFRA report.
- To include the following description of historical groundwater flooding on SFRA report Table 2:

Historic groundwater flood map: The historic groundwater flood map is a national-scale flood map presenting the maximum historic observed extent of karst groundwater flooding. The map is primarily based on the winter 2015/2016 flood event, which in most areas represented the largest groundwater flood event on record. The map was produced based on the SAR imagery of the 2015/2016 event as well as any available supplementary evidence. The floods were classified by flood type differentiating between floods dominated by groundwater (GW) and floods with significant contribution of groundwater and surface water (GWSW).

In addition to the historic groundwater flood map, the flood mapping methodology was also adapted to produce a surface water flood map of the 2015/2016 flood event. This flood map encompasses fluvial and pluvial flooding in non-urban areas and has been developed as a separate product.

¹² Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on Natura 2000 sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance /visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development. Including monitoring of wetland sites, wind energy projects, one off rural houses and walking and cycling routes (including artificial lighting and disturbance) where available.

¹³ Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on Natura 2000 sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance /visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development. Including monitoring of wetland sites, wind energy projects, one off rural houses and walking and cycling routes (including artificial lighting and disturbance) where available.

¹⁴ Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on Natura 2000 sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance /visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development. Including monitoring of wetland sites, wind energy projects, one off rural houses and walking and cycling routes (including artificial lighting and disturbance) where available.

¹⁵ Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on Natura 2000 sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance /visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development. Including monitoring of wetland sites, wind energy projects, one off rural houses and walking and cycling routes (including artificial lighting and disturbance) where available.

- To include the following description of predictive groundwater flooding on SFRA report Table 3:

Predictive groundwater flood map: The predictive groundwater flood map presents the probabilistic flood extents for locations of recurrent karst groundwater flooding. It consists of a series of stacked polygons at each site representing the flood extent for specific AEP's mapping floods that are expected to occur every 10, 100 and 1000 years (AEP of 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001 respectively). The map is focussed primarily (but not entirely) on flooding at seasonally inundated wetlands known as turloughs. Sites were chosen for inclusion in the predictive map based on existing turlough databases as well as manual interpretation of SAR imagery.

The mapping process tied together the observed and SAR-derived hydrograph data, hydrological modelling, stochastic weather generation and extreme value analysis to generate predictive groundwater flood maps for over 400 qualifying sites. It should be noted that not all turloughs are included in the predictive map as some sites could not be successfully monitored with SAR and/or modelled.

- To insert the following text into the SFRA report under a new subsection titled "Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems":

As provided for by Foul Drainage and Wastewater Development Objective FDW 06, the Plan requires new developments to "Incorporate the requirement for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems where appropriate in local authority projects and private development sites".

SuDS are effective technologies, which aim to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and enhance biodiversity and amenity.

The systems should aim to mimic the natural drainage of the application site to minimise the effect of a development on flooding and pollution of existing waterways. SuDS include devices such as swales, permeable pavements, filter drains, storage ponds, constructed wetlands, soakways and green roofs. The integration of nature based solutions, such as amenity areas, ecological corridors and attenuation ponds, into public and private development initiatives, is applicable within the provisions of the Plan and should be encouraged.

In some exceptional cases, and at the discretion of the Council, where it is demonstrated that SuDS devices are not feasible, approval may be given to install underground attenuation tanks or enlarged pipes in conjunction with other devices to achieve the required water quality. Such alternative measures will only be considered as a last resort. Proposals for surface water attenuation systems should include maintenance proposals and procedures.

Urban developments, both within developments and within the public realm, should seek to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of sustainable drainage techniques for new development or for extensions to existing developments, in order to reduce the potential impact of existing and predicted flood risk. Development proposals should be accompanied by a comprehensive SuDS assessment that addresses run-off rate, run-off quality and its impact on the existing habitat and water quality.

For larger sites (i.e. multiple dwellings or commercial units) master planning should ensure that existing flow routes are maintained, through the use of green infrastructure. In addition, where multiple individual proposals are being made SuDS should be integrated where appropriate and relevant.

All proposed development, should consider the impact of surface water flood risks on drainage design e.g. in the form of a section within the flood risk assessment (for sites in Flood Zone A or B) or part of a surface water management plan.

Areas vulnerable to ponding are indicated on the OPW's PFRA Pluvial mapping. Particular attention should be given to development in low-lying areas which may act as natural ponds for collection of run-off. The drainage design should ensure no increase in flood risk to the site, or the downstream catchment. Where possible, and particularly in areas of new development, floor levels should be at an appropriate height above adjacent roads and hard standing areas to reduce the consequences of any localised flooding. Where this is not possible, an alternative design appropriate to the location may be prepared.

Further to the above, proposals for development should consider Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study documents in designing SUDS solutions, including the New Development Policy, the Final Strategy Report, the Code of Practice and "Irish SuDS: guidance on applying the GSDS surface water drainage criteria".

- To remove reference to flood event extents on Table 2 of the SFRA report.
- To replace reference to www.floodmaps.ie with reference to www.floodinfo.ie in the SFRA report.
- To update the SFRA report to include the correct wording and numbering for Policy Objectives, including those related to flood risk management and proposed to be amended in response to submissions on the Draft Plan and associated documents.

For further information on how submissions were considered, refer to the Chief Executive's Report on submissions received on the Draft Plan and associated documents and the Chief Executive's Report on submissions received on the Proposed Material Alterations and associated documentation – both available at <https://consult.Cavan.ie/>.

All parts of the Plan-preparation process were informed by the SEA, AA and SFRA processes - this includes the preparation of the Chief Executive's Draft Plan, Members' Amendments to that Plan in advance of public display, Proposed Material Alterations and Further Modifications. The mitigation integrated into the final, adopted Plan includes that identified in Section 9 of this report.

3.4 SEA documents including SEA Environmental Report

The Draft Plan and accompanying documents (including SEA Environmental Report and AA and SFRA documents) were placed on public display, having integrated various recommendations arising from the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. Responses to submissions made during the period of public display of a Draft Plan were integrated into a Chief Executive's Report and considered by Cavan County Council.

A number of material alterations were proposed after public display of the Draft Plan. The Proposed Material Alterations were subject to Screening for SEA and AA and a selection of Alterations were subject to SEA and Stage 2 AA.

On adoption of the Plan, the Environmental Report that had been placed on public display alongside the Draft Plan was updated to become a final Environmental Report that is consistent with the adopted Plan, taking into account all changes that were made to the original Draft Plan that was placed on public display.

Section 4 Summary of Alternatives considered

4.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternatives (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment. Available reasonable alternatives for the County Development Plan are provided under Tiers 1 to 5 detailed below.

4.2 Limitations in Available Alternatives

The Plan is required to be prepared by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), which specifies various types of objectives that must be provided for by the Plan. The alternatives available for the Plan are limited by the provisions of higher-level planning objectives, including those of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Northern and Western Region. These documents set out various requirements for the content of the Plan including on topics such as settlement typology, land use zoning and the sustainable development of rural areas.

4.3 Assessment of Tier 1: Alternatives for Positioning under the Settlement Hierarchy

- **Tier 1 - Alternative A:** Virginia is identified as a Self-Sustaining Growth Town.
- **Tier 1 - Alternative B:** Virginia is identified as a Self-Sustaining Town.
- **Selected Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Alternative A would provide a greater allocation of population and economic growth to Virginia in the overall context of the County. This results in a more sustainable and lower allocation of growth in the smaller towns which have less services and in the rural countryside. This results in a more sustainable development of the County and is considered to be in the interests of proper planning.

Alternative A would result in lower levels of commuting, benefiting efforts to improve sustainable mobility and meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets the most. Development in Virginia would be better serviced and there would be a reduced need for greenfield development (and associated adverse environmental effects) in less well-serviced, less-well connected and more sensitive locations in the County, including the open countryside and smaller settlements.

Alternative B would provide a greater allocation of population and economic growth to smaller towns, villages and rural countryside outside of Virginia resulting in a less sustainable pattern of growth for the County, which would not be in the interests of the proper planning and sustainable development, as these smaller towns and rural areas would not have the same level of services and function for the allocation of population growth that the Plan would have allocated for them.

Alternative B would result in a greater expansion of the smaller towns and villages in the County. Services and public transport are more limited. Alternative B would result in higher levels of commuting, conflicting with efforts to improve sustainable mobility and meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets the most. Alternative B would provide for higher levels of greenfield development (and associated adverse environmental effects) in less well-serviced, less-well connected and more sensitive locations in the County, including the open countryside and smaller settlements. This type of development would result in a higher potential adverse environmental impact, including effects on water, drinking water, human health, ecology and landscape designations.

4.4 Assessment of Tier 2: Alternatives for Population Allocations

- **Tier 2 – Alternative A:** Concentrate future growth in the settlements in the upper tiers of the settlement hierarchy, in particular the Key Town of Cavan Town, Self-Sustaining Growth Town of Virginia and Self-Sustaining Towns of Ballyjamesduff, Bailieborough, Kingscourt and Cootehill with a more limited level of growth in the smaller settlements and open countryside.
- **Tier 2 – Alternative B:** Continued growth of Cavan Town, Ballyjamesduff, Bailieborough, Kingscourt, Virginia and Cootehill with dispersed pattern of growth across the smaller settlements and the open countryside.
- **Selected Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Under **Alternative A**, in accordance with NPF and RSES, a greater concentration of future growth is placed in the larger settlements of the County where sufficient capacity exists for a range of functions including housing, employment, services, retail and leisure opportunities. There is a more limited level of growth in the smaller settlements and the open countryside.

Alternative A would allow for more concentrated, compact growth and significantly reduce the proportion of rural one-off housing in the County. This alternative would also direct development towards smaller villages which would also promote compact growth and provide viable alternatives to rural housing.

The concentration of growth into the larger settlements would ensure more sustainable growth, where there are greater opportunities to consolidate development in the existing urban footprint through infill and brownfield development. These settlements have a number of positive attributes including a greater range of services, transport links, a stronger employment base, and a greater capacity to facilitate population and economic growth. By concentrating in the larger settlements in the County, Alternative A would result in lower levels of commuting, benefiting efforts to improve sustainable mobility and meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. Development in these centres would be better serviced (including with transport and water services) and there would be a reduced need for greenfield development (and associated adverse environmental effects) in less well-served, less-well connected and more sensitive locations in the County.

Under Alternative B, larger towns in the settlement hierarchy would not reach a sustainable population growth relative to the services and function that they provide. This alternative involves a more dispersed population approach, which has the potential to undermine the role of the larger settlements and make it more difficult to deliver key infrastructure and placemaking projects. It would not reduce the proportion of rural one-off housing in the County. This alternative would also direct development towards smaller villages which would also promote compact growth and provide viable alternatives to rural housing.

Development would be more likely to occur on greenfield lands as there are less infill and brownfield sites available in Rural Settlements and the Open Countryside. Services and public transport are more limited and there would be a greater dependence on commuting for employment and accessing services. Alternative B would result in higher levels of commuting, conflicting with efforts to improve sustainable mobility and meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. Alternative B would provide for higher levels of greenfield development (and associated adverse environmental effects) in less well-served, less-well connected and more sensitive locations in the County. This type of development would result in a higher adverse environmental impact, including effects on water, drinking water, human health, ecology and landscape designations.

4.5 Assessment of Tier 3: Alternatives for Rural Areas

Rural Areas under Strong Urban Influence/Pressure

- **Tier 3 (i) Alternative A:** Designate Rural Areas under Strong Urban Influence and Stronger Rural Areas that require various criteria to be demonstrated in advance of planning permission being granted for a single dwelling for permanent occupation.
- **Tier 3 (i) Alternative B:** Do not designate Rural Areas under Strong Urban Influence/Stronger Rural Area and assess each planning application on its merits.
- **Selected Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Alternative A provides for a robust and transparent policy approach to manage rural housing.

Restricting the development of single dwellings in rural areas that are under strong urban influence/pressure would positively impact upon the protection and management of the environment and sustainable development. The restrictions would help to both reduce levels of greenfield development in areas immediately surrounding existing centres and encourage brownfield development within existing centres.

Single dwellings in rural areas would be facilitated as appropriate and urban development would be directed towards established settlements. This alternative would help to prevent low density urban sprawl and associated adverse effects upon sustainable mobility, climate emission reduction targets and various environmental components.

Alternative B Provides a vague and unclear policy approach to rural housing and risks facilitating a significant increase in urban-generated one-off housing in the open countryside which will undermine the role of small towns and villages and have consequences for the environment.

Not restricting the development of single dwellings in rural areas that are under strong urban influence/pressure would adversely impact upon the protection and management of the environment and sustainable development. The absence of restrictions would result in increased levels of greenfield development in areas immediately surrounding existing centres and less demand for brownfield development within existing centres.

Urban generated housing development would occur within rural areas outside of established settlements. This alternative would result in low density urban sprawl and associated adverse effects upon sustainable mobility, climate emission reduction targets and various environmental components including groundwater, surface water, drinking water and human health.

Serviced and Unserviced Settlements

- **Tier 3 (ii) Alternative A:** Provide focus to and targeted provisions for encouraging residential development in serviced and unserviced settlements, as an alternative to rural one-off housing;
- **Tier 3 (ii) Alternative B:** Serviced and unserviced settlements are included but there is no focus or no targeted provisions for these locations to act as alternatives to one-off housing in the open countryside.
- **Selected Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Alternative A recognises the important role that smaller settlements play in sustaining rural communities and in providing a proactive approach to the sustainable development of rural areas. Providing focus to and targeted policies/objectives for serviced and unserviced

settlements would help to provide a viable alternative to one-off housing in the open countryside. Development within these settlements would be more efficiently and more likely to be served by existing or new infrastructure (including water services infrastructure and safe walking and cycling facilities) and more likely to protect the environment including the status of ground and surface waters, water used for drinking water, human health, biodiversity and flora and fauna and the landscape. Development would be required to be subject to siting, design, protection of residential amenities and normal development management criteria, subject to the satisfactory provision of infrastructure and services and in keeping with the character of the settlement.

Alternative B has the potential to undermine the role that smaller settlements play in sustaining rural communities and providing a viable alternative to one off housing. Not providing a focus to and targeted policies/objectives for serviced and unserved settlements would be less likely to provide a viable alternative to one-off housing in the open countryside. Development within the open countryside would be less likely to be served by infrastructure (including water services infrastructure and safe walking and cycling facilities) and less likely to protect the environment including the status of ground and surface waters, water used for drinking water, human health, biodiversity and flora and fauna and the landscape.

4.6 Assessment of Tier 4: Alternatives for Densities

- **Tier 4 – Alternative A:** Application of a single standard density across the whole County in order to calculate the potential residential yield relating to land zoned for residential purposes for the Core Strategy.
- **Tier 4 – Alternative B:** Application of different densities at different locations, as appropriate; higher densities where sustainable transport mode opportunities are available and lower densities where constraints are presented by, for example, character or function of settlement.
- **Selected Alternative for the Plan: Alternative B.**

The application of a singular standard residential density across the County under **Alternative A** would have the potential to push new development towards more environmentally sensitive lands that are less well-served and less well-connected, resulting in unnecessary potentially significant adverse effects on all environmental components.

The application of a singular standard residential density could result in a potential misalignment between the supply of zoned land to meet the projected demand for new housing. This could result in a misalignment between new development and essential services provision with associated potential for adverse effects on environmental components.

Higher densities under **Alternative B** would be provided where sustainable transport mode opportunities are available and lower densities would be provided where constraints are presented by, for example, wastewater and water infrastructure constraints, cultural heritage designations or the local road network. This approach would contribute towards national and regional strategic outcomes including the efficient use of land, compact growth and the transition towards a low carbon and more climate resilient society.

Alternative B would help to ensure compact, sustainable development within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint and would conflict with the protection and management of environmental components the least. Alignment between new development and essential services provision would be most likely under Alternative B.

4.7 Assessment of Tier 5: Alternatives for Land Use Zoning

Countywide Residential

Alternative A: Reduction in the quantum of zoned land

By consolidating land use zoning and reducing unnecessary land use zoning this alternative would provide for a more compact form of development that would help to maximise benefits from infrastructural investment in settlements across the County. By consolidating the zoning and helping to avoid unnecessary sprawl of the County's settlements, this alternative would increase the likelihood of brownfield development and contribute towards efforts to improve sustainable mobility (with associated effects on energy, air, noise and human health). Reducing unnecessary zoning would help to minimise sprawl and would avoid potential adverse environmental effects that would otherwise occur - this would benefit the protection of multiple environmental components including groundwater, surface water, drinking water and human health. Introduction of a new zoning to facilitate low density residential development as an alternative to one off rural housing would further benefit protection and management of the environment. Land topography is a physical constraint to development and limits the range of uses that can be provided for at certain locations within settlements across the County.

Alternative B: No change in the quantum of zoned land

By not consolidating land use zoning and including unnecessary land use zoning, this alternative would provide for a less compact form of development that would fail to maximise benefits from infrastructural investment in settlements across the County. By facilitating the unnecessary sprawl of the County's settlements and failing to consolidate zoning, this alternative would decrease the likelihood of brownfield development and conflict with efforts to improve sustainable mobility (with associated effects on energy, air, noise and human health). Providing for unnecessary zoning would be likely to result in higher levels of sprawl and associated avoidable potential adverse environmental effects including groundwater, surface water, drinking water and human health. Land topography is a physical constraint to development and limits the range of uses that can be provided for at certain locations within settlements across the County.

- **Selected Countywide Residential Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Countywide Economic

Alternative A: Increase in the quantum of zoned land

By increasing in the quantum of zoned land for economic purposes in settlements throughout the County in order to fulfil an established planning need, to reduce the levels of commuting out of the County for employment and to provide an alternative for rural based economic activity into urban areas, **Alternative A** would:

- Increase the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development within existing settlements;
- Decrease the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development outside of existing settlements; and
- Reduce the levels of commuting out of the County – and associated emissions – for employment.

Alternative B: No increase in the quantum of zoned land

By not increasing in the quantum of zoned land for economic purposes in settlements throughout the County in order to fulfil an established planning need, to reduce the levels of commuting out of the County for employment and to provide an alternative for rural based economic activity into urban areas, **Alternative B** would:

- Reduce the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development within existing settlements;
 - Increase the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development outside of existing settlements; and
 - Fail to reduce levels the levels of commuting out of the County for employment to the same extent as Alternative A.
- **Selected Countywide Economic Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Cavan Town Residential

Alternative A: Reduction in the overall quantum of zoned land

By consolidating land use zoning and reducing unnecessary land use zoning this alternative would provide for a more compact form of development that would help to maximise benefits from infrastructural investment in Cavan Town. By consolidating the zoning and helping to avoid unnecessary sprawl of Cavan Town, this alternative would increase the likelihood of brownfield development and contribute towards efforts to improve sustainable mobility (with associated effects on energy, air, noise and human health). Reducing unnecessary zoning would help to minimise sprawl and would avoid potential adverse environmental effects that would otherwise occur - this would benefit the protection of multiple environmental components including groundwater, surface water, drinking water and human health. Land topography is a physical constraint to development in Cavan Town and limits the range of uses that can be provided for at certain locations.

Alternative B: No change in the overall in the overall quantum of zoned land

By not consolidating land use zoning and including unnecessary land use zoning, this alternative would provide for a less compact form of development that would fail to maximise benefits from infrastructural investment in Cavan Town. By facilitating the unnecessary sprawl of Cavan Town and failing to consolidate zoning, this alternative would decrease the likelihood of brownfield development and conflict with efforts to improve sustainable mobility (with associated effects on energy, air, noise and human health). Providing for unnecessary zoning would be likely to result in higher levels of sprawl and associated avoidable potential adverse environmental effects including groundwater, surface water, drinking water and human health. Land topography is a physical constraint to development in Cavan Town and limits the range of uses that can be provided for at certain locations.

- **Selected Cavan Town Residential Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

Cavan Town Economic

Alternative A: Increase in the quantum of zoned

By increasing in the quantum of zoned land for economic purposes in Cavan Town in order to fulfil an established planning need, to reduce the levels of commuting out of the County for employment and to provide an alternative for rural based economic activity into Cavan Town, **Alternative A** would:

- Increase the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development within Cavan Town;
- Decrease the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development outside of Cavan Town; and
- Reduce the levels of commuting out of the County – and associated emissions – for employment.

Alternative B: No in the quantum of zoned land

By not increasing in the quantum of zoned land for economic purposes in Cavan Town in order to fulfil an established planning need, to reduce the levels of commuting out of the County for employment and to provide an alternative for rural based economic activity into Cavan Town, **Alternative B** would:

- Reduce the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development within Cavan Town;
 - Increase the potential for adverse environmental effects to occur from economic development outside of Cavan Town; and
 - Fail to reduce levels the levels of commuting out of the County for employment to the same extent as Alternative A.
- **Selected Cavan Town Economic Alternative for the Plan: Alternative A.**

4.8 Reasons for Choosing the Selected Alternatives in light of Other Reasonable Alternatives Considered

Selected alternatives for the Plan from each of the tiers of alternatives that emerged from the planning/SEA process are indicated above.

These alternatives have been incorporated into the Plan having regard to both:

1. The environmental effects which are identified by the SEA and are detailed above; and
2. Planning - including social and economic - effects that also were considered by the Council.

Section 5 Monitoring Measures

5.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes are monitored. This section details the measures which will be used in order to monitor the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan.

Monitoring can both demonstrate the positive effects facilitated by the Plan and can enable, at an early stage, the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action. The occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects not predicted and mitigated by this assessment, which are directly attributable to the implementation of the Plan, would necessitate consideration of these effects in the context of the Plan and potential remediation action(s) and/or review of part(s) of the Plan.

5.2 Indicators and Targets

Monitoring is based around indicators which allow quantitative measures of trends and progress over time relating to the Strategic Environmental Objectives identified in the main SEA Environmental Report and used in the evaluation. Each indicator to be monitored is accompanied by the target(s) which were identified with regard to the relevant strategic actions. Given the position of the Development Plan in the land use planning hierarchy beneath the RSES for the Northern and Western Region, the measures identified in that RSES SEA have been used – as they are or having been slightly modified – in most instances. This consistency across the hierarchy of land use plans will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future monitoring. Table 5.1 overleaf shows the indicators and targets which have been selected for monitoring the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan, if unmitigated. Monitoring is an ongoing process and the programme allows for flexibility and the further refinement of indicators and targets. The Monitoring Programme may be updated to deal with specific environmental issues – including unforeseen effects – as they arise.

5.3 Sources

The Plan will form part of the wider land use planning framework comprising a hierarchy of policies, plans, programmes, etc. This wider framework, including the National Planning Framework and the RSES for the Northern and Western Region, is subject to its own SEA (and associated monitoring) requirements. At lower tiers of the hierarchy, Local Area Plans and individual projects will be subject to their own monitoring requirements as relevant. In implementing the Monitoring Programme the Council will take into account this hierarchy of planning and environmental monitoring. Sources for indicators may include existing monitoring databases (including those maintained by planning authorities and national/regional government departments and agencies) and the output of lower-tier environmental assessment and decision making (including a review of project approvals granted and associated documents and the output of any EIA monitoring programmes).

5.4 Reporting and Responsibility

A stand-alone Monitoring Report on the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan will be prepared in advance of the beginning of the review of the Plan, in consultation with others. This report will seek to address the indicators set out on Table 5.1. The Council is responsible for the ongoing review of indicators and targets, collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of monitoring evaluation report(s), the publication of these reports (reports will be made available to the public) and, if necessary, the carrying out of remedial action.

Table 5.1 Indicators, Targets, Sources and Remedial Action

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of European sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species Implement and review, as relevant, County Cavan Local Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHLGH report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years)¹⁶ DHLGH National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the under Article 12 (every 3 years)¹⁷ Consultations with the NPWS¹⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where condition of European sites is found to be deteriorating this will be investigated with the Regional Assembly and the DHLGH to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either revised or drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species Implement and review, as relevant, County Cavan Local Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of local land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc. Status of water quality in the County's water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc. Included under Water below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans Included under Water below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems Included under Water below
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 10 "Natural Heritage" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that they comply with all Plan measures providing for the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 10 "Natural Heritage" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission¹⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 "Economic" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 "Economic" By 2020 all citizens will have access to speeds of 30Mbps, and that 50% of citizens will be subscribing to speeds of 100Mbps (Also relevant to Material Assets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives Consultations with DECC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems Consultations with DECC
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors resulting from development permitted under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of Cavan County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial plans that include specific green infrastructure mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all local level land use plans to include specific green infrastructure mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of local land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review internal systems

¹⁶ Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on Natura 2000 sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance /visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development. Including monitoring of wetland sites, wind energy projects, one off rural houses and walking and cycling routes (including artificial lighting and disturbance) where available.

¹⁷ As per footnote no. 16.

¹⁸ As per footnote no. 16.

¹⁹ As per footnote no. 16.

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
Soil (and Land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield (also relevant to Material Assets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain built surface cover nationally to below the EU average of 4% as per the NPF In accordance with National Policy Objectives 3c of the National Planning Framework, a minimum of 30% of the housing growth targeted in any settlement is to be delivered within the existing built-up footprint of the settlement To map brownfield and infill land parcels across the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Geoportal Compilation of greenfield and brownfield development for the DHLGH AA/Screening for AA for each application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the proportion of growth on infill and brownfield sites is not keeping pace with the targets set in the NPF and the RSES, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly to establish reasons and coordinate actions to address constraints to doing so.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instances where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of Environmental assessments and AAs as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements Screen for and undertake environmental assessments and AA as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of grants of permission where contaminated material must be disposed of Internal monitoring of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the EPA and Development Management Review internal systems
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the WFD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' Implementation of the objectives of the River Basin Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance²⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where water bodies are failing to meet at least good status this will be investigated with the DHLGH Water Section, the EPA Catchment Unit, the Regional Assembly and, as relevant, Irish Water to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance. Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the WWTP or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the Regional Assembly, EPA and Irish Water to achieve the necessary capacity.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incompatible developments permitted within flood risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where planning applications are being permitted on flood zones, the Council will ensure that such grants are in compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines and include appropriate flood risk mitigation and management measures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmed delivery of Irish Water infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Irish Water Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan Where septic tanks are proposed, for planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that the outfall from the septic tank will not - in- combination with other septic tanks- contribute towards any surface or ground water body not meeting the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive Facilitate, as appropriate, Irish Water in developing water and wastewater infrastructure See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Consultations with the Irish Water DHLGH in conjunction with Local Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the WWTP or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the Regional Assembly, EPA and Irish Water to achieve the necessary capacity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of Cavan County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response.

²⁰ Including monitoring of water quality and nitrogen deposition due to bioenergy and agricultural projects where available

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels of 74% NO_x, SO_x, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions of NO_x and particulate matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Data from the National Travel Survey EPA Air Quality Monitoring Consultations with Department of Transport and Department of Environment, Climate and Communications Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response. See also entry under Population and human health above Review internal systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to climate reduction targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of Cavan County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 EPA Annual National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory reporting Climate Action Regional Office Consultations with DECC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where targets are not achieved, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Eastern and Midlands Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions.
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy Share of renewable energy in transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050 Contribute towards the target of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), for all Member States to reach a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by facilitating the development of electricity charging and transmission infrastructure, in compliance with the provisions of the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO data Monitoring of Cavan County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 CSO data Monitoring of Cavan County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Consultation with DHLGH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where trends toward carbon reduction are not recorded, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Eastern and Midlands Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions. Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response. Where monitoring reveals visitor or development pressure is causing negative effects on designated archaeological or architectural heritage, the Council will work with the Regional Assembly, Fáilte Ireland and the National Monuments Service and other stakeholders, as relevant, to address pressures through additional mitigation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions of at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050 across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for residential heating Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the County using private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above CSO 2016 figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DECC and NTA to develop a tailored response. Where monitoring reveals visitor or development pressure is causing negative effects on designated archaeological or architectural heritage, the Council will work with the Regional Assembly, Fáilte Ireland and the National Monuments Service and other stakeholders, as relevant, to address pressures through additional mitigation.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan Protect entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Consultation with DHLGH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where monitoring reveals developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, the Council will re-examine Plan provisions and the effectiveness of their implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where monitoring reveals developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, the Council will re-examine Plan provisions and the effectiveness of their implementation
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where monitoring reveals developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, the Council will re-examine Plan provisions and the effectiveness of their implementation



Cavan

Comhairle Contae an Chabháin
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