



vol **12**

Strategic Environmental Assessment
Environmental Report

Wexford County

Development Plan

2022 - 2028

Introduction

This document shows the steps undertaken for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 prior to its adoption.

The document is a compilation of:

1. Part A comprises of the SEA Environmental Report of the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Plan.
2. Part B comprises of the SEA Screening of Proposed Minor Modifications.

A separate SEA Statement has also been prepared which summarises how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan.



Part A

Strategic Environmental Assessment of Draft Plan and
Proposed Material Alterations to Draft Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Determination for the Proposed Amendments to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Determination is being made by Wexford County Council regarding the Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028.

Section 12 (7) (aa) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), requires, inter alia, a determination to be made as to whether the Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Plan warrant the undertaking of SEA.

Such a determination takes into account relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A 'Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment' of the SEA Regulations, as amended. These criteria are considered in an SEA Screening Report for the Proposed Material Alterations that has been prepared to inform this determination.

The SEA Screening Report concludes that many of the Proposed Material Alterations are determined not to result in likely significant effects as they contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development or add clarification or amended context setting text for Plan provisions. Consequently, these Proposed Material Alterations do not require SEA.

A number of Proposed Material Alterations are determined to require SEA and consideration in the Environmental Report. This assessment has been carried out and is being placed on display.

This determination has been informed by:

- Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028;
- Appropriate Assessment (AA) Natura Impact Report for Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028.
- SEA Environmental Report for the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028; and
- AA Natura Impact Report for the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028.

The SEA Environmental Report will be finalised in advance of adoption of the Plan. An SEA Statement will be prepared following adoption, which will detail how environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan and how consultations on the SEA and associated Plan-preparation process were taken into account.

Draft Wexford County Development
Plan 2021-2027 – Amendments Stage
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
Environmental Report

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Environmental
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Client: Wexford County Council

Date: March 2022

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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01	SEA Environmental Report - Draft updated	24 Jul 2020	Rebecca Dunlea	Thomas Burns
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A8.5 Capacity Assessment

A8.6 Biodiversity Mapping

Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

Introduction

Wexford County Council (WCC) is preparing a new County Development Plan for Wexford (2021-2027) which will replace the current Wexford CDP (2013-2019). The County Development Plan is a strategic document setting out the vision and direction for the future development of County Wexford for the benefit of all its citizens up to 2027, which will shape the future development of the County.

The preparation of the Wexford CDP 2021-2027 is required to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), including the preparation of an SEA Environmental Report (ER), in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and associated implementing national legislation on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment¹ (known as the SEA Directive).

The purpose of the ER is to evaluate the likely environmental effects of implementing the Draft CDP and the alternatives, and to have their significance evaluated with regard to the environmental baseline. This provides stakeholders and the public with a clear understanding of the likely environmental consequences of implementing the Plan.

The Draft CDP and associated ER was made available for comment from statutory bodies, the public and interested parties during the public display period. Following a review of submissions received it is now proposed to make Material Alterations to the Draft Plan and these Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) will now be made available for public display and comment.

PMA to the Draft Plan must be examined to determine whether they require SEA. The Planning Authority has reviewed the PMA and determined that a number of the PMA required SEA. This report, as updated, contains this assessment and has also been updated

¹ DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042&from=EN>

to reflect:

- Submissions received,
- Emerging data and the changes as a result of iterative nature of SEA,
- Updates in terms of legislation, plans, programmes and guidance,
- Screening and assessment of the PMA,
- Updating of interactions with Natura Impact Report / SFRA and Climate, and
- To fully document the assessment which has taken place of the Draft Plan and the PMA.

This SEA Environmental Report has been prepared on behalf of Wexford County Council by Brady Shipman Martin, Environmental, Landscape and Planning Consultants.

Steps in the SEA Process

Table A highlights the four key stages in the SEA process and the progress made to date:

Table A: Key Stages in SEA

Stage	Description	Status
1. Screening	Screening will determine if SEA is required.	Completed ✓
2. Scoping	Determines the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA in consultation with the designated statutory consultees.	Completed ✓
3. Environmental Report	Formal and transparent assessment of the likely significant impacts on the environment due to implementation of a Plan/Programme including all reasonable alternatives. The output from this stage is an Environmental Report which is required to go on public display along with the draft Plan/Programme. This stage includes the screening and assessment of Material Alterations to the plan during the plan process	Current Stage
4. SEA Statement	Summarises the process undertaken and identifies how environmental considerations and consultations have been integrated into the final Plan/Programme.	Next Stage

Content of the Environmental Report

The ER considers all of the following in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive:

1. Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna)
2. Population and Human Health
3. Soil and Geology
4. Water Quality
5. Air, Noise and Climate
6. Landscape
7. Material Assets
8. Cultural Heritage
9. Interrelationships and Cumulative Impacts.

Table B summarises the content of the ER. In the first instance, it details the current condition of the environment of the study area under each of the sub-headings set out above. The ER also summarised the significant environmental pressures that may affect each of the environmental topics and the current (baseline) condition of the environment. The ER also contains the information required to be included in it under Article 5 of the SEA Directive.

Table B: Content of the Environmental Report

No.	Chapter	Description
	Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	A brief summary of the Environmental Report, its main points and conclusions.
1	Introduction	Introduction to the SEA ER
2	Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027	A description of the Draft County Development Plan (Draft CDP) and a summary of its key policies and objectives.
3	Methodology	The steps taken in preparation of the SEA, including the methods used and technical difficulties encountered.
4	Review of relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes	The relationship of the Draft Wexford CDP to other relevant plans and programmes is highlighted.

No.	Chapter	Description
5	Environmental Baseline	A description of the current environment of the area of the Draft CDP is given, highlighting any existing environmental problems. This exercise results in a baseline against which the likely effects of implementing the Draft CDP can be examined.
6	SEA Objectives, Targets & Indicators	A number of environmental protection objectives which have been established at international, EU or national Level and are relevant to the Draft CDP are listed. Following this, a description of how the objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account in the preparation of the Draft CDP is given.
7	Description of Alternatives	An assessment of the proposed alternatives to the Draft CDP are considered at this stage.
8	SEA: Wexford County Development Plan	An examination of the Draft CDP (and those proposed in material alterations) policies and objectives in terms of their potential effects on the various environmental parameters.
9	Mitigation Measures	Should potentially significant effects be discovered, measures to avoid, reduce or offset these effects are proposed and integrated into the Draft CDP.
10	Monitoring Programme	Proposals for monitoring the significant effects of the Draft CDP on the environment are put forward. A number of indicators of change and targets are identified, and existing monitoring arrangements are utilised.
11	Conclusion	A conclusion with regard to the overall potential impact on the environment resulting from the implementation of the Draft CDP.

Content of the Development Plan

The Draft Plan has been prepared under the provisions of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended). The Draft Plan consists of a Written Statement and 12 other volumes and associated maps. Once adopted, the Plan will provide a six year statutory framework for guiding development and will assist in ensuring that future development is appropriately managed and occurs in a sustainable manner.

The Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 consists of:

- Volume 1: Written Statement - This constitutes the main body of the document outlining the vision, Core Strategy, and objectives of the Plan.
- Volume 2: Development Management Standards
- Volume 3: Settlement Plans and Specific Objectives
- Volume 4: Statement of Compliance with Section 28 Guidelines
- Volume 5: Record of Protected Structures
- Volume 6: Architectural Conservation Areas
- Volume 7: Landscape Character Assessment
- Volume 8: Retail Strategy
- Volume 9: Housing Strategy
- Volume 10: Energy Strategy
- Volume 11: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Volume 12: Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Volume 13: Natura Impact Report.

Throughout the Draft Plan there are strategic objectives for the development and use of land within County Wexford. The Draft Plan also contains objectives which address a wide range of interrelated economic, social and environmental issues set within an overall framework of achieving sustainable development, social inclusion and adapting to climate change. Further detail on the content of the plan is provided in Table 2.1 in Chapter 2.

It is now proposed to make PMA to the Draft Plan to take account of submissions received during the public consultation stage. The PMA are wide ranging and include changes to the Volumes 1-5 and 8-13. These changes include amendments to the Core Strategy,

amendments to objectives and the inclusion of new objectives. The amendments are wide ranging and include, but are not limited to, amendments/new objectives relating housing (and the Housing Strategy), economic development, transport and recreation. There are also amendments to land use zoning in Bunclody Town and Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, the Record of Protected Structures, the Retail Strategy, the Strategic Flood Risk assessment and the NIR.

Baseline Environment and Issues Arising

Baseline data assists in assessing the current state of the environment, facilitating the identification, evaluation and subsequent monitoring of the effects of the Plan. Thus, this information creates a platform whereby existing issues relevant to the Plan area can be quantified, where possible, or qualified thereby ensuring that the implementation of the Plan does not exacerbate identifiable problems.

Baseline data has been collected for the various environmental receptors described in the SEA Directive i.e., biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The natural heritage of County Wexford is an important asset and a unique resource. It includes marine, coastal, terrestrial, wetland, freshwater and upland habitats. Wexford is a county rich in biodiversity includes wide areas of lowland habitats with some upland areas along western border of the County (Blackstairs Mountains) and towards the north of the County (the southern edges of the Wicklow Mountains). Lowland areas comprise alluvial fertile plains, waterways, estuarine and coastal habitats. Much of the county is underlain with siltstone and slates which are not highly permeable and liable to flood in extreme rainfall.

Key ecological sensitivities within the County include those relating to:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), which are designated within/adjacent to the Plan area.
- Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) all within/adjacent to the Plan area.
- Aquatic and riverine ecology associated with various rivers and their tributaries and riparian buffer zones.
- Low-lying coastal/estuarine areas and marine waters and associated aquatic ecology.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further key ecological sensitivities such as Ramsar

sites, Nature Reserves, other protected sites and species and Article 10 Habitats. The ER and Plan also recognizes the importance of biodiversity, flora and fauna which are not designated.

Some of the issues arising include:

- Direct habitat loss within sites.
- Indirect effects on the ecological networks through fragmentation.
- Indirect threat to quality including changes to surface and groundwater quality and volumes.
- Direct/indirect disturbance of sensitive habitats.
- Direct/indirect threats to sites from invasive species.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Population and Human Health

The 2016 Census results showed that the population of County Wexford was 149,722 persons, an increase of 3.03% from the 2011 Census (145,320 persons). The rate of growth has progressively slowed in the last number of years with the growth, between 2011 and 2016 (+3%) ranking as the 17th highest rate of growth of all local authorities, which is below the State average of 3.8%.

According to the 2016 Census, the population aged between 0-24 years residing in Wexford was 49,898, which represents 33.3% of the total population of the County. This number is in line with the State average (33.2%). The '65 and over' (65+) age cohort represents 14.7% of the total population living in Wexford. This cohort has increased by 19.7%, since 2011, and was the 10th highest rate of increase in the State. In 2016, 13.4% of the State's population were '65 and over'.

Wexford has continues to have a larger proportional share of people working in traditional industries and higher unemployment rate than the state average.

Housing remains an important issue for the population of Wexford and baseline data shows that there is a high level of vacancy in the County. It also demonstrates that there are pressures for housing in certain area of the County.

Other issues relating to human health are associated with the other environmental vectors. See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Some of the issues arising include:

- Ageing population and required services.
- Rural access to services.
- Employment- the provision of an adequate standard of employment.
- Drinking water - continued provision of clean drinking.
- Air quality - the need to ensure that development does not adversely affect local air quality, which in turn can impact on human health.
- Housing and Social Housing - the availability of housing impacting on the quality of life. The lack of adequate social housing options across all areas within the county.
- Quality of Life - adequately linking developed areas to open space, countryside and public amenity, will provide positive beneficial improvements to human health and well-being.
- Climate Change - potential impacts of climate change on human health and well-being.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Soils and Geology

Wexford contains a range of soils that support various habitats and land uses and provide valuable mineral resource potential. Fertile soils also provide the basis for a thriving agricultural and food sector. Soils in Wexford are primarily composed of *deep well drained mineral soil* (AminDW - mainly acidic) and *mineral poorly drained soils* (AminPD - mainly acidic). Soils along the eastern coastline from Arklow to Killincooly are *poorly drained mineral* (BminPD - mainly basic) soils. Mud flats at Kilmore and Wexford Harbour have been converted into productive soils following reclamation during the last century. Sand dunes

occur along many parts of the coast.

These soils can be impacted upon by development and land use changes. Soils and geology also have an important role in protecting water quality and provide other important environmental services. Wexford also has an interesting and valuable Geological Heritage.

Some of the issues arising include:

- Loss/damage of soil from the construction of greenfield sites for development.
- Erosion and pressure of soils in the County from intensive agricultural and forestry practices, quarrying activities, industry and urbanisation (including for sand from sensitive areas in the east of the county) and road and major infrastructural projects.
- Pollution of soil from the use of septic tanks systems to treat wastewater or larger contamination from industry.
- Soil sealing can potentially put biodiversity at risk, increase the risk of flooding and prevents natural drainage.
- Geological Heritage – impacts on sites of geological importance within the County.
- Climate change - the impact of sea level rise and increasing climate change related events (e.g., storms and floods) which impact the coastal areas in Wexford. Issues include coastal erosion and vulnerable soil resources, increased potential for soil washing / landslides.
- Groundwater – removal of soil and substrates remove protection of groundwaters.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Water

The latest EPA *'Water Quality in 2020 - An Indicators Report'* (2021) indicates that in Wexford 10% of rivers had a *'high'* status, 41% had *'good'* status, 26% had a *'moderate'* status and 11% had *'poor'* status during 2017-2020.

There are 14 no. transitional waterbodies in County Wexford. During the 2013-2018

monitoring period, a ‘*bad*’ status was recorded for Lady’s Island Lake and Ballyteige Channels with the Lower Slaney Estuary had a ‘*poor*’ status. Three transitional waterbodies had ‘*good*’ status, four had ‘*moderate*’ status with the remaining four unassigned a status.

There are six coastal waterbodies off County Wexford. Three of these waterbodies recorded ‘*moderate*’ status, one has a ‘*good*’ status while the remaining two were unassigned a status. In 2021 there were 5 Blue Flag beaches, 2 Blue Flag Marinas and 9 Green Coast beaches in the County.

Groundwater WFD Quality Status in Wexford from 2013 to 2018 was generally ‘*good*’. There are pockets of ‘*poor*’ quality groundwater present at the industrial facility (P0394-01) outside Enniscorthy town, a wastefacility (W0016-02) north of Wexford town, and an industrial facility (P0062-02) to the south of Wexford town. The groundwater vulnerability of County Wexford is a mixture of ‘*low*’ to ‘*extreme*’. County Wexford is underlain mainly with a ‘*poor aquifer - bedrock which is generally unproductive except for local zones*’, a ‘*regionally important aquifer - fissured bedrock*’ and a ‘*locally important aquifer - bedrock which is moderately productive only in local zones*’.

Wexford also has a number of areas designated on the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas (See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details). Flooding is an issue throughout the County in specific locations and it is mostly related to coastal and fluvial flooding.

Some of the issues arising include:

- Surface, ground and coastal waters – are at risk of pollution from septic tanks and wastewater treatment systems in the vicinity of waterbodies and shellfish waters.
- Pressure on water sources and resources include excessive nutrient enrichment leads to eutrophication; agriculture and municipal sources and intensification of agriculture, erosion, afforestation, industry and urbanization and poor practices such as leakages or accidental spillage of materials.
- The coastal zone is subject to growing pressures from increasing population and

increasing and sometimes conflicting social, economic and recreational uses.

- Flooding is an issue throughout the County with many settlements on rivers and many coastal communities. Extreme weather events as a result of climate change will exacerbate this.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Air Quality, Noise and Climatic Factors

The main sources of air pollution are domestic solid fuel burning, diesel fuelled vehicle emissions, agriculture, industry and even natural sources such as sea salt and wind-blown dust. In addition to air pollution, odours, e.g., from agriculture or industry, may also give rise to concerns in relation to air quality. The EPA AQIH map show whether air quality is *'good'*, *'fair'*, *'poor'* or *'very poor'* in each region. The current air quality across County Wexford is *'good'*.

However, on-going monitoring of air quality by the EPA in Ireland highlights exceedance of WHO PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels is an issue in larger towns (such as Enniscorthy) and the timing of these exceedances coincide with times that people light fires and burn solid fuel to heat their homes (EPA, 2019). Further details on air quality is provided in Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline.

Noise pollution is considered to be one of the most damaging and prevalent forms of nuisance and pollution within urban areas. High levels of traffic noise especially can have a detrimental effect on the quality of life, and on human health. Noise can also be associated with major urban centres, industrial facilities and energy sector developments.

The potential effects of climate change resulting in an increase in the frequency and severity of flooding and storms events is a serious issue in Wexford. Severe rainfall and storms events as a result of climate change could adversely impact Wexford leading to water shortages, flooding and disruption and damage to infrastructure. Towns and villages along the coast will become increasingly vulnerable to rises in the sea level and coastal erosion.

Climate change can also impact on biodiversity, agricultural practices and human health and well-being.

Some of the issues arising with regard to Air, Noise and Climate include:

- Emissions as a result of vehicular based transport.
- Emissions from industrial and licensed facilities.
- Emissions from use of fossil fuels in domestic heating.
- Production of ozone.
- Emissions from agriculture.
- Opportunities to reduce emissions by planning to reduce use of private car based movements and use renewable energy.
- Noise from roads - increased traffic on major roads.
- Noise from new development such as wind farms and quarries and urbanisation.
- Direct impacts of climate change on flooding, temperature changes, sea level rise, etc.
- Indirect impacts of climate change on population –including flooding, sea level rise, coastal erosion, health effects, etc.
- Indirect impact of climate change on biodiversity, flora, fauna, heritage, material assets.
- Achievement of climate emission reduction targets.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Material Assets

Water supply in Wexford is a combination of public, group and private sources. Public water resources come from both wells and river extraction points. Details of available capacity for the County's main settlements is included in the Capacity Assessment contained in Appendix A8.5. There are some limitations most notably in Enniscorthy, but Irish Water are exploring solutions with an expectation of at least an interim resolution in the short term. There are also limitations in Wexford Town, Castlebridge and Ferns (see Appendix A8.5). The Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2018 report published by the EPA in 2019 concludes that

water is generally good. Clonroche is currently on the EPA Remediation Action List.

Private wells and other private sources account for 27% of households according to census 2016. Private wells are vulnerable to pollution and require appropriate protection.

Waste water services are also provided via a combination of public and private facilities. According to CSO 2016 47.7% of households are connected to public supplies. This is considerably lower than the State average. At present there is sufficient capacity in the settlements on Level 1 and 2 on the Settlement Hierarchy of the Plan but there are limitations on the other levels. The EPA Urban Waste Water Report 2018 highlighted eight areas in the county which need to be addressed. These are Enniscorthy Town, Arthurstown, Ballyhack, Duncannon, Kilmore Quay, Ballycanew, Clonroche and Coolgreany.

In Wexford, the collection of domestic and commercial waste is carried out by private waste operators. There is no operating landfill in the County, the existing landfill at Holmestown is currently closed. There are a number of Civic Amenity Centres around the County, in Enniscorthy, Holmestown, NewRoss and Gorey. Throughout the County, there are 'bring centres' which cater for the bottle banks, can banks, newspaper banks and textiles banks.

The County is relatively well served in terms of road infrastructure but is less well served in terms of rail, walking and cycling infrastructure. There is only one operating railway line in the County. The County has the major advantage of having Rosslare Europort located in the south of the County.

Wexford is also home to Great Island Combined Gas Turbine Power Plant in Campile. The County is a significant contributor to the national provision of sustainable energy.

Broadband provision in the County is relatively good and in areas with poor provision roll-out is progressing. Rural broadband provision will be important in the sustainable development of these areas.

Some of the issues arising with regard to material assets include:

- Issues and impacts from with regard to inadequate water supply and waste water treatment.
- Constraints to growth arising from inadequate infrastructure.
- Reliance on private water and waste water and associated vulnerabilities to pollution and associated impacts on public health, biodiversity and water quality.
- Impacts on biodiversity from water extractions.
- Impacts from construction of infrastructure for water, waste water, transport and other developments.
- Limitations of sustainable transportation and opportunities to increase use of sustainable transport.
- Waste – Pollution and management of waste and litter and opportunities with regard to waste recycling and circular economy.
- Energy - Potential issues associated with emissions, noise, landscape, water and biodiversity from energy generating infrastructure and opportunities to increase sustainable energy generation and replace fossil fuels to reduce emissions.
- Climate change has the potential to have significant impacts on material assets in the County.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Cultural Heritage

County Wexford has a rich cultural heritage. Archaeological Heritage is protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. There are c. 1,700 monuments in County Wexford included on the Record of monuments and Places. The RMP is not an exhaustive list of all archaeology in existence. Other sites are added on an ongoing basis. There are also 57 no. designated 'Historic Monuments' in County Wexford.

There are 19 no. monuments in County Wexford listed in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister. There are 7 no. monuments / sites in Wexford listed on the Preservation Order list. Two further monuments (Vinegar Hill and Ferns Castle) which have been taken into

State Guardianship are included above but these also have Preservation Orders.

Wexford also has a rich maritime archaeology which gives information on the way that people lived and worked by the coast. There are currently over 10,000 entries on the Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland, with many records from the Barrow Estuary, Wexford Harbour, and around the Wexford coast generally.

The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is currently undertaking an Irish Battlefields Project. The aim of the project is to assist in identifying the appropriate statutory protection that should be extended to battlefield sites. The Draft Plan includes a list of 16 Battlefield Sites (Table 13.6).

The architectural heritage of Wexford contributes to its unique sense of place. The key assets are recorded and protected under the Record of Protected Structure for County Wexford (Volume 5 of the Draft Plan and see also the PMA) and as Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA).

The current record includes over 1400 structures. It was proposed to add 81 structures/features and delete 7 structures/features to/from the RPS as part of the Draft Plan. As part of the PMA, it is now proposed:

- To not add 4 of those structures.
- To not delete one of those structures.
- To add a further 11 structures which were not proposed as part of the Draft Plan.
- To delete one structure from the list which is was not proposed delete in the Draft Plan

The Draft Plan identifies 12 ACAs (i.e., 3 within Wexford Town; 3 within Enniscorthy; 4 within New Ross, 1 in Gorey and 1 in Bunclody Town (proposed)).

Some of the issues arising with regard to cultural heritage include:

- Development of infrastructure - development resulting from economic growth and increasing population, can potentially impact on the integrity of sites or features.

- Tourism - demand for development in areas of tourism and along the coastline including holiday accommodation, can potentially impact cultural heritage sites and features.
- Architecture - impact on heritage buildings and streetscapes of regional and local importance.
- Archaeology - impact of development on archaeological monuments and their settings including undiscovered sites/features.
- Coastal & waterbody Archaeology - archaeological heritage and potential cultural heritage areas which may be impacted by coastal/river processes, proposed flood relief measures or coastal/river protection measures.
- Climate Change – can alter and accelerate decay or can overwhelm the capacity of older structures to deal with severe weather events.

See Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline for further details.

Landscape and Visual

Wexford has a unique landscape and varied landscape. It has vast coastal areas containing rocky promontories, sandy beaches and coastal lagoons. Within the lowlands area there are many localised but significant smaller hills and there are also interesting landscapes such as the kettle and kame landscapes and wetlands and sloblands of the east coast. To the north and north-west are uplands with significant visual and ecological value.

The Plan contains a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) which aims to analyse the character, value, and sensitivity of landscapes identified within the County. The LCA identified four Landscape Character Units (LCU). Within these LCU there are also Distinctive Landscape features which, for policy purposes, are treated as another LCU.

There are therefore five LCU in the LCA:

- Uplands
- Lowlands
- River Valleys
- Coastal

- Distinctive

The landscape objectives in the Draft Plan aim to protect views and vistas from waterways and other locations from inappropriate development. There are other landscapes and habitats and important features that are of importance to the landscape. Such areas include, hedgerows, woodlands and other field boundary types such as stone walls and ditches, rivers, streams, canals, wetlands, salt marshes and sand dunes. The LCA also identifies some of these types of areas (Section 4.0 of the LCA) including designated sites, ecological networks, geological sites, Ancient Woodlands etc.

Some of the issues arising include:

- Development including infrastructure and housing - developments can have an adverse and visual impacts on the landscapes visual value and natural heritage value
- Windfarms – can be dominating features in uplands, on skylines and in seascapes
- Agriculture/forestry - agricultural practices and expansion and large scale forestry development in uplands
- Quarrying - impact of operations on the landscape
- Coast - off-shore wind developments can have potential visual impacts on the coastline
- Coast - coastal areas experiencing greater pressure for recreation access, tourism and residential development - second homes and holiday homes.

Interrelationships and Cumulative Impacts

The environment is both complex and dynamic and the various elements of the environment interact in an equally complex and dynamic manner. The permutations can be numerous, however, at a basic level the principal interactions can be either qualified or quantified in most instances.

As noted in the EPA publication, *'Good Practice Guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessment in Strategic Environmental Assessment, in Ireland'*, "key cumulative effects – where

environmental receptors are at, or near, their thresholds or their capacity to assimilate more change – include climate change; water management, including flood risk management; air quality; and biodiversity, including peatlands and wetlands.” There may also be more locally significant cumulative effects; for example, loss of tranquility and amenity affecting people’s health and wellbeing.

In accordance with the SEA Directive, the interaction between the SEA environmental topics must be taken into account as part of the assessment process. While all environmental topics interact with each other to some extent, it is considered that the most significant interactions are between:

- Human beings and water and soils,
- Human beings and air and climate,
- Human beings and material assets (transport),
- Biodiversity and land, soils and water,
- Biodiversity and air and climate and landscape,
- Land, soils and water,
- Land, soils, water and climate,
- Land, soils, water, material assets,
- Material assets and landscape, heritage; and
- Landscape, heritage and climate.

Evolution in the Absence of the Plan

In the absence of a new Development Plan, it is unclear how permission for new development would be considered within the county. To date the current Plan (2013-2019) has contributed towards environmental protection and sustainable development within Wexford.

If the current Plan expired and was not be replaced, this would potentially result in a deterioration of the County's planning and environmental protection framework. Although higher level environmental protection objectives (including the various EU Directives and transposing Irish Regulations) would still apply, the deterioration of this framework would mean that new development would be less coordinated and controlled. Such development could result in an increase in the occurrence of *negative/adverse* effects on all environmental components, especially those arising cumulatively. Cumulative effects occur as a result of the addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact.

Potentially *negative/adverse* effects from both the construction and operation of development and their associated infrastructure include:

- Loss of/damage/fragmentation to biodiversity in designated sites (i.e., European sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats, and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna.
- Loss of/damage/fragmentation to existing green infrastructure and associated ecosystem services, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats.
- Loss of/damage/fragmentation to biodiversity and flora and fauna that help contribute to protecting natural capital and the environmental vectors of air, water and soil.
- Habitat disturbance (due to noise, lighting *etc.*) and displacement of protected species.
- Negative/adverse impacts to human health as a result of damage or loss to natural capital and environmental vectors including air and water.
- Loss of/damage/degradation or loss of the hydrogeological and ecological function of soil resources.

- Negative/adverse impacts upon the status of waterbodies (including groundwater, surfacewater, lakes and coastal waters) arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.
- Not adequately treating surface water run-off that is discharged to waterbodies and not providing appropriate wastewater treatment.
- Increases in the risk and extent of flooding, including increased risk of soil washing/landslides.
- Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Potential negative/adverse interactions between waste, soil, water, biodiversity and human health.
- Failure to reduce carbon emissions and climate mitigation / adaptation in line with national and European environmental objectives.
- Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from the construction and operation of development.
- Negative/adverse visual impacts and/or conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape.
- Waste levels would increase.

Policy Context

The preparation of the Draft CDP was considered within the context of a hierarchy of policies, plans and strategies of international, national, regional and local level as detailed in Chapter 4 Methodology of this Environmental Report. At national level these include the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. A significant number of relevant plans, policies and programmes were considered in this report and are referenced both in Chapter 4 and throughout.

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

The need for ‘*Appropriate Assessment*’ (AA) arises out of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora), which requires that proposed plans and programmes (including amendments or variations) undergo screening for likely or potential effects on European Sites (also Natura 2000 sites) arising from their implementation.

A Screening Stage for AA (Stage 1) was undertaken for the Draft CDP. This Screening concluded that due to the types of development that could arise as a result of implementing the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027, that significant effects could not be ruled out and that the Plan would need further assessment during its preparation. Therefore, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment was required, and a Natura Impact Report (NIR) was prepared in parallel with the preparation of the Draft CDP and this report. The findings have been integrated in the Plan and ER.

The PMA have also been subject to AA Screening, and it was determined that some of the PMA require Stage 2 Assessment. The updated NIR is being placed on public display alongside the proposed Material Alterations and updated ER.

The conclusion of the NIR is that the Draft Plan and the PMA will not affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 network of European sites.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. The preparation of the Plan, SFRA, SEA and AA have taken place concurrently and the findings have informed both the Plan and the SEA. The SFRA has been updated to take account of submissions and the Proposed Material Alterations to the plan. This information has also informed the SEA.

Strategic Environmental Objectives

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) assist in the prediction, description and monitoring of impacts on the environment as a result of the Draft Wexford CDP. The SEOs are distinct from the objectives of the Plan and are environmental protection objectives established having regard to international, EU or national legislation and guidance on environmental factors, together with consultation with Environmental Authorities. The SEA objectives are set out in Table C.

Table C: SEO for the Draft Plan

Theme	SEO
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.
	(B_2) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated ecological and heritage areas.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	(PHH_1) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.
	(PHH_2) Protect human health and well-being.
Soils & Geology (SG)	(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites.
Water Quality (W)	(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses, groundwater and the marine environment, in compliance with the requirements of the WFD objectives and measures.
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	(AN_1) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.
	(AN_2) Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.
Climate Change (CC)	(CC_1) Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.
Material Assets (MA)	(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county and Wexford’s population.
Cultural Heritage (CH)	(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and/or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.
Landscape & Visual (LV)	(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character including the coastal character within Wexford.

Alternative Plan Scenarios

Alternatives are essential to the SEA process and are required under the SEA Directive. Consideration of alternatives plan scenarios provides the opportunity to identify and examine the different ways to achieve the Draft CDP objectives while taking into account environmental issues. Having regard to the level of the plan in the planning hierarchy and the requirement to implement the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and have regard to the various Section 28 Guidelines and other national plans, policies and guidelines the nature of alternatives which can be considered is somewhat constrained.

Three strategic plan alternatives were formulated and assessed. There was also four main rural housing scenarios considered and a number of energy strategy alternatives. During the iterative plan process alternative objectives were considered and refined.

1. Development Approach

Three strategic plan alternatives were formulated and assessed:

- **Alternative 1:** Growth Based on Market Demand.
- **Alternative 2:** Strictly Urban-Centric Growth.
- **Alternative 3:** Balanced, Planned Growth.

Assessment of Development Approach Alternatives

Alternative 1: Growth Based on Market Demand

Scenario 1 would see growth based around market-based demand. This would entail continuing strong demand for growth in Gorey associated with its relative proximity to the Dublin area and good transport links, particularly by road. There would be a lesser, piecemeal, growth around Wexford Town but with very limited or no growth in Enniscorthy and New Ross. Outside of the main towns there would be very limited or no growth in the other villages, partly as a consequence of infrastructure deficiencies, partly as demand is currently substantially being met through one-off housing provision. The current levels of one-off housing demand growth would continue or increase.

Alternative 1 would counter the provision of balanced services throughout the county, undermine the position of Wexford Town as the highest tier settlement with county level services, for the county, and exacerbate sustainable transport and climate change initiatives.

Alternative 1 is not a desirable environmental plan alternative for the Draft Development Plan.

Alternative 2: Strictly Urban-Centric Growth

Scenario 2 would see growth strictly restricted to the four main towns of:

- Wexford Town.
- Gorey.
- New Ross.
- Enniscorthy.

There would be no policy support or infrastructure provision for housing growth, elsewhere including in the rural villages. Rural one-off housing would be entirely curtailed.

Alternative 2 promotes development in larger settlements, with resultant benefits for soils, landscape and provision of sustainable servicing and transport measures. However, it would present challenges for smaller settlements in meeting the demand for local provision of social and services infrastructure and sustainable transport. Bias against rural development would have a negative effect for those who require a rural location (e.g., agriculture) and would have a negative impact on social and economic development generally within the county.

While having benefits, Alternative 2 is not a desirable environmental plan alternative in overall terms for the Draft Development Plan.

Alternative 3: Balanced, Planned Growth

Scenario 3 would see growth promoted in accordance with a settlement hierarchy for compact urban growth whilst providing for the spatially balanced regeneration of rural villages. The main population growth would be within the towns of Wexford Town and Gorey, New Ross and Enniscorthy. Outside of the main towns, realistic population growth in the larger and smaller villages would be promoted, largely based on spatial locational factors, the function of the villages in serving a wider catchment area, and the availability of infrastructure. Outside of villages, one-off housing would be permitted, only if strictly in accordance with rural housing policy and guidelines.

Selected Plan Development Approach Alternative

Each of the development options were evaluated against the SEOs. The assessment included consideration of secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

The preferred approach is *Alternative 3: Balanced, Planned Growth*. It provides for a balance between established patterns of development but with regard to the requirements of the NPF and RSES. The approach provides for rural protection while allowing an appropriate level of growth within lower tier settlements. This approach works with existing and planned delivery of services infrastructure and presents the best option towards sustainable transport.

Alternative 3 supports local communities and population, supporting provision of local services and infrastructure, which assists in countering isolation without impact on surrounding environment.

While having some uncertain environmental effects (see Chapter 7 Description of Alternatives) Alternative 3 is a sustainable approach to planned development for the county as a whole and has been selected as the basis of the preparation of the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027.

2. Rural Housing Alternatives

The rural housing policy must have regard the Rural Housing Guidelines and must also be consistent with the NPF and RSES with regard to distinguishing between areas under urban influence and other rural areas.

Given these restrictions the following plan alternatives have been formulated and assessed:

- **Alternative 1:** Dispersed Rural Housing
- **Alternative 2:** Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas
- **Alternative 3:** Pressure and Sensitive Areas – reduced specified distance
- **Alternative 4:** Pressure and Sensitive Areas – increased specified distance

Alternative 1 Dispersed

This alternative would allow for a dispersed pattern of development and would not differentiate between the characteristics of particular areas. All applications would be assessed on their merit.

Alternative 2 Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas

This alternative would divide the County into two areas based on whether they are subject to development pressure and/or commuter pressures or not i.e., areas under urban influence and elsewhere.

Alternative 3 Pressure and Sensitive Areas with reduced specified distance (Pre-draft plan)

This alternative divides the County into areas based on past levels of development pressure, commuter pressures, distances from main roads etc. The policy also considers sensitivities such as designated ecological areas and landscape character units.

The pressure areas are divided into three categories with strict local need distances (local rural area) applied for the consideration of a rural house for persons who have a demonstratable social functional housing need to live there.

Alternative 4 Pressure and Sensitive Areas with increased specified distance (Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations)

This alternative divides the County into the same areas as outlined under Alternative 3 but with local need distances distance were increased.

Assessment of Alternative Rural Housing Policies

Alternative 1 - Dispersed

The absence of restrictions would be more likely to result in increased levels of greenfield development in areas immediately surrounding existing towns and villages. Urban generated development would be more likely to occur under this alternative within rural areas outside of established settlements. This alternative would result in lower density urban sprawl and associated adverse effects upon sustainable mobility, climate emission reductions and various environmental components.

Alternative 2 - Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas

This alternative would not provide additional consideration of more sensitive areas such as the coastal zone, designated ecological sites and sensitive landscapes. This would likely result in increased pressure for rural housing in sensitive areas such as the coastal zone, designated sites, uplands and river valleys which could have adverse effects on these areas in terms of biodiversity, geology, water, heritage and landscape. The increased pressure for rural housing would also have cumulative adverse effects on water quality, sustainable mobility, climate emission reductions and material assets in terms of the efficient use of existing infrastructure.

Alternative 3 - Pressure and Sensitive Areas with reduced specified distance (Pre-draft plan)

This alternative would restrict development in rural areas that are under strong urban influence and would positively impact upon the protection and management of the environment and sustainable development. Rural development would be directed towards appropriate rural areas 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 reductions and various

environmental components. This alternative also contributes to the development of sustainable communities in rural areas which are in decline or where services are stagnating.

Alternative 4 - Pressure and Sensitive Areas with increased specified distance (Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations)

This alternative would also restrict development in rural areas under strong urban influence preventing low density urban sprawl and associated adverse effects upon sustainable mobility, climate emission reductions and various environmental components –to a lesser degree than would be the case under Alternative 3. Due to the increased specified distances this alternative would be a less controlled approach and would result in increased pressure for rural housing in the urban influence area with less control on the pace of development over the period of the plan.

Selected Alternative Rural Housing Policy

Alternative 4 was selected for the Draft Plan, and through Proposed Material Alteration No. PMA CH4.24, the Members are proposing to reduce the specified distances in line with the County Development Plan 2013-2019 (as extended). The PMA /reduced distances will have the same impacts as the Draft Plan but to a lesser degree.

Rural housing development, in general, may result in additional pressures/threats on surface water (e.g., from inadequate wastewater treatment), biodiversity (e.g., by interrupting ecological corridors) and cultural heritage (e.g. by impacting on unknown archaeological heritage during construction works) if not adequately mitigated. It may also result in increased travel which would have implications for climate change. Potential negative effects are also identified on landscape as a result of one-off housing.

3. Energy Alternatives

As part of the development of the Energy Strategy WCC considered a number of strategic options and spatial alternatives. These included:

Option 1: Do Nothing Scenario (or Onshore Wind Only)

This option would involve retaining the existing Wind Energy Strategy as a means to achieving renewable energy targets.

Option 2: Combination of Renewable Energy Developments

This option involves the development of a combination of renewable energy technologies, including wind and solar energy developments, together with a smaller number of bioenergy developments and other small-scale community developments to meet the renewable energy target during the plan period.

Option 3: Offshore Renewable Energy Development

This scenario would see the direction of renewable energy developments to the offshore areas of County Wexford as a means of achieving the renewable energy target.

Option 4: Consolidate Renewable Energy Development in a Single Large Cluster

This option would allow for the clustering of new wind farm, solar farm and bioenergy developments in a single location based on strategic analysis of the most suitable area in terms of resources, environmental, landscape and other factors.

Option 5: Disperse Renewable Energy Development throughout the County

This option would allow for the dispersal of wind farm, solar farm and bioenergy developments throughout the county within potentially suitable areas.

Option 6: Strategic Approach to Renewable Energy Development

This approach recognises where the principal renewable energy resources are and matches them to existing infrastructure – two critical considerations for renewable energy development. It seeks to protect designated sites and existing settlements while maximising the potential of local renewable energy resources. This approach would allow potential applicants a means to progress renewable energy developments within robust strategic areas in the county, thus assisting the county in meeting its renewable energy targets. It

would also encourage clustering or sharing of infrastructure associated with renewable energy development.

Selected Alternative - Energy

Each of the renewable energy development options were evaluated against the SEOs. The assessment includes consideration of secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects. The preferred alternative is a combination of Option 2 and Option 6 – using a combination of renewable energy resources to meet the renewable energy target within robust strategic areas. Together these options form the basis for the Energy Strategy, allowing for the strategic development of renewable energy development in areas of highest viability while seeking to avoid or reduce impacts on the environment and ensuring the protection of residential and visual amenity.

Positive and uncertain effects are identified on biodiversity, flora and fauna: positive as the areas identified for large commercial solar and wind farm development avoid the designated sites; and uncertain as the effects from development on non-designated sites and ecological networks/corridors are unknown. Positive and uncertain effects are identified on population and human health as the areas identified for large commercial wind and solar farms avoid the larger settlements, but development outside of these settlements will require mitigation to ensure that impacts do not arise on residents in the rural area. Other energy proposal will also require mitigation.

Uncertain effects are identified on soils, geology and water quality (surface water). Positive impacts are identified on air quality and climate change as a result of increasing the renewable energy supply. There are potential negative or uncertain effects on noise, mainly from wind farms, which will also require mitigation including setbacks from noise sensitive receptors. Cultural heritage and landscape will require further mitigation at the project level to protect the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage and visual amenity.

Evaluation of the Wexford County Development Plan

The key principles, policies and objectives of the Draft CDP have been assessed against the SEOs for likely significant environmental effects. Each of the PMA have been screened against the criteria in Annex II and assessed against the SEOs for likely significant environmental effects. For both the Draft Plan and the PMA those identified as having potential to conflict with the SEOs are considered to have potential to have significant effects and appropriate mitigation proposed. Where a *neutral impact* is noted, no further discussion is provided within this report.

Consideration has been given to secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

A detailed assessment of the policies and objectives set out in the Draft Plan is provided in Appendix A8.1 of this Environmental Report. A detailed screening and assessment of the policies and objectives of the PMA is set out in Appendix 8.2.

Uncertain and potentially negative significant environmental effects are associated with development (residential areas, rural housing, industry, amenity, recreation, marinas etc.), provision of infrastructure (wastewater, water, utilities, etc.), transport (roads, rail, greenways, blueways, cycleways and walkways etc.) and other land uses (forestry, renewable energy, flood protection, etc.), and in particular with potential impacts on biodiversity (flora and fauna), population and human health, soils, water, air and climate, cultural heritage and landscape.

Where the assessment has determined that an impact is potentially *uncertain or negative*, the objective is considered against other protective objectives (see Appendix A8.3 and Table 9.1 and 9.2) and where not adequately mitigated, specific mitigation is proposed to ensure that the *uncertain or negative aspects* offset, see Chapter 9 (Mitigation Measures).

This effectively reduces or eliminates identified *negative and uncertain impacts*.

Furthermore, monitoring the implementation of the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Amendments, as discussed in Chapter 10 (Monitoring Programme), will ensure that if any *negative impact* becomes a reality it will be identified at an early stage and appropriate actions taken by the relevant authority / agency to remedy the situation.

Mitigation Measures

Article 5 of the *SEA Directive* requires that mitigation measures be proposed for significant adverse effects identified on the environment as a result of the implementation of the Plan. The SEA is an iterative process prepared in tandem with the formulation of objectives of the Draft Plan. Environmental considerations have informed the preparation of the Draft Plan and therefore, the objectives of the Plan have been framed to avoid potential adverse impacts, wherever possible. The mitigation process which examines uncertain and potentially negative impacts is set out in Chapter 9 Mitigation Measures and Table 9.1 and 9.2. It will ensure that implementation of the Plan will have a *neutral to positive impact* on the environment as a whole.

The protective objectives which have been included in the plan are wide ranging and include all aspects of the environment including, population and human health, biodiversity (flora and fauna), land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape. Further detail is available in Chapter 9 Mitigation Measures, but the key protective objectives include²: Many of the protective objectives relate to the implementation of European and National Legislation. They are implemented in the plan and will be further implemented through the council’s roles in development management, enforcement, environmental regulation and as a provider of infrastructure including community infrastructure and services.

Table D Key Protective Objectives

SEO	Protective Plan Objective
(B_1) (B_2)	EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02
(PHH_1) (PHH_2)	TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19ROS33 and mitigation associated with all vectors
(SG_1)	HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
(W_1)	WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05

² See Chapter 9 Mitigation Measures for further details. Note that this table does not include protective policies which are proposed as Material Alterations. See Table 9.2 in Chapter 9 for further details.

SEO	Protective Plan Objective
(AN_1)	TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03EM01 EM03 EM05
(AN_2)	N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
(CC_1)	CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04EM01 EM03 EM05
(MA_1)	WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03
(CH_1)	CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03
(LV_1)	L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM031

Monitoring Measures

The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Draft Plan are monitored in order to identify, at an early stage, unforeseen adverse effects and in order to undertake appropriate remedial action. The environmental monitoring programme is outlined in Chapter 10 Monitoring and has been developed based on the SEA Objectives. Table E below contains the key indicators that will be measured. Full details on the indicators, targets and sources are contained in Chapter 10 Monitoring of this ER.

WCC will work with other agencies, including EPA, the NPWS, IFI, and those with environmental mandates to gather data for the purposes of monitoring the Plan.

Table E: Environmental Monitoring Programme

	Indicators
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and extent and condition of Protected Sites and habitats • Number of WCC plans and projects which enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated sites. • Extent of biodiversity gains associated with renewable energy and housing developments.
Population and Human Health (PHH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of unemployment and deprivation in the county. • Extent of new open space, playgrounds, amenities, cultural building and other social infrastructure granted/developed. • Number of WCC plans and projects incorporating Healthy Towns, Age Friendly and Accessibility goals.
Soils & Geology (SG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands. • Extent of impacts on County Geological Sites
Water Quality (W)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of water bodies (ecological and chemical) under the Water Framework Directive • Number of bathing waters in the county complying with the Bathing Water Directive and Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 . • Proportion of new Irish Water wastewater treatment plants (wwtp) • Proportion of existing wwtp complying with relevant environmental and water quality legislation. • Number of water supplies on the EPA Water Supply Remedial Action

	<p>List</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of flood events and associated impacts on people, property and infrastructure in the plan area. • Number of flood defence schemes.
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable reductions in concentrations of NO_x, SO_x, PM10 and PM2.5 • Proportion of CO₂ emissions from the transport sector.
Climate Change (CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of coastal erosion. • Extent of plan measures relating to climate adaptation and mitigation. • Extent of renewable energy provision and the number of renewable energy development permitted. • Number of Nearly Zero Energy in new buildings (NZEB) permitted. • Proportion of people reporting regular cycling/walking to school and work above the 2016 CSO Figure. • Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel based cars compared to 2016 levels. • Number of Actions from County Wexford Adaptation Strategy 2019 -2025 implemented.
Material Assets (MA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public water and wastewater facilities in the county delivered. • Extent of infrastructure for active travel and public transport • Extent of new Information technology infrastructure and proportion of the county with access to broadband infrastructure.
Cultural Heritage (CH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recorded features lost. • Number of grants awarded • Number of WCC plans and projects which address cultural heritage
Landscape & Visual (LV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of development on the County’s Coastal, River Valley, Upland and Distinctive landscapes. • Number of WCC plans and projects which address landscape issues.

Conclusion

The assessment of the Draft Plan and PMA has concluded that its objectives are acceptable and represent a balanced and fair approach to the sustainable development of the County. Where potential impacts arise, these are appropriately mitigated by the protective objectives of the plan. Monitoring of the Plan throughout its lifetime will ensure that any potential adverse environmental impacts, unforeseen at this stage will be identified early, so as to prevent any deterioration of the environment. This Draft Plan, together with the PMA, balances growth with environmental protection and can deliver a sustainable future for the inhabitants of the area.

Taking into account the mitigation measures which has been integrated into the Draft Plan, it has been determined that *significant residual adverse* environmental effects will not occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

Environmental Report

1. Introduction

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report for the Draft Wexford County Development Plan (CDP) (2021-2027) (*'Draft Plan'*) and the now Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) to the Draft Plan.

This SEA Environmental Report was prepared on behalf of Wexford County Council by Brady and Brady Shipman Martin, Environmental, Landscape and Planning Consultants. The purpose of this report is to provide a clear understanding of the likely environmental consequences of decisions regarding the adoption and implementation of the Draft Plan and the PMA.

Environmental Assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before such decisions are made. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the term given to the environmental assessment of plans and programmes that set a framework for future development. By contrast, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the term given to the environmental assessment of projects.

SEA is a systematic process of predicting and evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a proposed plan or programme (such as the Draft Wexford County Development Plan), in order to ensure that these effects are adequately addressed at the earliest appropriate stages of decision-making in tandem with economic, social and other considerations.

The SEA is being undertaken in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the 'SEA Directive') and associated implementing national legislation on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment.

1.1 SEA Environmental Report

SEA identifies how environmental considerations were integrated into the Draft Wexford County Development Plan, how alternatives for the Plan were considered and assesses the *likely significant environmental* effects of implementing the Plan. The findings of the SEA are reported in this SEA Environmental Report (ER). The ER was placed on public display together with the Draft Plan and other supporting documentation for 10 weeks between October and December 2020.

A total of 168 submissions were received during the public consultation on the Draft Plan and associated documentation. The Chief Executive prepared a report on (CE's Report) on the submissions and recommended Material Alterations to the Draft Plan. This report was circulated to the Elected Members of the Council on the 21 April 2021. The Members reviewed the CE's Report and also recommended further Material Alterations be made to the Draft Plan.

Material Alterations to the Draft Plan must be examined to determine whether they require SEA. The Planning Authority has reviewed the PMA and determined that some of the alterations require assessment. This report as updated contains this assessment and has also been updated to reflect:

- Submissions received.
- Emerging data and the changes as a result of iterative nature of SEA.
- Updates in terms of legislation, plans, programmes and guidance,
- Screening and assessment of amendments.
- Updating of interactions with Natura Impact Report / SFRA and Climate, and
- To fully document the assessment which has taken place for the Draft Plan and the Material Amendments.

The updated Draft Plan, PMA and SEA Environmental Report, and other supporting documentation, will be placed on display for a further 4 week period during which observations or submissions may be made in relation to the PMA and associated

documentation.

Policies and objectives within the Draft Plan have been assessed and are outlined in Section 8 and Appendix A8.1 of this SEA Environmental Report. The PMA to the Draft Plan have been assessed and are outlined in Section 8 and Appendix A8.2 of this SEA Environmental Report.

WCC has taken account of the findings of this report and other related SEA output during their consideration of the Draft Plan and PMA. When the Plan is adopted, an SEA Statement will be prepared that summarises how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan.

2 Draft Wexford County Development Plan (CDP) 2021-2027

2.1 Introduction

Wexford County Council (WCC) has prepared the Draft County Development Plan 2021-2027 (DraftPlan). The Draft Plan will set out the strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the County over the period 2021 to 2027.

In preparing for the Draft Plan, WCC prepared an Issues Paper in February 2017 as part of pre-draft consultations to help stimulate debate between the planning authority, key stakeholders, landowners and the general public around the issues relevant to County Wexford and to how they may be addressed in the Draft Plan. Forty-one submissions and observations were received on the Issues Paper and a Chief Executive’s Report on the Pre-Draft Consultations was prepared in May 2017. The pre-draft submissions and observations are referred to further in Section 2.4 of this Report.

Preparation of the Draft Plan involved a Pre-Draft Plan stage allowing for consultation with the Elected Members of WCC, prior to the making of the Draft Plan. The Draft Plan and supporting documentation was placed on public display for 10 weeks between October and December 2020. A total of 168 submissions and observations were received during the public consultation period and the Chief Executive’s Report on the submissions and observations on the Draft Plan was prepared in April 2021 and circulated to the Elected Members of Wexford County Council. The Chief Executive recommended the Material Alterations should be made to the Draft Plan (PMA).

The Members reviewed the Chief Executive’s Report and also provided motions for further PMA. The amendments have been material amendments and supporting documents will be placed on a further period of public display for 4 weeks, during which further submissions or observations may be made in relation to the proposed material amendments.

The Draft Plan has been prepared under the provisions of the Planning and Development

Acts 2000 (as amended). The Draft Plan consists of a written statement and 12 no. other volumes and associated maps. Once adopted, the Final Plan will provide a six year statutory framework for guiding development and will assist in ensuring that future development is appropriately managed and occurs in a sustainable manner.

The aim of this report is to provide a clear assessment of the likely environmental consequences of decisions regarding the preparation, adoption and implementation of the Plan.

2.1.1 Geographical Area of the Plan

County Wexford is situated in the south-east of Ireland and is bounded by counties Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow and Wicklow. The county is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south and the Irish Sea to the east, which gives an estimated length of coastline at high water (including all inlets and estuaries) of circa (c.) 246km.

County Wexford has a land area of c. 236,527 hectares (ha), with a population of 149,722 in April 2016, an increase of 3% over the five years from 2011³. The county is overwhelmingly rural with four main towns: Wexford and New Ross in the south and southwest of the County, and Enniscorthy and Gorey towards the northern end of the County. Wexford also has a strong network of smaller towns, villages and rural settlements located throughout the county which support its rural population.

Wexford is a mainly low-lying fertile agricultural county - especially through the centre, east and south of the county. Topography rises gradually to the northwest with the highest points at Mount Leinster (795 metres in the Blackstairs Mountains) on the northwest boundary with County Carlow and Croghan Mountain (606 metres) on the northern boundary with County Wicklow. Other prominent high points include Annagh Hill, Slieveboy, Tara Hill and Vinegar Hill.

³ WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024*.

The county is drained by two major rivers, the River Slaney through the centre of the county and the River Barrow to the east / southeast. There are no significant fresh-water lakes in the county, though small coastal lagoons exist at Lady’s Island Lake and Tacumshin Lake. The county includes the Saltee Islands c. 5km offshore from Kilmore Quay and the Keeragh Islands c. 1.5km offshore from Bannow.

2.1.2 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy - Draft Wexford Plan Process Paused

Following the publication of the National Planning Framework (NPF) in 2018, each region was required to develop and adopt a Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) and all County Development Plans (CDPs) are required to be made consistent with the RSES when adopted.

In order to allow each County align the timeframe for their statutory plans with the relevant RSES, the Planning & Development (Amendment) Act 2018 was enacted and contained a provision that required all Planning Authorities to pause the statutory review process where it was in progress, or to otherwise vary adopted plans immediately following adoption of the relevant RSES.

As such, Wexford County Council temporarily paused the review of the Draft Plan pending the adoption of the Southern Region RSES 2019-2031. The RSES was adopted by the Southern Regional Assembly on the 31 January 2020 and thereafter, preparation of the Draft Plan was re-activated.

2.2 The Draft Plan

The Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (‘Draft Plan’) sets out the overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of County Wexford for the plan period and beyond. The Draft Plan relates to the whole functional area of Wexford County Council including the areas previously under the jurisdiction of Wexford Borough Council, New Ross, Enniscorthy and Gorey.

The Draft Plan builds on the strategies and objectives of the previous County Development

Plan 2013-2019 and reflects the current challenges and the opportunities facing the county. The Draft Plan provides for, and controls, the physical, economic and social development of the county, in the interests of the overall common good and in compliance with environmental controls.

The preparation of the Plan has had regard to key recent development trends and national, regional and local policy developments, in particular, the National Planning Framework, Rebuilding Ireland, Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region and the Local Government Reform Act, 2014, in particular, the Council's enhanced role in the promotion of economic and community development and mitigation and adaptation for climate change as it relates to spatial planning.

2.2.1 Format of the Draft Plan

The Draft Plan is set out in 13 volumes and comprises a Written Statement accompanied by Appendices, Maps, Settlement Plans, a SEA Environmental Report (this report), a Natura Impact Report (NIR), a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and other supporting appendices (refer to Table 2.1 for details of the Plan). The Written Statement constitutes the main body of the Plan and outlines the vision, Core Strategy and objectives. The Written Statement is accompanied by a set of maps which give visual representation to the strategies and objectives. The Core Strategy shows how the objectives in the Plan are consistent, as far as practicable, with national and regional development objectives set out in the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES).

2.2.2 Core Strategy

The aim of the Core Strategy⁴ is to set out an evidence based strategy for the future spatial development of the Plan area. The Core Strategy presents the medium to long-term evidence based strategy for the spatial development of the county. It must show that the development objectives in the Plan, are consistent as far as practicable, with national and regional development objectives.

⁴ Planning and Development Act 2000 (2020). Updated 2020.

The vision of the Draft Plan is that by 2027 County Wexford will:

- Be a self-sustaining, low carbon, climate resilient county where people want to live, work and play.
- Offer high quality sustainable employment opportunities and high quality residential developments.
- Have sustainable urban and rural environments supported by excellent physical and social infrastructure.
- Continue to value its unique natural environment, built and cultural heritage, and which offers a range of high quality experiences to both residents and visitors.

The Core Strategy of the Plan focuses on the guiding principles of:

- Climate action;
- Development of 'Centres of Scale' to drive regional growth;
- Development of the Eastern Economic Corridor;
- Utilising proximity to the Waterford MASP (Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan);
- Compact growth and liveable sustainable settlements;
- Regeneration;
- Addressing legacies in places where services have not kept pace with rapid phases of growth) and regional disparities in disadvantage;
- Connected settlements and networks;
- Smart growth of settlements; and
- Vibrant rural areas.

Figure 2.1 below is a map of the Core Strategy from the Draft Plan, which provides a conceptual overview of the spatial planning strategy for Wexford. This map illustrates the designated growth centres and strategic transport corridors in the County, set within the context of the wider region.

Table 2.1 below summarises the key content of the Draft Development Plan.

Figure 2.1: Core Strategy Map (as amended in the Proposed Material Amendments)



Table 2.1: Contents of the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
Volume 1 The Written Statement	
<p>Chapter 1 Introduction</p>	<p>This chapter is the introduction to the Draft Plan and provides an overview of the process along with key legislative requirements. It includes the underlying themes of the Draft Plan.</p>
<p>Chapter 2 Climate Action</p>	<p>This chapter provides detail on how climate change is an underlying theme throughout the Draft Plan and how the Draft Plan addresses it in relation to spatial planning.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate a modal shift towards sustainable transport. ▪ Delivering compact growth. ▪ Facilitate sustainable agriculture. ▪ Promote the development of sustainable renewable energy. ▪ Ensure that vulnerable developments are directed away from areas at risk. ▪ Protect and expand the county’s biodiversity and green infrastructure. ▪ Consider the conversion or maintenance of land at risk of flooding to less vulnerable uses.

<p>Chapter 3 Core Strategy</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the Core Strategy vision for the county and details the Council’s overall development approach for each of the main settlements and settlement types in the settlement hierarchy. The Core Strategy for the county was developed around the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Action. ▪ The development of ‘Centres of Scale’ to drive regional growth. ▪ The development of the Eastern Economic Corridor. ▪ Utilise the proximity to the Waterford MASP. ▪ Compact growth and liveable sustainable settlements. ▪ Regeneration. ▪ Addressing legacies in places where services have not kept pace with rapid phases of growth) and regional disparities in disadvantage. ▪ Connected settlements and networks. ▪ Smart Growth of Settlements. ▪ Vibrant Rural Areas.
Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
<p>Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing</p>	<p>This chapter provides details on the spatial planning framework and objectives to deliver sustainable housing in the county.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring a high standard of housing and quality of life for future residents through integrated planning and consistently excellent design. ▪ The location of new housing is to be prioritised in existing settlements to allow people better access to services. ▪ The scale and nature of future housing provision is to be tailored to the size and type of settlement where it is planned to be located. ▪ Providing for choice in housing type, tenure, and accommodation. ▪ Utilising existing housing stock to meet future demand.

<p>Chapter 5 Design and Place-making in Towns & Villages</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the Council’s commitment and objectives to improving the quality of the county’s towns and villages.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that the design of development is of exceptional quality. ▪ To ensure that future development has a coherent urban structure, is permeable and places people at the heart of the public realm. ▪ To ensure that development results in the efficient use of land, encourages walking and cycling and rejuvenates the areas within which it is located. ▪ To ensure that towns and villages.
<p>Chapter 6 Economic Development Strategy</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the Council’s broad Economic Development Strategy and provides details on how this will be supported by the Council’s functions and activities and the planning process.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support businesses and activities to transition to a low carbon economy. ▪ Support the development of the green economy. ▪ Support the agriculture sector to transition to economically and environmentally viable farming methods. ▪ Continue to create job opportunities within our county. ▪ Ensure economic activity is directed away from areas vulnerable to coastal erosion and / flood risk.
<p>Chapter 7 Tourism Development</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the spatial planning strategy and provides detail on the objectives to guide and facilitate the development of a sustainable tourism industry in the county.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the tourism industry in County Wexford continues to grow in a sustainable manner.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximise the potential of tourism as a key pillar of economic growth for the county and region. ▪ Maximise the potential of the Ireland’s Ancient East Programme. ▪ Promote improved access to the county through the further development of Rosslare Europort and the provision of enhanced public transport, road access, cycling and pedestrian infrastructure. ▪ Enhance towns and villages across the county so that they are vibrant, attractive, accessible, and welcoming places to visit.
<p>Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy</p>	<p>This chapter details the Council’s strategy to provide an effective and sustainable transport system which is accessible to all in the county.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing demand for travel by integrating land use planning and transport planning. ▪ Prioritising sustainable modes of transport. ▪ Ensuring regional connectivity is developed to adequately serve the needs of the people and economy. ▪ Setting standards to ensure that development takes place in a manner which is efficient, sustainable, safe, and universally accessible. ▪ Preparing Local Transport Plans. ▪ Ensuring that the county is ready for, and can fully benefit from, technological changes in transport.
<p>Chapter 9 Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<p>This chapter provides detail on the spatial framework and objectives for the planning and provision of infrastructure (extends to water, wastewater, waste management, telecommunications, and ICT infrastructure) in the county.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate Irish Water in the protection, improvement and conservation of the county’s water resources and in the provision of necessary water services infrastructure in a timely manner. ▪ To facilitate the delivery of private water and waste water infrastructure. ▪ To promote and facilitate best practice in the prevention, re-use, recovery, recycling and disposal of all waste. ▪ To facilitate the development of high speed telecommunications and ICT infrastructure throughout the county. ▪ To minimise the risk to people, businesses, infrastructure and the environment through the identification and management of existing and potential future flood risk.
<p>Chapter 10 Environmental Management</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the framework to sustainably manage and improve the environment of the county, whilst contributing to the health and wellbeing of its people.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To recognise the benefits of a good quality environment.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect and improve water quality. ▪ To protect environmental quality by ensuring that land use and developments do not negatively affect air quality or give rise to noise or light pollution.
<p>Chapter 11 Landscape & Green Infrastructure</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the role of landscapes and green infrastructure in the county and the positive economic, social and health benefits derived from them.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect the inherent characteristics and quality of our landscape. ▪ To sustain the natural and cultural heritage of our landscapes. ▪ To ensure that development is respectful and appropriate to its landscape context. ▪ To promote enjoyment and appreciation of our landscapes. ▪ To protect the elements of our landscapes which perform important functions. ▪ To ensure the protection, enhancement and maintenance of the natural environment and recognise the economic, social, environmental, and physical value of green spaces through the integration of Green Infrastructure planning and development in the planning process.
<p>Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management & Marine Spatial Planning</p>	<p>This chapter provides the spatial planning framework for future development in the county’s coastal areas, focusing on maximising the economic development potential whilst enhancing the attractiveness of these places to live, visit and to work.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To adapt to and manage the challenges of climate change. ▪ To promote vibrant, accessible, and sustainable coastal communities by facilitating appropriate social and economic development and / or regeneration of these areas. ▪ To adopt an integrated and collaborative approach to the management of coastal areas. ▪ To facilitate development, which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. ▪ To ensure the conservation and enhancement of coastal landscapes and seascapes. ▪ To adapt ecosystems-based approaches to the management of these areas.
<p>Chapter 13 Heritage & Conservation</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the objectives to ensure the protection of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the county and provides the spatial framework for its protection.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To sustainably manage the competing pressures on the natural and built heritage in the county.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conserve and protect sites and species, both designated and undesignated. ▪ To ensure the sustainable management and conservation of areas of natural and geological heritage within the county. ▪ To protect and enhance the character of the built environment. ▪ To protect the archaeology of the county. ▪ To promote the cultural heritage of the county. ▪ To increase investment in heritage from economic returns it generates from society.
<p>Chapter 14 Recreation & Open Space Strategy</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the strategy and objectives to guide the spatial development of open space and recreation facilities in the county and to facilitate increased participation in physical and recreational activities.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote physical activity and active living as a means of enhancing health, wellbeing, and social inclusion. ▪ To ensure that new developments apply the highest standards of place making integrating a variety of recreational uses of space. ▪ To ensure the spatial planning, development and design of our towns and villages promotes active living and physical activity. ▪ To ensure that open space and recreation developments and activities are carried out in a sustainable manner.
<p>Chapter 15 Sustainable Communities & Social Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<p>This chapter outlines the Council’s role in facilitating the development of sustainable communities and sets out the spatial planning strategy and objectives to achieve this development.</p> <p><u>Main Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that County Wexford is an attractive place to live and work. ▪ To ensure that the principles of accessibility, age friendly, inclusive and sustainable community development are central to spatial planning and the design of developments in the county. ▪ To promote healthy communities and to facilitate equal access to health services for all our citizens. ▪ To tackle regional disparities. ▪ To facilitate the delivery of social and community infrastructure to meet the needs of the existing and future population of the county. ▪ To develop a shared responsibility for social, community and cultural development in the county by working with other state agencies and local stakeholders.

Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 – Amendments Stage

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
Volume 2 Development Management Standards	This volume sets out the development standards that will be applied, as relevant, in the assessment of planning applications for development in the plan area.
Volume 3 Specific Settlements	This volume sets out specific objectives for four settlements in the county; Bunclody Town, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Castlebridge and Rosslare Strand. This volume includes land use maps and specific objectives for Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and Bunclody Town. It also includes specific objectives for Rosslare Strand and Castlebridge.
Volume 4 Statements of Compliance & Policy	This volume includes the statements prepared in accordance with Section 10(1D) and Section 28 of the Planning and Development act, 2000 (as amended). It also includes the list of policy documents that the Planning Authority had regard to in the formulation of the Plan.
Volume 5 Record of Protected Structures	This volume contains the list of Protected Structures. These structures are considered worthy of protection due to their special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social and or technical perspective
Volume 6 Architectural Conservation Areas	This volume provides a list and maps of all adopted and proposed Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) in the county. It also provides guidance and common objectives on conservation and enhancement of ACAs and for the management of change in these areas.
Volume 7 Landscape Character Assessment	This volume identifies the landscape character units in the county. It also assigns a sensitivity rating to the landscape character units and contains objectives to manage change in our landscapes.
Volume 8 Retail Strategy	This volume has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Planning Authorities: Retail Planning (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2012).
Volume 9 Housing Strategy	This volume has been prepared in accordance with Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended). It also incorporates elements of Housing Need Demand Assessment (HNDA). The purpose of this volume is to ensure that the proper planning and sustainable development of the county provides for the housing needs of the existing and future population within County Wexford.
Volume 10 Energy Strategy	This volume relates to all types of energy developments and includes the objectives and development management standards relating to future energy developments in the county. The strategy sets out renewable energy resource targets for County Wexford by 2027 which

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	<p>will contribute to both national renewable energy targets and the transition to a low carbon economy. This volume recognises the importance of not only generating and supplying energy by renewable means, but balancing this with more energy efficient practices.</p> <p><u>Aims</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support the attainment of national renewable energy targets and to position the county as a leader in renewable energy generation. ▪ To identify opportunities for various renewable energy technologies and resources and identify broad areas suitable for their development in full compliance with the requirements of all environmental legislation including the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Water Framework Directive. ▪ To maximise the opportunities for renewable energy development whilst safeguarding the environment and existing residential amenities. ▪ To provide guidance on energy efficiency and conservation. ▪ To provide a clear development management framework.
<p>Volume 11 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</p>	<p>This volume identifies the nature of flood risk in the county and the settlements listed in Levels 1 to 5 of the Core Strategy, includes detailed flood risk assessments for Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and Bunclody Town and development management advice and flood risk management objectives.</p> <p>All of the policies and objectives included in this volume are already included in Volume 1 of the Draft Plan.</p>
<p>Volume 12 SEA Environmental Report</p>	<p>This Report on the assessment of impacts of implementation of the Draft Plan on the environment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and transposing National legislation.</p>
<p>Volume 13 Natura Impact Report (NIR)</p>	<p>Assessment of the impact of the implementation of the Draft Plan on European Sites.</p>

2.3 Content of the Proposed Material Alterations

The PMA are wide ranging and include changes to the Volumes 1-5 and 8-13. These changes include changes to the Core Strategy and changes to objectives and new objectives. These amendments include but are not limited to amendments/new objectives relating housing (and the Housing Strategy), economic development, tourism, climate change, infrastructure, transport, education, health and well-being, landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage and recreation. There are also changes to zoning in some settlements, changes to the Record of Protected Structures, the Retail Strategy, the Energy Strategy, the SEA Environmental Report (this report), the Strategic Flood Risk assessment and the NIR.

3 Methodology

3.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA is a process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental quality and consequences of Plans or Programmes (P/Ps). The purpose is to ensure that the environmental consequences of P/Ps are assessed both during their preparation and prior to their adoption. The SEA process also gives specified environmental authorities, interested parties and the general public, an opportunity to comment on the environmental impacts of the proposed P/P and to be kept informed during the decision-making process.

SEA derives from European Communities Directive 2001/42/EC - *Assessment of Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment*⁵ (commonly referred to as the ‘SEA Directive’). Article 1 of the Directive states that:

“The objective of this directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

The SEA Directive was transposed into national legislation by the:

- European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument (S.I.) No. 435 of 2004), as amended by European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 200 of 2011); and
- Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004), as amended by the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 201 of 2011).

⁵ EC (2001). *DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC*
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The former regulations relate to SEA as it applies to plans or programmes prepared for “*agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism and town and country planning or land use.*”⁶

The latter regulations relate to SEA as it applies to plans or programmes where the context requires, “*a development plan, a variation of a development plan, a local area plan (or an amendment thereto), regional planning guidelines or a planning scheme.*”⁷

Therefore, as the development plan the subject of this report is the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027, the latter Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004), as amended by Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations (S.I. No. 201 of 2011), apply.

3.2 SEA Stages and Process

The key focus of SEA is to take environmental issues, and in particular ‘likely significant environmental effects’ of a P/P, into consideration during the plan or programme making process. The key stages in the SEA process as outlined in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) SEA Process Checklist and as they relate to the Draft Plan are outlined in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1.

The preparation of the Plan, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Appropriate Assessment (AA) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) took place concurrently and the findings of the SEA, AA and SFRA informed the preparation of the Plan.

The Draft Plan, SEA Environmental Report, AA and SFRA documents were placed on public display as part of the required statutory public consultation.

Submissions were made on the Draft Plan and associated documents, including the SEA and AA documents, and subsequently the Chief Executive prepared a report that recommended that the Members make Material Alterations to the Draft Plan. Having considered the submissions and the

⁶ Section 9(1)(a) of S.I. No. 435 of 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011

⁷ Section 5(c) of S.I. No. 436 of 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011

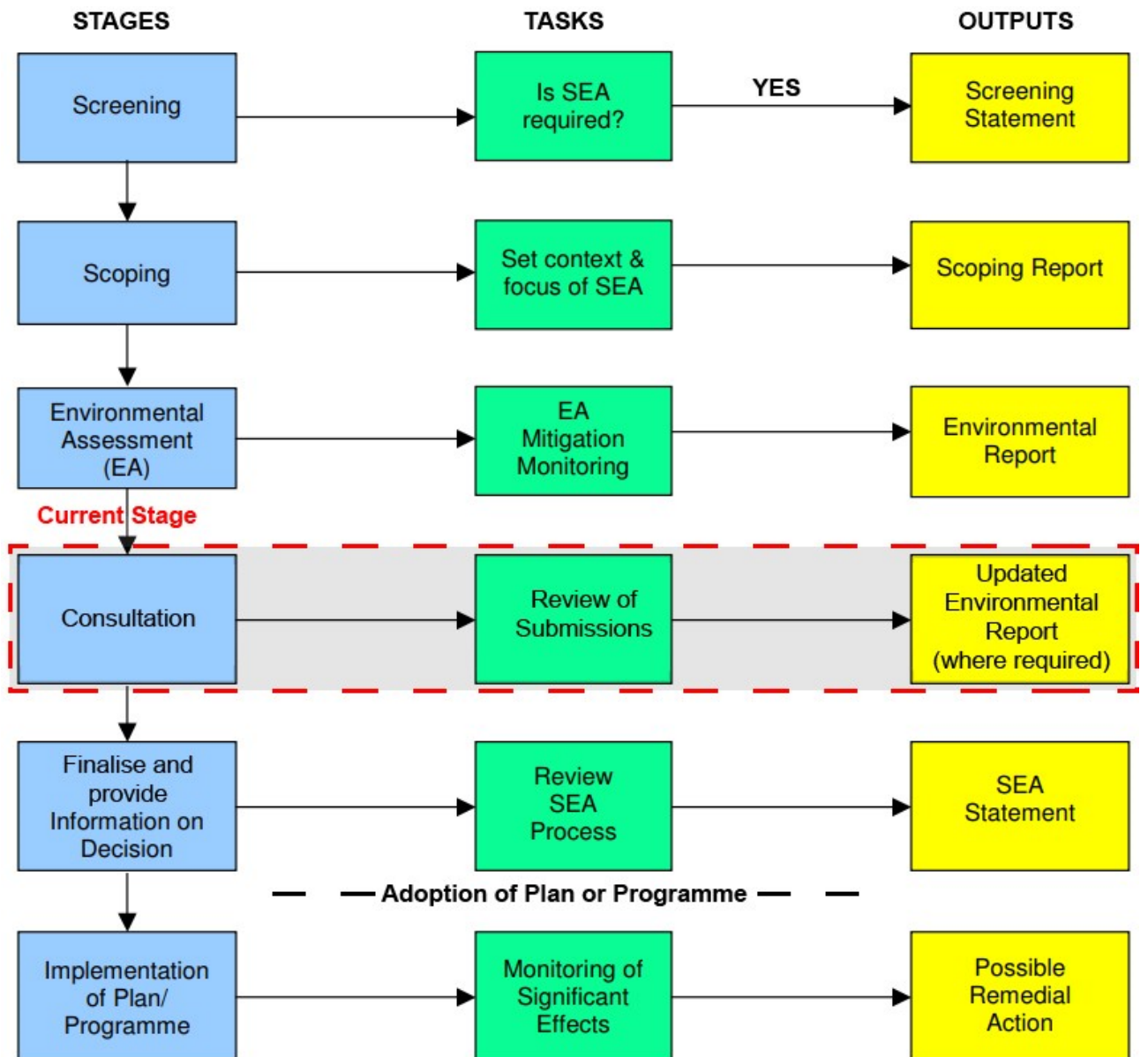
Chief Executive's Report the Members made further Material Alterations. The PMA were screened and assessed for AA and SEA and the SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report were updated.

Other updates were also made to the ER as detailed in Section 1.1. The Draft Plan and all associated documents and assessments will now be place back on public display for a further 4 week period during which time written submissions or observations relating to the amendments and associated documents can be made.

When the Plan is adopted, the SEA, AA and SFRA documents will be finalised and will include an AA Conclusion Statement and a SEA Statement, which will include information on how environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan.



Finally, implementation of the adopted Plan will be subject to a programme of regular monitoring, including environmental monitoring, not exceeding 2 year intervals.

Figure 3.1: Overview of SEA Process (adapted from EPA SEA Process Checklist, 2008⁸)



⁸ EPA (2008). SEA Process Checklist.
 Brady Shipman Martin 6483_ _RP-01_04

Table 3.1: Outline of the SEA Process

Stage	Description	Status
<p>1. Screening</p>	<p>The requirement to undertake a SEA is mandatory for certain Plan / Programme (P / P). Where SEA is not a mandatory requirement, the P / Ps is subject to a ‘Screening process’, to consider if it is <i>likely to have significant effects</i> on the environment, and therefore, if SEA is required.</p> <p>Screening of the P / P is carried out in accordance with Article 14A of the Planning and Development Regulations (PDR) 2001 as amended.</p> <p>It is noted that in accordance with Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08⁹, SEA for a P / P is also a mandatory requirement where the P / P requires Appropriate Assessment (AA) under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC¹⁰).</p>	<p>Completed</p> 
<p>2. Scoping</p>	<p>Preparation of a SEA Scoping Report highlighting that the Environmental Report is required to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ methods of assessment; ▪ contents and level of detail in the Plan / Programme; ▪ the stage in the Plan or Programme-making process; and ▪ the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the decision-making process in order to avoid duplication of environmental assessment. <p>Scoping provides for consultation with the Environmental Authorities specified in Article 13A of S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended by Regulations S.I. No. 201 of 2011, and the process allows for incorporation of the views of the environmental authorities within the P / P and the SEA Environmental Report.</p>	<p>Completed</p> 
<p>3. Environmental Report</p>	<p>Preparation of a systemic identification and evaluation of alternatives and assessment of the <i>likely significant environmental effects</i> of implementing the P / P.</p> <p>The findings of the assessment, which is carried out at various stages in the P / P making (e.g. Draft, Amended Draft etc.), are provided in the SEA Environmental Report in accordance with Article 13E of S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended by Regulations S.I. No. 201 of 2011.</p> <p>The output from this stage is an Environmental Report which accompanies the Draft P / P required on public display.</p> <p>The Environmental Report is updated and provides an assessment of any material amendments and accompanies the Draft P/P for further public display.</p>	<p>Current Stage</p>

⁹ DEHLG (2008). *Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans*.

¹⁰ EC (1992). *DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC*:

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Stage	Description	Status
<p>4. SEA Statement</p>	<p>Completion / adoption of the Plan, taking account of <i>likely significant environmental effects</i>, any submissions or observations received from consultations and integration of mitigation and monitoring measures within the Plan.</p> <p>The Environmental Report is concluded and an SEA Statement is prepared in accordance with Article 13I of S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended by Regulations S.I. No. 201 of 2011, summarising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan / Programme; ▪ how the environmental report, and any submissions or consultations have been taken into account in the preparation of the Plan / Programme; ▪ the reasons for choosing the Plan / Programme; and ▪ the measures decided for monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan / Programme. 	<p>Next Stage - To be completed</p>

3.3 Screening (Stage 1)

In accordance with Article 13(B)(a) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, SEA for the Draft Plan is a mandatory requirement as *‘the population or target population of the area of the planning authority is 10,000 persons or more’*.

The preparation of the Draft Plan is subject to SEA and a SEA Environmental Report (this report) has been prepared to accompany the Draft Plan, the Natura Impact Report (NIR) for Appropriate Assessment (AA) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

3.4 Scoping (Stage 2)

SEA Scoping allows for consideration of the range and level of detail of information to be included in the SEA Environmental Report as set out in S.I. No. 436 of 2004 as amended, and by Article 13D of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended (PDR 2001). This ensures that the SEA is focused on the relevant environmental issues and examines issues at the appropriate level of detail.

Article 13D(b) S.I. No. 436 of 2004 as amended, states that the Environmental Report is required to include information on:

- current knowledge and methods of assessment;
- contents and level of detail in the Plan;
- the stage of the Plan in the decision-making process; and
- the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the decision-making process in order to avoid duplication of environmental assessment.

Scoping includes for consultation with the Environmental Authorities specified in Article 13A(4) of PDR 2001 and for incorporation of the views of the environmental authorities within the Plan and the SEA Environmental Report.

The SEA Scoping Report was issued to the Environmental Authorities specified in Article 13D(2) of PDR 2001 as set out in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: List of Consultees for the SEA Scoping Stage

Prescribed Environmental Authorities*
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media (formerly the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht)
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (formerly the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment)
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) (formerly the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government)
Wicklow County Council
Carlow County Council
Kilkenny County Council
Waterford City and County Council

**For purposes of consultation under Article 13(A) of S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended by Regulations S.I. No. 201 of 2011*

3.5 SEA Scoping Submissions and Responses

SEA Scoping was initially carried out in 2018, however the preparation of the Draft Plan was put on hold pending the adoption of the RSES. The RSES was adopted in January 2020 and preparation of the Draft Plan recommenced thereafter. Given the period of intervening time, it was decided to re-engage with the SEA Scoping process, and an updated SEA Scoping Report was prepared and recirculated to the Environmental Authorities.

Submissions from both SEA Scoping stages (2018 and 2020) have been considered and incorporated into the SEA Environmental Report. In total eight submissions were received on the SEA Scoping Report for the Draft Plan. The submissions provided information on sources of guidance, useful resources and suggestions for items to be addressed / monitored. A summary of the submission is outlined in the Table 3.3. Submissions were received from the following Environmental Authorities:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (submissions in 2018 and 2020);
- Geological Survey, Ireland (GSI) - under the Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (DCCA) (submissions in 2018 in 2020);
- Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine (DAFM) (submission 2020);

- Southern Region Waste Management Office (SRWMO) (submission in 2020); and
- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Department's Development Applications Unit (submissions in 2018 and 2020).

Table 3.3: SEA Scoping Submissions and Responses

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
1	EPA (June 2020)	<p>Recommended Guidance & Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEA process guidance and checklists. ▪ Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA. ▪ Topic specific SEA guidance (including <i>Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment</i> (EPA, 2020), <i>Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring</i> (EPA, 2020), <i>Integrating climatic factors into SEA</i> (EPA, 2019), <i>Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA</i> (EPA, 2015), and <i>Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment</i> (EPA, 2012)). ▪ Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool. ▪ EPA SEA Web GIS Tool. ▪ EPA WFD Application. ▪ EPA AA Geo Tool. ▪ <i>SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans - EPA Recommendations and Resources</i>’. 2020 Version 1.6. ▪ <i>Ireland’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections for 2018-2040</i>. ▪ <i>Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland</i>. <p>Specific Comments on the Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>‘State of the Environment Report - Ireland’s Environment 2016’</i>. Consider the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within this report. ▪ <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>. UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Relevant targets and actions in Ireland’s SDG Implementation Plan (DCCA, 2018) should be integrated as appropriate into the Plan. ▪ <i>Critical service infrastructure</i>. Adequate and appropriate critical service infrastructure should be in place. ▪ <i>Climate Action</i>. National commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation. ▪ <i>Coastal Zone Management</i>. Specific coastal zone management objectives and future climate scenarios. ▪ <i>Integration of transport & land-use planning</i>. Compact growth and better integration of transport. ▪ <i>Biodiversity</i>. Promote the need to protect non-designated aspects of biodiversity including ecological corridors / linkages / green infrastructure and areas of important local biodiversity. ▪ <i>Invasive Alien Species Control and Management</i>. Addressing the control and management of invasive species. ▪ <i>Community Engagement</i>. The need to proactively engage local communities should be a core consideration. 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

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No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Key Plans and Programmes:</i> Spatial Planning, Sustainable Development, Tourism, Climate, Biodiversity, Water & Water Services, Transport, Air & Noise. 	
2	<p>Geological Survey, Ireland Under DCCA E (June 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document is comprehensive and adequately covers the topics on which we normally comment. <p>Geoheritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the inclusion of specific policy objectives for County geological sites. ▪ National Heritage Plan - major strand of geological nature conservation ▪ Audit for County Wexford was carried out in 2019 and launched in March 2020. <p>Groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Groundwater Programme - vulnerable, resource, groundwater needs to be understood, managed and protected. ▪ GSI monitors groundwater nationwide. ▪ Flood Risk Management - need to identify integrated mitigation and management. ▪ Recommends using the GSI’s GW Flood tools. <p>Geohazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GSI has information available on past landslides, for viewing on our website and as a layer on our Map Viewer. ▪ Landslide Susceptibility Mapping and GW Flood Groundwater Flooding. ▪ Coastal flooding and storm surges. ▪ Recommends using geohazards and particularly flooding be taken into consideration. Coastal Vulnerability is seen as a potential geohazard. <p>Geothermal Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ireland has widespread shallow geothermal resources. ▪ Recommends using the Geothermal Suitability maps. <p>Natural Resources (Minerals / Aggregates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable development of our natural resources should be an integral part of all development plans. ▪ GSI provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development. ▪ Government of Ireland “<i>Building Ireland 2040</i>” plan, understanding of aggregate source and supply will be important. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<p>Marine and Coastal Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seabed mapping; providing key baseline data for Ireland’s marine sector. ▪ Coastal monitoring programmes providing data on coastal erosion and sea level rise including the Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands and Headlands (CHERISH) and the Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) mapping projects. 	
3	<p>Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (June 2020)</p>	<p>Legislation, Plans & Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foreshore Act 1933-2011. ▪ Aquaculture Act 1997-2006. ▪ SEA Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 & Sea Fisheries Regulations. ▪ Fisheries Natura Plans & Declarations made under European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-fisheries) Regulations 2013. ▪ National Seafood Operational Programme & National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture 2014-2020. ▪ Food Harvest 2020. ▪ Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth. ▪ Implementation of pollution reduction programmes for designated shellfish waters (Shellfish Waters Directive 2006/113/EC). ▪ Classified Shellfish Production areas, under Regulation (EC) No 854/2004). ▪ National Climate Change Adaption Framework. <p>Issues for Consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential impacts, both positive and negative, on marine environmental quality. ▪ Potential impacts, both positive and negative, on the microbiological quality of shellfish in Classified Shellfish Production areas. ▪ Potential impacts on human health resulting from the placing on the market of microbiologically contaminated shellfish. ▪ Potential impacts on commercially important fish and shellfish stocks, licensed aquaculture sites and areas of importance for fish / shellfish and fisheries e.g. spawning grounds, nursery areas. ▪ Potential impacts on freshwater aquaculture operations including the requirement for water abstraction and capacity of the receiving waters to assimilate discharges. 	<p>Specific comments and issues for consideration are noted, have been reviewed and incorporated where possible.</p> <p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Future designations of areas of importance to the Aquaculture and Fisheries Sector. ▪ Relevant EU Directives and National Legislation in the area of Marine Spatial Planning. <p>Potential Impacts on Sea-Fisheries and Aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major land-use changes - significantly impact the quality of the marine. ▪ Safe high quality water and assessment of potential impacts on water quality should include the seafood sector. ▪ Seafood processing sector - requires reliable water supply. ▪ Designated shellfish waters are very important to the shellfish sector. <p>Sources of Marine Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Details of designated shellfish growing areas which are protected by law (2006/113/EC). ▪ Details of Classified Shellfish Production areas (classified for food safety and consumer protection purposes under Regulation (EC) No 854/2004) are available on the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority website: http://www.sfpa.ie/ ▪ The Marine Institute website or Marine Institute Open Access Repository. http://www.marine.ie/Home/publications ▪ Relevant reports and on line GIS - Shellfish Stocks and Fisheries Review 2011: An Assessment of Selected Stocks; Atlas of Commercial Fisheries around Ireland; Atlas of Commercial Discarding; and Ireland's Marine Atlas. ▪ Information on the Initial Assessment of Ireland’s marine waters http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Water/WaterQuality/Marine/ <p>Consult with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAFM - policies and plans. ▪ Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA). Competent Authority for Seafood Safety. ▪ Marine Institute - Fisheries & Marine Environment. ▪ BIM (Bord Iascaigh Mhara) - Seafood Development Agency. ▪ Regional, local action groups, fisheries representative bodies. 	
4	Department of Culture,	<p>Nature Conservation <u>Baseline data</u></p>	Specific comments and issues for

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
	<p>Heritage and the Gaeltacht (June 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Section should have referenced the current Biodiversity crisis. ▪ Protect biodiversity is as urgent a priority as climate change ▪ This commitment should be reflected in the County Development Plan. ▪ Biodiversity Section is heavily reliant on protected sites to provide baseline data and recommends that clear commitment should be demonstrated in relation to biodiversity conservation generally and not just in relation to protected sites, habitats and species. ▪ Halting the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services as set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030. This commitment should be reflected in the County Development Plan. ▪ Green Infrastructure in spatial planning. ▪ Recommends the County’s Green Infrastructure Network is included as baseline information. ▪ Recommends that a review of the County’s ecological resources would inform the development of such a network. ▪ Green Infrastructure, as defined by the EU definition, is not confused with provision of Greenways, Blueways and Peatways. ▪ Encourages the free dissemination of biodiversity data. <p>Biodiversity Issues</p> <p><u>Ecological Networks and Wildlife Corridors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culverting of watercourses - These streams represent missed opportunities for amenity and biodiversity. ▪ Rehabilitation measures. ▪ Watercourse rehabilitation is also an opportunity for climate change mitigation. <p><u>Coastal habitat conservation and coastal squeeze</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal habitats in Ireland provide ecosystem services including biodiversity, recreation, coastal protection and food provision. ▪ Coastal squeeze ▪ Climate change is predicted to cause sea level rise and increased storminess, which in turn will lead to greater frequency of coastal flooding and erosion events, and eventually to landward movement of coastlines and coastal habitats. ▪ The focus on coastal areas for transport, tourism and recreation infrastructure has increased. 	<p>consideration are noted, have been reviewed and incorporated where possible. Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing demand to bring built infrastructure into areas of conservation interest and to protect property though the use of coastal defences. ▪ The Department advises that SEA of the draft Plan should consider coastal issues in greater detail. <p><u>Nitrogen deposition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nitrogen deposition on Natura 2000 sites within the draft Plan’s zone of influence. <p><u>Hedgerows and roadside verges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts on hedgerows through plan implementation ▪ It is suggested that hedgerow could be an aspect of the environment used to monitor the impacts of the plan. ▪ Mitigation could include implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 <p><u>Quarries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are closed up quarries in the County where removal of old machinery, fuel and lubricant waste or invasive species has not been carried out. ▪ There is an issue here with exposed water tables, Peregrine Falcons and disturbance by clay pigeon-shooting. ▪ Some quarries nationally and perhaps in the County have problems with exposed and ground-down pyrite minerals which cause serious acidification and pollution. <p><u>Ash disease</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If, (as is expected) County Wexford loses over 90% of its ash trees there will be several consequences. ▪ This issue may need to be considered strategically in the development of the plan. <p><u>Artificial lighting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Artificial lighting can negatively impact bats, fish and other wildlife and consideration should be given to monitoring its impacts. ▪ EUROBATS and Dark Sky Ireland lighting recommendations which provide further information on reducing the impact of lighting on wildlife. <p><u>SEA monitoring</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member States are required to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans. 	

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No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring during plan implementation should allow for corrective action and intervention ▪ If environmental damage is noted and it will provide a learning opportunity for practitioners and decision makers for future land use plans. ▪ Monitoring can use existing sources of information including data collected by other government departments or agencies but the loss or enhancement of biodiversity due to development can only be adequately monitored and recorded through the planning process. Consideration should be given to monitoring nitrogen deposition impacts on Natura 2000 sites within the draft Plan’s zone of influence in the SEA. The Department would welcome a clear and specific monitoring plan to be included with the Strategic Environmental Report that would clearly outline how it is proposed to record the impacts of plan implementation on biodiversity, both in terms of biodiversity loss and biodiversity enhancement during the lifetime of the plan. The Department would also welcome the publishing of such report. <p><u>Specific comments on the Scoping Report.</u> Strategic Environmental Objectives for Wexford should be reviewed.</p>	
5	<p>Southern Region Waste Management Office (June 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>A New Circular Economy Action Plan for a Cleaner More Competitive Europe.</i> The New Circular Economy Action Plan builds on the aims and achievements of the first Circular Economy Action Plan Closing the Loop which was launched in 2015. ▪ Waste management of construction & demolition waste, there is now a recognised need for waste prevention planning at design stage. 	<p>These aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan & SEA Environmental Report where appropriate.</p>
6	<p>Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (January 2018)</p>	<p>Archaeology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological Heritage for Wexford. ▪ List of Historic Monuments - There are far more recorded monuments registered in the Record of Monuments and Places. ▪ Wexford’s coastal heritage is barely referenced. ▪ The Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database, which can be consulted on appointment, has a record of at least 2,500 wrecks for County Wexford, not just 62 as indicated. 	<p>Specific comments and issues for consideration are noted, have been reviewed and incorporated where possible.</p>

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No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wexford developed as a direct result of its coastal location. ▪ Any proposed County Development Plan should, as part of the Cultural Heritage Section, have definitive section / policies on the protection of both Wexford’s and its environs’ terrestrial and underwater cultural heritage. ▪ The Plan should include provision for the adequate assessment and protection of both known and potential terrestrial and underwater archaeology. ▪ Flood Risk Assessments and Coastal Protection Assessments - flood relief and coastal protection requirements, while protecting the archaeological heritage. ▪ Developing Policies and Objectives for proposed Plan, will further strengthen and build upon the current protection afforded the archaeological heritage of the county under the current plan. ▪ Consideration be paid to the importance and subsequent protection of, the underwater cultural heritage of the areas covered by the plan. ▪ The Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland for Wexford lists a high volume of shipwrecks for, and under the 1987 National Monuments Amendment legislation, all wrecks over 100-years old are protected. ▪ The RMP is not an exhaustive list of all archaeology in existence, and in this regard the National Monuments Service would like to draw the Council’s attention to the Department’s published policy in relation to the archaeological assessment of large-scale developments on sites where there are no previously recorded monuments (Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage – Published by Dúchas The Heritage Service). ▪ Historic Town of Wexford WX037-032 Town is itself a Recorded Monument protected under the National Monuments Act (1930-2004). ▪ The Department has published a National Policy on the protection of town defences. It is recommended that the Council take into account this Department’s published policies in relation to the protection of archaeological monuments and their settings in this regard. ▪ WCC should seek to continue to protect the archaeological heritage of County Wexford from damage resulting from the re-zoning of land for development purposes. ▪ Unknown underwater archaeological sites, structures, features or artefacts, and this should be considered. 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any development either above or below ground, within the vicinity of any terrestrial or underwater site of archaeological interest shall not be detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting. <p>Archaeological Assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed developments, due to their location, size, or nature and that may have implications for the archaeological heritage, should be subject to archaeological assessment, including underwater archaeological assessments. ▪ Such developments include those that are located at or close to an archaeological monument or site, those that are extensive in terms of area (1/2 hectare or more) or length (1 kilometre or more) and developments that require an Environmental Impact Statement. Archaeological heritage includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Monuments in the ownership or care of the State or Local Authority. ○ Archaeological and Architectural monuments / sites in the Record of Monuments and Places. ○ Monuments in the Register of Historic Monuments. ○ Zones of Archaeological Potential in Historic Towns. ○ Underwater Archaeological Heritage, including Historic Wrecks. ○ Previously unknown and unrecorded archaeological sites (including subsurface elements with no visible surface remains, both terrestrial and underwater). ○ Potential sites located in the vicinity of large complexes of site or monuments. ○ Present or former wetlands, unenclosed land, rivers or lakes, or the inter-tidal / foreshore zone. ○ Objects or artefacts of known or potential archaeological significance, including into the modern period and recent past. <p>Nature Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Department has previously provided SEA scoping comments at Plan review stage, our ref FP2017-012, and Wexford County Council and its consultants should refer to these to ensure they have adequately covered all the SEA issues for the natural heritage. ▪ In particular the proposed SEOs should include all species protected under the Wildlife Acts and not only those on schedule 5 of the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 as currently proposed for SEO B1. 	

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
7	EPA (January 2018)	<p>Key Plans and Programmes Key plans and programmes, adopted or in preparation, to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft National Planning Framework – Ireland 2040 Our Plan. ▪ River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (expected to be published in Q1 2018). ▪ Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (in preparation). ▪ Draft National Adaptation Framework. ▪ National Mitigation Plan. ▪ Irish Water’s Water Services Strategic Plan / Capital Investment Programme. ▪ Fáilte Ireland’s 5-year Tourism Strategy (in preparation). <p>Environmental Baseline and Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It would be useful to provide a summary of the previous baseline at the commencement of the current Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019 and how the baseline has changed over the plan period, in order to highlight any existing or emerging issues. <p>Draft Strategic Environmental Objectives, Indicators and Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targets and indicators should be measurable and meaningful. ▪ Air and Climate, there would be merit in considering an additional Objective (A2) relating to climate adaption and building resilience to climate change. ▪ W1, “% change in waters achieving and maintaining good status” may be more appropriate than “% increase...” <p>Water Quality Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new website ‘Catchments.ie’ which provides detailed information on water quality assessments and trends for catchments, sub-catchments and water bodies nationally. ▪ Additional water quality information, based on the characterisation work undertaken as part of the second cycle of River Basin Management planning, is also available via the WFD Application on EDEN (https://wfd.edenireland.ie/). ▪ The WFD Application provides a single point of access to catchment data useful for a range of catchment science and management purposes. <p>Scoping Process Guidance</p>	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

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No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The attached SEA integration guidance document updates the guidance included in our previous submission dated 06th April 2017. It sets out the key environmental issues to be taken into account, as relevant and appropriate, in preparing the SEA and Plan. ▪ Guidance on the SEA Scoping Process, including an SEA Pack, Integration Guidance, SEA Checklist, SEA Spatial Information Sources and guidance on Integrating Climate Change into SEA, is available on the EPA website and should be considered in the preparation of the SEA. This can be consulted at the following address: http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/ ▪ Guidance on Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA (EPA, 2015) is also available at: http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/developingandassessingalternativesinsea.html <p>Environmental Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the SEA Regulations 	
8	<p>Geological Survey, Ireland Under DCCA (January 2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document is comprehensive and adequately covers the topics on which we normally comment. ▪ We like to see the use of Geological Survey, Ireland (GSI) data and maps in the report and we would like to remind you that our full suite of data is freely available on our public web viewer: http://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aaac3c228 ▪ We would appreciate if the use of this data is acknowledged in any reports or plans. ▪ The Wexford County Geological Sites (CGS) are listed in Section 4.4.2 Geology but it might be useful to reference these also in Section 4.3.3 Tourism and Section 4.7 Cultural Heritage. ▪ Wexford is an important part of the geological story of Ireland and the County Geological Sites contribute to the overall character of Wexford and its landscape. Geological tourism (Geotourism) or landscape tourism is an essential part of Ireland’s economy and an aspect which is being developed further by many country and national tourism organisations. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

3.6 SEA Environmental Report (Stage 3) incorporating the Proposed Material Alterations Stage

Stage 3 of the SEA process provides for the main assessment and written output: the SEA Environmental Report. Consultation submissions from Stage 2 have been considered in the Draft Plan and the assessment process.

This SEA Environmental Report predicts and evaluates the *likely significant effects* of the Draft Plan and the alternatives. This Environmental Report provides WCC, stakeholders and the public with a clear understanding of the likely environmental consequences of implementing the Draft Plan. Stage 3 was undertaken in a number of phases, as set out in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: SEA Assessment Stage

Assessment Stage	Description
Consultation & Baseline	Information gathered during the SEA Scoping Stage was collated and expanded upon. This included a review of the findings of the consultation submissions received during the Scoping stage.
Policies, Plans & Programmes Review	A review of relevant national and regional policies, plans and programmes was undertaken both to identify the key environmental issues, to ensure that the objectives set out in the Plan meet the requirements of all relevant plans and policies.
Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs)	The environmental objectives outlined in the Scoping Report were finalised.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Using the environmental objectives, the assessment of the potential significant effects associated with the Plan (objectives, projects and alternatives) was undertaken.
Mitigation Measures	Based on this assessment, and the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and recommendations have been proposed.
Monitoring	The final step is the development of the SEA monitoring framework.

3.6.1 Consultation on the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report

In line with SEA Regulations, the preparation of the Draft Plan has been subject to Pre-Draft Consultations in 2017 and together with this SEA Environmental Report and Natura Impact Report (NIR) and SRFA, the Draft Plan was placed on public display for 10 weeks between October and December 2020.

A total of 168 submissions were received during this time. Subsequently the Chief Executive prepared a report summarizing the submissions and recommending that the Members make Material Alterations to the Draft Plan. Having considered the submissions and the Chief Executive's Report the Members decided to make Material Alterations to the Draft Plan. The PMA were screened and assessed for AA and SEA and the SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report were updated.

The SEA Environmental Report has been updated to take account of:

- Submissions received (Refer to Table 3.5);
- Emerging data and the changes as a result of iterative nature of SEA.
- Screening and assessment of amendments (Refer to Chapter 8 of this report);
- Updating of interactions with NIR/SFRA and Climate; and
- To fully document the assessment which has taken place for the draft Plan and the Material Amendments.

The Material Alterations proposed to the Draft Plan will be placed on further 4 week period of public display during which submissions and observations on the material amendments, SEA Environmental Report, NIR and / or SFRA may be made.

To-date, all submissions and observations from consultations have been considered and as appropriate have influenced the drafting of the Plan and the SEA Environmental Report. Eighteen submissions were received relating to the Environmental Report and many more submissions related to environmental aspects for the Draft Plan. These submissions provided information on sources of guidance, useful resources and suggestions for items to be addressed and monitored. A summary of the Environmental Authority submissions is provided in the Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: SEA Environmental Report and Reponses

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
1	Geological Survey Ireland	<p>Geoheritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSI welcome the detailed inclusion of the County Geological Sites (CGSs) within the draft Development Plan. CGSs have been adopted in the National Heritage Plan, however, that management issues for the majority of geological heritage sites may differ from ecological sites, and in some cases development may facilitate enhanced geological understanding of a site by exposing more rock sections. <p>Culture and Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology has become a large part of Irish tourism. Ireland currently has three UNESCO Global Geoparks. GSI would encourage Wexford County Council to continue this trend, and to use the geological audit information making it easily available to the general public. GSI welcome the inclusion of geology as a theme in the current Hook Lighthouse Visitor Experience project. <p>Dimension Stone / Stone Built Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSI recently signed a research collaboration agreement, with the aim of documenting building and decorative stone in Ireland to inform government agencies, building owners and conservationists of the sources for suitable replacement stone in restoration work and to develop a greater awareness among the general public. This project could be considered as part of the themes and objectives in Section 13.4 ‘Built Heritage’ in the Draft Plan. <p>Geological Mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quaternary (subsoil) mapping began in Co. Wexford in July 2020. The data collected includes outcrop, borehole and shallow geophysical data in areas where existing data coverage was low. The National Quaternary map and the Bedrock Geology 50K maps are updated after the results of each summer field season have been compiled. <p>Groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater is important as a source of drinking water, and it supports river flows, lake levels and ecosystems. GSI monitors groundwater nationwide by characterising aquifers, investigating karst landscapes and landforms and by helping to protect public and group scheme water supplies. GSI recommend the use of our National Aquifer, Vulnerability and Recharge maps within the Plan. The draft Plan report to datasets on screening for flood risk. GSI would like to draw to your attention Geological Survey Ireland’s GWFlood project. 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With regards to Climate Change, there is a need to improve the monitoring capacity of groundwater levels in Ireland so that the potential impacts of climate change can be monitored and assessed. ▪ In this context the Geological Survey Ireland has established the GWClimate project in January 2020. <p>Geohazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. GSI has information available on past landslides for viewing as a layer on our Map Viewer. ▪ GSI also engages in national projects such as Landslide Susceptibility Mapping and Groundwater Flooding (GWFlood), and in international projects, such as the Tsunami Warning System, coordinated by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO. ▪ Historical records and geological evidence indicate that, while tsunamis are unlikely events around Ireland, the Irish coast is vulnerable to tsunamis from submarine landslides and distant earthquakes. ▪ GSI recommend that geohazards and particularly flooding / coastal erosion and coastal vulnerability index be taken into consideration. <p>Geothermal Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geothermal energy harnesses the heat beneath the surface of the Earth for heating applications and electricity generation, and has proven to be secure, environmentally sustainable and cost effective over long time periods. ▪ GSI’s Geothermal Suitability maps is an available resource for both domestic and commercial use. ▪ GSI currently completing a roadmap for geothermal energy use in Ireland which we expect to publish in 2020. <p>Natural Resources (Minerals / Aggregates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our Minerals section of the website. ▪ The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our Map Viewer. GSI would welcome the consideration of aggregate potential sterilisation included as part of the scoping document. <p>Marine and Coastal Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INFOMAR’s suite of mapping products include Shipping & Navigation, Fisheries Management, Aquaculture, Marine Leisure & Tourism and Coastal Behaviour. Of particular interest to tourism is the extensive database 	

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<p>of shipwrecks mapped by the INFOMAR programme. This data may be of benefit to the Hook Lighthouse project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INFOMAR also produces a wide variety of seabed mapping products that enable public and stakeholders to visualize Ireland’s seafloor environment. ▪ GSI would therefore recommend use of our Marine and Coastal Unit datasets available on our website and Map Viewer. ▪ In the Chapter ‘Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning’ we welcome mention of the ongoing contribution of Geological Survey Ireland and the CHERISH Project in providing vital data to assist with the management and mitigation of coastal vulnerability and erosion in Co. Wexford. ▪ GSI recommend some alterations to existing text in Section 12.5.4 of the Draft Plan. <p>Coastal Vulnerability Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GSI is undertaking a new coastal vulnerability mapping initiative. 	
2	EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPA provide a ‘self-service approach’ via the guidance document ‘<i>SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources</i>’. <p>Specific Comment on the Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Development Goals & Key Actions for Ireland. ▪ <i>Our State of Environment Report Ireland’s Environment - An Assessment 2020</i> (EPA, 2020) identifies thirteen Key Messages for Ireland which align with many of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ▪ Chapter 11 of the 2020 State of Environment Report focuses on environmental pressures from transport, understanding the drivers for these pressures and looking at the transformation towards sustainable mobility within the sector. ▪ The relevant aspects of these Key Actions and the SDGs should be taken into account in preparing the Strategy and SEA and reflected in the principles / objectives / measures in the Strategy. <p><i>Sensitivity Mapping Webtool</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPA funded Environmental Sensitivity Mapping webtool may be a useful resource to also consider in the context of identifying environmental sensitivities in the Plan area. <p><i>Blueways and Greenways</i></p>	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPA note the commitments in the Plan to the development of a number of Greenways and Blueways. The EPA welcome the commitment that these initiatives will be the subject of relevant environmental assessments. ▪ There is also merit in the Plan promoting the need to be careful not to remove or degrade existing natural or existing green infrastructure, and potentially negatively impact on designated European or national sites. Development of new greenways and blueways should support rather than replace existing green infrastructure. ▪ The recent HSE NUIG & UCD research reports and toolkits in relation to the health benefits of blue and green spaces. <p>Specific Comments on the Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-Technical Summary (NTS) - The EPA note that to access the key mitigation and monitoring measures identified in the Plan assessment, The NTS references the relevant sections in the SEA Environmental Report. There is merit to summarising the key mitigation and monitoring measures in the NTS itself. ▪ The NTS would be enhanced by including a summary of the current environmental baseline assessment as outlined in Chapter 5 of the SEA Environmental Report and the key environmental challenges identified as a result of this assessment. A summary of the likely evolution in the absence of the Plan would also be useful. ▪ Mitigation Measures - Where you have identified the potential for likely significant effects, you should provide appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimise these. You should ensure that the Plan includes clear commitments to implement the mitigation measures. ▪ Monitoring - The Monitoring Programme should be flexible to take account of specific environmental issues and unforeseen adverse impacts should they arise. It should consider and deal with the possibility of cumulative effects. ▪ Monitoring of both positive and negative effects should be considered. If the monitoring identifies adverse impacts during the implementation of the Plan, Wexford County Council should ensure that suitable and effective remedial action is taken. ▪ Guidance on SEA-related monitoring is available on the EPA website at: https://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/guidanceonseastatementsandmonitoring.html ▪ Future Amendments to the Plan - You should screen any future amendments to the Plan for likely significant effects, using the same method of assessment applied in the “environmental assessment” of the Plan. 	

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<p>SEA Statement – “Information on the Decision”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Once the Plan is adopted, you should prepare an SEA Statement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan; ○ How the Environmental Report, submissions, observations and consultations have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan; ○ The reasons for choosing the Plan adopted in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and ○ The measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan. ▪ Guidance on preparing SEA Statements is available on the EPA website. 	
3	<p>Department Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht,Sport and Media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeology - Chapter 13 of the Draft Development Plan deals specifically and comprehensively with the archaeological heritage. ▪ Archaeology - It is suggested that the wording of AH03 objective. ▪ Architectural Heritage - It is recommended that built heritage is considered as an integral part of the wider built environment and should be dealt with holistically throughout the Development Plan. ▪ The renewal of a number of key national policy documents pertaining to archaeology and built heritage, including (Draft) Heritage Ireland 2030 and the Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for the Built and Archaeological Heritage, the (Draft) Built Vernacular Strategy and the National Policy on Architecture (pending), provide the context for this response. ▪ The Programme for Government supports the 17 No. Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations and built on the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’. ▪ In summary there are a number of new areas of interest that the Department considers require greater attention and focus in future development plans and policies of Local Authorities including: National Policy on Architecture, Heritage Ireland 2030 (Draft) 3, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Vernacular Architecture, Climate Change, Town revitalisation, Flood Relief works, Tall buildings in historic urban centres. ▪ Local Authority Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. ▪ The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). ▪ Built Vernacular Architecture. ▪ Nature Conservation. ▪ The inclusion of two key strategic objectives (Objective EM02 and EM04) in Chapter 10 (Environmental Management) of the Plan is noted. It should further be acknowledged in the Plan that these objectives are 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<p>key mitigation measures relied on in the Natural Impact Report (NIR) of the Plan prepared by Scott Cawley (Volume 13) to ensure that adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites are avoided. These are also key mitigation measures in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Report prepared by Brady Shipman Martin (Volume 12).</p>	
4	An Taisce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate – very much welcomes the increased focus on climate mitigation and adaptation. The National Mitigation Plan is still included throughout the Draft Plan. ▪ Sustainable Settlement and Transport - is imperative that the new Plan addresses future population growth and continues to encourage a shift away from dispersed, car-orientated development patterns to walkable, cycleable, transit-orientated and consolidated urban forms. ▪ Modal Shift in Transport - A crucial aspect of this is investment in public transport, walking and cycling is maintained and improved in order to offer communities a viable alternative to private cars. ▪ Economic Development Strategy - nitrogen runoff from agriculture is one of two primary drivers of this decline and that nitrogen pollution has worsened since 2013. Ammonia emissions. Agriculture is also a major emitter of greenhouse gases. ▪ Biodiversity Strategy. ▪ Fisheries and Aquaculture - objectives for forestry should be strengthened. Additional objective be added - use of peat for horticulture is not to be permitted. Consider that an explicit commitment to ecological protection and an ecosystems approach. ▪ Rosslare Europort - the opportunity to switch to lift on-lift off rail freight from Rosslare using the existing but disused Waterford rail line. ▪ Sustainable Tourism - that future eco-tourism and recreational visitor promotion nationally should be car free. Better integrate sustainable transport concerns into the tourism objectives with goal of increasing car-free, long-stay trips. ▪ Greenways - welcome the objective for the development of a full coastal walkway in Wexford. ▪ Infrastructure - commitment to ensuring that infrastructure development is climate resilient, this should be expanded and strengthened. ▪ Bioenergy - The Plan must therefore ensure that any provision of bioenergy is accomplished in a sustainable manner. ▪ Agricultural Waste Disposal - ongoing problems with water quality. 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gas Network – An Taisce submits that there is no capacity for further expansion of the fossil gas network under national, EU and international climate policy. Recommend that this objective be removed and that objectives regarding the expansion of renewables be included instead`. ▪ Environmental Management - ensure full compliance with the EIA Directive. ▪ Water - the Plan should ensure the adequate provision of serviced sites within close proximity to established water / wastewater infrastructure. ▪ Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning - the ocean environment must be recognised that a healthy ocean ecosystem is absolutely fundamental for any economic benefit. ▪ Carbon Capture and Storage - future development in Wexford should focus on emissions reductions by proposing policies for transitioning away from fossil fuel use. ▪ Energy Transmission - not properly distinguish the different strategic arguments for electricity and gas interconnection. ▪ Offshore Renewables - essential to ensure that the advancement of wind turbine deployment to address the climate emergency is reconciled with the biodiversity loss emergency. Policy requiring the use of a seabird sensitivity map in the early stages of planning. ▪ Heritage and Conservation - Plan should lay out specific actions to ensure that the protection of these designated sites, as well as biodiversity more generally across the County, is upheld in the planning process at all levels. ▪ Built and Cultural Heritage - ensure the effective promotion of the Architectural Heritage provisions. ▪ Implementation and Monitoring - the Plan moves beyond objectives within the text and towards robust targets, actions and measures to achieve the tangible implementation of the plan’s objectives and policies. 	
5	Health Service Executive (HSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission under the remit of Healthy Ireland and relevant health supporting strategies. ▪ Climate - assist contractors to calculate their carbon footprint. Mechanisms for reducing or offsetting their carbon footprint should be outlined. ▪ The development plan to promote sustainable farming practices within the county. ▪ Energy usage in all public buildings and the setting of a measurable target for improvement in energy efficiency. ▪ Objectives to support the provision of more sustainable energy options throughout the county. 	Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal Strategy - ten omit to assess the effect on aquaculture downstream. Shellfish concentrate harmful microbes and chemicals. Lack of sewage treatment in the Nore Barrow Suir estuary which leads to microbial pollution. ▪ Bathing Water - Bathing water quality in a minority of these areas. Concerns re microbial and viral pollution and the presence of antibiotic resistant microbes in the environment. Discharge of raw sewage is not sustainable as it threatens water quality and detracts from the amenity value of the coastal waters in the area. ▪ Infrastructure - need to conserve water especially during drought periods. Coastal access and Special needs. Special Access in general. Rail freight is recognized as a more energy efficient way to move heavy goods than by road. ▪ Environment – Water - all sensitive receptors adjacent to these developments are adequately protected. Council should have regard to the National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021 in its protection of water sources. ▪ Air Pollution - extension of the Smoky Coal Ban since September 2020 EPA results show exceedances of air quality standards in Enniscorthy during recent routine monitoring. ▪ Transport - not been successful and there remains a high rate of car reliance in Ireland. WCC to promote behavioural change in the population of Wexford. ▪ Employment - Wexford has much higher rates of unemployment. Higher healthy life expectancy is strongly correlated with higher employment rates, particularly for men. ▪ Needs of the Elderly - There needs to be a range of options in housing provision for the elderly, not just an emphasis on care homes. ▪ Health Inequalities - County Wexford suffers significantly from deprivation, ranking the fourth most disadvantaged local authority in the country in 2016. WCC promotes dialogue with marginalised groups. ▪ Obesity - WCC can influence and regulate the built environment to improve health and reduce the extent to which it promotes obesity. An assessment of food outlets in every town and villages. ▪ Green Infrastructure - ensure progress on this issue is made it is essential that projects are identified. ▪ Monitoring and implementation - progress should be constantly measured throughout the timeframe of the plan. 	<p>Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

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6	Irish Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Irish Water Investment Plan (Revenue Control Period 3) 2020 to 2024.▪ National Water Resource Plan - strategic plan for water services will outline how we move towards a sustainable, secure and reliable public drinking water supply over the next 25 years.	Guidelines & resources are
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No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change - Irish Water is happy to work with the local authority to ensure the overarching goals of mitigating against, and adapting to, climate change in relation to water and wastewater are achieved. ▪ Drinking Water Source Protection - Irish Water is committed to working with public bodies and other stakeholders towards a common goal of the protection of drinking water sources. ▪ River Basin Management Plan - objectives and priorities of the RBMP 2018 – 2021 have been incorporated into IW investment plans. ▪ Sustainable Drainage and Blue / Green Infrastructure - Irish Water encourages the inclusion of policies and objectives on the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and Green Infrastructure. ▪ Water supply in Wexford - Irish Water is currently reviewing water capacity in the Water Resource Zones within the county. ▪ Wastewater infrastructure in Wexford - Irish Water will keep Wexford County Council informed of any changes to the register as the county development plan process progresses. Irish Water and Wexford County Council are continually progressing sewer rehabilitation activities, capital maintenance activities. ▪ Wastewater Sludge Management - National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan is due for review in 2021. ▪ Zoning - Irish Water is available to assist Wexford County Council in identifying suitable zoned lands from a water services perspective. ▪ Irish Water has a suite of policies / objectives which we would like to suggest to the Council for inclusion in the Plan. 	<p>considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>
7	Office of Public Works (OPW)	<p>The following comments highlight opportunities for the Draft Plan before it is finalised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance description between plan-making and SEA process – e.g. in relation to recommendations of Elected Representatives. ▪ Indicative mapping and Flood Zones - The OPW recommend that the SFRA details all datasets and analysis used to define the Flood Zone for each respective settlement. ▪ Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study - Where ICPSS mapping has been examined for settlements at risk of coastal flooding, the data has been merged into the PFRA outlines. ▪ Arterial Drainage Scheme - No commentary has been provided on the Owenavorrhagh Arterial Drainage Scheme. ▪ Sustainable Drainage Systems - The Guidelines recommend that the SFRA provide guidance on the likely applicability of different SuDS techniques for managing surface water run-off at key development sites. ▪ Specific Settlements – Ballymoney, Castlebridge, Rosslare, Rosslare Harbour & Kilrane. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

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No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
8	Southern Regional Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Draft Plan provides a comprehensive basis for addressing the challenges faced by Wexford. ▪ Key Regional Priorities relating to Wexford include: Climate Action, Compact Growth & Urban Regeneration, to establish the Eastern Economic Corridor, Development of Rosslare Europort, Smart Region with a Smart Town, Tourism and Industry, Learning Region and TUSE campus. ▪ Focus on the integration of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. ▪ Climate Action - The policy support contained in the Draft Plan for these RPOs including CA 02, CA 03 and CA 08 is welcomed. ▪ Sustainable Housing - monitoring of residential development. ▪ Design and Place-Making - Minute City and Town Concepts. ▪ Tourism - The relevant RSES policies are RPO 53 (Tourism) – which supports the development of appropriate tourism development and RPO 54 (Tourism and the Environment). ▪ Transportation Strategy - the chapter is comprehensive in addressing transportation issues. However, there are areas where policy could be strengthened to support Strategic Transport Objective TS 02. ▪ Environmental Management - RSES RPO 121, RPO 123 ▪ Landscape and Green Infrastructure - RPO 124, RPO 125. The Interreg Europe Blue Green Cities project (managed by the SRA) is working to develop best practice examples for the inclusion of Blue Green Infrastructure. ▪ Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning - the chapter takes a holistic view of coastal areas and addresses the social, cultural, economic and recreational issues and opportunities as well as a strong focus on environmental issues. ▪ Heritage and Conservation - Biodiversity, RPO 127 Invasive species, RPO 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan. ▪ Environmental Assessment - we would recommend that WCC review these documents to inform the Council’s own environmental assessments and to ensure that mitigation measures identified to address environmental sensitivities and constraints are included in the Draft Plan where relevant. 	<p>Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>
9	Office of the Planning Regulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patterns of development is around Dublin, rather than self-sustaining development. ▪ Commuter based development and infrastructure. ▪ Risk to Wexford if the plan remains. ▪ Core Strategy and settlement hierarchy. ▪ Compact growth, regeneration and approach to land use zoning. ▪ Rural housing and regeneration. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p> <p>Where information is available these aspects have been considered and</p>

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No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic development and employment. ▪ Sustainable transport and accessibility. ▪ Climate action and energy. ▪ Environmental heritage and amenities – notes that the full implementation of the plan will not result in a significant negative impact. There is scoping to enhance the integration between the Environmental Report and the preparation of the Draft Plan. No mention of the motions in the process for the Draft Plan. ▪ Draft Plan – very lengthy and extent makes it difficult for the public to access. 	<p>incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>
10	Seal Rescue Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add General Objective: “Wexford Co. Council supports the introduction and enforcement of new and existing Marine Protected Areas along the coast of County Wexford and the adjacent marine area.” AND ▪ “Wexford Co. Council recognises the inherent socio-economic and environmental value of wildlife, especially apex predators such as seals. WCC recognises the role that biodiverse ecosystems play in regulating our environment, and therefore, supports the increased protection of wildlife and their habitats. ▪ Ireland has a target to designate 30% of our Maritime Area as Protected by the year 2030. ▪ Add objective to require and enforce the fencing off of all waterways from livestock as per Government regulation that is coming into action on January 1st, 2021. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>
11	Wexford Environmental Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pleased to see the environment is a strong element. ▪ Pleased to see a chapter on climate change. We believe biodiversity should have a similar chapter. ▪ Like to see a “Connecting Wexford” view of transport. ▪ Monitoring & Implementation - The Council as the Planning Authority will go one step further and will produce quarterly reports in partnership with the Strategic Policy Committees to monitor and evaluate the objectives of the Plan. ▪ UN Sustainable Development Goals - There is significant alignment between the UN Sustainable Development Goals and this Plan. Suggest have each section headed by the SDG it is aligned with and a brief description on how it fulfils the objectives of the SDG. ▪ Social inclusion – to include immigrant communities. ▪ National Mitigation Plan - Completely remove this section and replace Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill 2020. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal Areas & Marine Sector - would like to see this sentence added to the WCDP: “Wexford Co. Council supports the introduction and enforcement of Marine Protected Areas along the coast Wexford and the adjacent marine area. 	
12	Ballymoney Community Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roundup be banned. It is unsightly, contaminates ground water and is harmful to biodiversity. ▪ Hard or impervious surfaces cause excessive run-off and many are un-necessary like driveways. ▪ Private WWT, planting should be encouraged to catch any run-off before it enters streams. ▪ Eco audit of site where planning is sought and details in application of how environment will gain if PP approved. ▪ Japanese knotweed to be addressed. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>
13	Coastwatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Climate Action ▪ Coastal Zone Management Strategic Objective ▪ Universal Access – improvement in access for all ▪ Enforcement Policy ▪ Dedicated Coastal Zone Management Committee. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed.</p>
14	Wexford Greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and Implementation - there should be an element of public consultation in reviews or edits made to the plan along the course of its lifetime, with opportunities for local individuals, groups and organisations to provide feedback on the progress of the plan. ▪ Climate Action - like to remove the focus on growth and development here, and encourage against the continued consolidation of the growth-led model, as being the future of economic planning, due to the finite nature of a scarcely-resourced world. ▪ Advocate for the centre in Enniscorthy to not stand alone in environmental imagery, and for a continued push towards better public transport links, water quality, and air quality. ▪ Climate Action and Economic Development. ▪ Climate Action and Tourism - issues that arise with tourism in the county are the same as nationally. ▪ Our Transport Network - need for a review of the national rail network. 	<p>Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Plan and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.</p>

No.	Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walking and Cycling - 10% of the total annual transport budget for cycling projects, encourage more people to walk / cycle, Develop zones in our towns free of motorised traffic. ▪ Public Transport - emphasis on sustainable and public transport. ▪ Climate Action and the Environment - nitrates and human health. ▪ Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane. 	
15	Jim Hurley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In that regard, the place name Ballyteige appears several times throughout as ‘Ballyteigue’. It would be preferable if the Ordnance Survey spelling were used in all cases. The townland ‘Inish and Ballyteige Slob’ also appears in a number of different variants. ▪ Volume 12 (SEA report). The Keeragh Islands are not a Natural Heritage Area (NHA). The Keeragh Islands are correctly listed as a proposed NHA in Volume 1, Table 13.2. 	Specific comments are noted and addressed.
16	Roisin Markham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The circular economy is a distinct opportunity to create a climate resilient economy, it is relevant to all areas where a product, service or interaction with natural resources is in a value or supply chain. 	Specific comments are noted and addressed.
17	Courtown Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are two important proposed Natural Heritage Areas omitted from Map 2A: Natural Heritage Courtown Dunes and Glen pNHA (site code 000757) and Ardamine Wood pNHA (site code 001733). 	Specific comments are noted and addressed.
18	CHERISH Project, Discovery Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Chapter 13 ‘Heritage and Conservation’ the ongoing work of the Discovery Programme in collaboration with the Geological Survey Ireland through the CHERISH project is producing measured datasets, creation of archaeological records and monitoring strategies for coastally located and submerged cultural heritage sites being impacted by climate change within Wexford, this data provides significant insights and understanding for future site management and mitigation. The data obtained through the CHERISH project feeds into objectives AH01, AH02, AH06, AH07, AH08, AH10, AH12, BH01 and BH04. 	Specific comments are noted and addressed.

3.7 Difficulties Encountered

There were no significant difficulties encountered in gathering the information to be contained in the ER. However, such is the breadth of information available decisions must be made to ensure that the data included is complete and at the same time is appropriate to both the strategic nature of the plan and the more specific objectives of the plan. In this regard the iterative process of carrying out the ER and preparing plan objectives ensured that where further data or assessments are required these will take place at project level under for example under EIA or AA processes.

There were some limitations to available information on infrastructural capacities but again the SEA process informed the wording of objectives to ensure that regard will be had to the precautionary principle and to assimilative capacities.

Baseline data on human health is not readily available and relies to a large extent on self reporting and socio-economic data that reflect characteristics that are related to well-being. Similarly the majority of the data in the other baselines (such as air, water, climatic factors, material assets) are underlying prerequisites to good human health and wellbeing.

The assessment of interrelationships and cumulative impacts contained in section 5.10 and Chapter 8 has taken the above matters into account.

SEA Statement (Stage 4)

During the final stage of the SEA process (Stage 4), WCC will publish a SEA Statement alongside the final adopted Wexford County Development Plan, (together with an updated SEA Environmental Report and Natura Impact Report (NIR)) setting out how the SEA and any consultation responses have influenced the Final Plan.

The SEA Statement will include how the SEA Environmental Report and consultations have been taken into account, summarising the key issues raised during the Consultation process and in the Environmental Report indicating what / if action was taken.

The SEA Statement will also include the measures decided upon to monitor the environmental effects of implementing of the Plan.

3.8 Appropriate Assessment (AA)

In addition to compliance with the SEA Directive, the preparation and implementation of the Draft Plan must meet the provisions of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) for the requirement for AA. An Appropriate Assessment (AA) was undertaken in conjunction with the preparation the Draft Plan.

The Draft Plan has undergone AA screening during its preparation, in parallel with SEA. The outcome of the Screening Stage was that it was determined¹¹ that due to the types of development that could arise as a result of implementing the Plan, that significant effects could not be ruled out and that the Plan would need further assessment during its preparation.

Therefore, the Draft Plan was subject to “*Stage 2 AA*” as required by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and a NIR was prepared to accompany the Draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report on public display.

Material Amendments are proposed to the Draft Plan, and these have been screened for the requirements for Appropriate Assessment. It was determined that some of the Proposed Material Amendments required Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. The material amendments, together with the updated NIR, SEA Environmental Report and SFRA will be placed of public display for a period of 4 weeks during which submissions and observations on the proposed material amendments, Environmental Report, NIR and / or SFRA may be made.

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

3.7.1 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Elements of the Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (IBIA) as detailed in the EPA’s

¹¹ Under Section 177U, Part XAB, Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

Practitioner’s Manual¹² have been aligned with in undertaking the SEA for the Plan. These include:

- **Scoping** - Biodiversity relevant issues were identified for consideration at scoping stage.
- **Baseline** - Biodiversity data sources were identified, and datasets collated / gathered. The biodiversity baseline addresses designated sites and other habitats and species of ecological value. AA information has been incorporated into the SEA baseline.
- **Alternatives** - Impacts upon biodiversity are considered under each of the alternatives.
- **Impact assessment** - The effects on biodiversity are identified and assessed and the AA gives consideration to the interrelationship between biodiversity and potential effects on European Sites.
- **Mitigation and monitoring** - Taking into account all measures contained within the Plan, all the proposed mitigation measures deriving from the various processes were generally consistent and compatible. Indicators and associated targets have been included in the SEA for monitoring European sites.
- **Reporting** - The Environmental Report addresses biodiversity related considerations relevant for this county level assessment. This report has been informed by the findings and conclusion of the AA.
- **Consultation and Communication** - Submissions received during the Scoping stages have been taken on board. The Draft Plan, Environmental Report and Natura Impact Report will be placed on display as part of the consultation and communication process and observations or submissions will be considered and inform the finalisation of the plan-making, SEA and AA processes.

3.9 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

The Draft Plan has been subject to Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in accordance with the requirements of *The Planning System and Flood Risk Assessment Guidelines for Planning Authorities*¹³. The Planning Guidelines outline an integrated process for SEA and plan-making.

Chapter 3 of the *Guidelines* outlines the importance of the relationship between Flooding and SEA and that the SEA process provides a good practice framework for scoping and considering a range

¹² EPA (2013). *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment – Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner’s Manual*.

¹³ Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009).

of planning and environmental issues, including flooding in the plan-making process. When SEA is required, flood risk assessment should be undertaken as early as possible in the process so that the SEA is fully informed of the flood risks and impacts of the proposed zoning or development.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken in tandem with drafting of the Plan and has been reviewed in the SEA and preparation of the Environmental Report. The SFRA addresses the issues of assessment and management of flood risk and surface water in the Plan area and assists WCC in making an informed strategic land-use planning decisions.

Land use zonings and provisions in the Draft Plan have taken into account the findings of the SFRA. The SFRA included undertaking Justification Tests, informing land use zoning and recommendations regarding requirements for further site-specific SFRA for development proposals at project level.

Likewise, the proposed Material Alterations have been considered for flood risk and the SFRA updated as appropriate. The material amendments, together with the updated SFRA, NIR and SEA Environmental Report will be placed on display for a further 4 week period of public display during which submissions and observations on the proposed material amendments, Environmental Report, NIR and / or SFRA may be made.

3.10 SEA Guidance

The SEA Environmental Report will reflect the requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC *on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment* (the SEA Directive) and the national implementing legislation, S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended by Regulations S.I. No. 201 of 2011, and the PDR 2001, as amended.

The preparation of the Environmental Report has had regard to the following principal sources of guidance, which has been informed through the SEA Scoping process:

- DECLG (2013a). *Circular Letter PSSP 6/2011: Further Transposition of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)*.
- DECLG (2013b). *Circular Letter PL 9/2013: Article 8 (Decision Making) of EU Directives*

2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as amended.

- DEHLG (2004). *Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment.*
- DEHLG (2008). *Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08: Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans.*
- DEHLG (2009). *Guidelines for Planning Authorities. The Planning System and Flood Risk Management.*
- EC (2000). *Managing Natura 2000 Sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC.*
- EC (2001). *Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment.*
- EC (2002). *Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.*
- EC (2004). *Guidance on Implementation of Directive 2001/42/EC.*
- EC (2013). *Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment.*
- EPA (2013a). *SEA Resource Manual for Local and Regional Planning Authorities.*
- EPA (2013b). *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual. Strive Report Series No. 106.*
- EPA (2013c). *SEA Process Checklist.*
- EPA (2015). *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment - Good Practice Guidance. EPA Research Report No. 157.*
- EPA (2016). *EPA Ireland's Environment - An Assessment 2016 (with updated 2017 data).*
- EPA (2019a). *Good Practice Note on Strategic Environmental Assessment on the Waste Sector.*
- EPA (2019b). *Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland - A Guidance Note.*
- EPA (2020a). *SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans - Recommendations and Resources. Updated 2020.*

- EPA (2020b). *Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statements and Monitoring.*
- EPA (2020c). *Good practice guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessment in SEA.*
- EPA (2020d). *Second Review of SEA Effectiveness in Ireland.*
- EPA (2020e). **Environmental Mapping** / Geographical Information System (GIS) tools:<http://gis.epa.ie/SeeMaps>
- EPA (2020f). EPA **SEA WebGIS Tool**: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>
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- EPA (2020j). EPA **AA GeoTool**: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>
- EPA (2020k). *Ireland's Environment 2020 - An Assessment.*
- EPA (2021a). *SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory.* (Updated 2021).
- EPA (2021b). *Strategic Environmental Assessment.* Available at: <https://www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/>
- EPA (2021c). *SEA Pack.* (Updated 2021).
- GEOHIVE Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (2021). Available at: <https://airomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>
- NPWS (2009). *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland.*
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as subsequently amended)
- S.I. No. 600 of 2001 - Planning and Development Regulations 2001, (as subsequently amended).
- S.I. No. 436 of 2004 - Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004.
- S.I. No. 201 of 2011 - Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.

4 Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

4.1 Planning Context

The Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 ('Draft Plan') has been prepared in accordance with the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) which sets out the statutory requirements and content of a development plan. In accordance with the Planning and Development Act, the Plan is strategic in nature for the purposes of developing objectives to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the county and has taken account of the statutory obligations of the Council and the relevant policies or objectives of the Government or Ministers of the Government.

4.2 Planning Hierarchy

The Plan is framed within a hierarchy of strategic actions including plans and programmes and therefore is subject to higher level planning and environmental policies and objectives. This hierarchy of plans, programmes, policies, *etc.* sets the legislative and policy framework by which the Plan must be formulated.

In this instance, the Plan must comply with the requirements of International, European and National Planning and Development-related legislation, as well as higher level plans including Project Ireland 2040: National Development Plan (NDP) and National Planning Framework (NPF); the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Regional Assembly and National Plans. The objectives of the NPF are applied on a regional basis through statutory Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSESs). The RSES must accord with the NPF and in turn, local authority county, city and lower level development plans which address further detailed local matters, must also be in accordance with the RSES.

The Plan must also have regard to wide range of Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines and theme related plans and programmes such as the River Basin Management Plans, Regional Waste Management Plans, Climate Action Plan, *etc.* (refer to Table 4.3).

Being a county-level plan, the Plan sets the framework for lower-level plans, such as local area plans

and other county and lower level plans and programmes (refer to Table 4.4).

Both the NDP/NPF and RSES, as well as the majority of other and lower level plans have also been subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process.

4.3 Interaction with Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

There is a legislative framework for the protection of the environment and our natural resources. Where relevant these are referenced in the plan-making process for the Plan and the Draft Plan includes relevant objectives for integration with key aims and requirements. These legislative provisions, plans and programmes have helped inform the preparation of the Draft Plan and the SEA, including the identification of Strategic Environmental Objectives.

Table 4.1 provides a list of the principal legislative framework, plans and programmes that are relevant at an International and European level. EU regulations and decisions become binding automatically throughout the EU on the date they enter into force. EU Directives must be incorporated by EU counties, including Ireland, into national legislation. EU law is superior to national law. The main areas covered by European environmental law and relevant to the Plan are:

- Nature and biodiversity
- Integrated pollution control
- Waste management
- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Noise pollution
- Environmental impact assessment, and
- Genetically modified organisms

Therefore, of Ireland's environmental laws have come from the EU, including the rights of access to information on environmental matters and public participation in environmental decisions under the [Aarhus Convention](#).

Table 4.2 provides a list of the principal framework, plans and programmes that are relevant at a national level. National environmental legislation is principally administered and enforced by:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Regional / Local Authorities throughout Ireland.
- The Minister for Communications, Climate Action and the Environment.
- The Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government.

The main areas covered by national environmental law, plans and programmes, and relevant to the Plan are:

- National strategy
- Habitats and biodiversity
- Climate change
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy
- Noise pollution
- Air pollution
- Water pollution and abstraction
- Waste management and circular economy,
- Heritage, including cultural heritage,
- Environmental Permits,
- Environmental impact assessment,
- Integrated pollution control, and
- Environmental liability and enforcement

Table 4.3 provides a list of the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines. Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) requires Planning Authorities to append a statement to a Development Plan which demonstrates how the Planning Authority has implemented the policies and objectives of the Minister contained in Section 28 Guidelines when preparing the Plan. Where the Planning Authority has decided not to implement certain policies or objectives of the Minister contained in the Guidelines, the statement must give the reasons why. The Draft Plan includes a statement of compliance at Volume 4 of the Plan.

Table 4.4 provides a list of the principal lower level (i.e. than the County Development Plan) plans and programmes of relevance to County Wexford and the preparation of the Draft Plan.

Table 4.1: International / European

International / European: Legislative Framework, Plans, Programmes
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EEC)
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity
European Landscape Convention 2000
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)
Ramsar Convention
EU (2020) Biodiversity Strategy
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020
EU Plant Protection (Products) Directive 2009/127/EC
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)
Bali Road Map (2007)
Cancun Agreements (2010)
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)
Stockholm Convention
European 2020 Strategy for Growth
European Parliament resolutions, including the European Green Deal (EGD) 2020
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/27/EU)
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change

International / European: Legislative Framework, Plans, Programmes
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive)
Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package
EU Common Agricultural Policy
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)

Table 4.2: National

National: Legislative Framework, Plans, Programmes
Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act, 2015 (as amended)
Wildlife Act, 1976 (as amended)
Water Services Act, 2007 (as amended)
Aquaculture Act, 1997 (as amended)
Inland Fisheries Act, 2010 (as amended)
Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended)
Air Pollution Act 1987 (as amended)
Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (as amended)
Protection of the Environment Act, 2003 (as amended)

National: Legislative Framework, Plans, Programmes
Environmental (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2011 (as amended)
Waste Management Act, 1996 (as amended)
Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended)
Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations, 2004 (S.I. 436 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 201 of 2011
European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011)
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations, 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations, 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)
European Union (Energy Efficiency) Regulations, 2014 (S.I. 426 of 2014) (as amended)
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations, 2003 (S.I. 722 of 2003)
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations, 2014 (S.I. 350 of 2014)
European Union (Water Policy) (Abstraction Registration) Regulations, 2018 (S.I. 261 of 2018)
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. 272 of 2009)
Waste Water Discharge Regulations, 2007 (S.I. 684 of 2007)
Waste Management (Shipment of Waste) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. 419 of 2007)
Waste Management (Collection) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. 820 of 2007)
European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 126 of 2011)
European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 2015 (S.I. 209 of 2015)
European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations, 2008 (S.I. 547 of 2011) (as amended)
European Communities (Access to Information on the Environment) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. 133 of 2007) (as amended)
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework and the National Development Plan (2018-2027)
The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [in preparation]
National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland 2021
National Adaptation Framework 2018
Climate Action Plan 2021
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development 2014
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland #4 (2017-2020)
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 2014
Realising Our Rural Potential - Action Plan for Rural Development (2018)

National: Legislative Framework, Plans, Programmes
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025
National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021
Ireland’s National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)
National Clean Air Strategy (in preparation)
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)
National Water Resources Plan – Framework Plan, 2021
National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014 - 2020)
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025
Ireland’s National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025
Our Sustainable Future: Framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
2030 Climate and Energy Framework
National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021 – 2030
National Broadband Plan, 2012
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland’s National Biodiversity Plan
Food Harvest 2020
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)
Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)
Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (SEOS)
Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)
Rural Development Programme 2014-2022
Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025
River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021
River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 (in preparation)
National Peatlands Strategy (2015 - 2025)
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030

National: Legislative Framework, Plans, Programmes
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020
Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011
Marine Planning Development Management Bill (General Scheme), 2019
National Seafood Operational Programme 2014-2020
Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland 2012
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025

Table 4.3: Section 28

Planning Guidelines / Standards
Housing Supply Target Methodology for Development Planning (2020)
Section 28 Guidelines for Planning Authorities - Enforcement of certain planning conditions during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak
Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (2018)
Urban Development and Building Heights – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2018)
Sustainable Urban Housing, Design Standards for New Apartments: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2020)
Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas-Guidelines for Planning Authorities and Best Practice Urban Design Manual (Companion document to the Guidelines) (2009)
Tree Preservation Guidelines
Part V - of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (2017)
Local Area Plans - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (June 2013)
Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets – (2012, updated 2019)
Development Contribution Guidelines for Planning Authorities – (2013)
Development Contributions - Draft Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2013)
Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)
Retail Design Manual: A Good Practice Guide (2012)
Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities - Technical Appendices (Nov 2009)
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)
The Provision of Schools and the Planning System - Code of Practice for Planning Authorities (2008)
Development Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007)
Development Plans: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007)
Wind Energy: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006) and Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change

Planning Guidelines / Standards
Sustainable Rural Housing Development: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2005)
Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004)
Quarries and Ancillary Activities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004)
Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004 & 2011)
Architectural Heritage Protection for Places of Public Worship: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2003)
Childcare Facilities Guidelines (2001)
Landscape and Landscape Assessment: Guidelines for Planning Authorities Draft (2000)
Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures 1996 and Circular Letter PL07/12
Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change (2017)
Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities (2009)

Table 4.4: Local

Plans, Programmes and Guidelines
Wexford County Council Corporate Plan 2019-2024
Capital Programme 2020-2022
Wexford County Council Economic and Community Investment Programme 2018-2022
Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021
Wexford County Council Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024
County Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan 2013
County Wexford Noise Action Plan 2019 – 2023
Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019- 2023
Healthy Wexford County Plan
Sports Active Wexford Strategic Plan (2017-2021)
Age Friendly Strategy 2017-2021
Wexford Town & Environs Development Plan 2009- 2019 (as extended)
Gorey Local Area Plan 2017-2023
Enniscorthy Town Development Plan 2008-2014 (as extended)
Courtown & Riverchapel Local Area Plan 2015-2021
New Ross Town & Environs Development Plan 2011- 2017 (as extended)

5 Environmental Baseline and Issues

5.1 Introduction

Baseline data assists in assessing the current state of the environment, facilitating the identification, evaluation and subsequent monitoring of the effects of the Plan. Thus, this information creates a platform whereby existing issues relevant to the Wexford Plan area can be quantified, where possible, or qualified thereby ensuring that the implementation of the Plan does not exacerbate identifiable problems.

Baseline data has been collected for the various environmental receptors described in the SEA Directive i.e. biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. An overview of the various receptors and the issues of concern raised at the initial public consultation phase of the Plan's preparation were considered and influenced the preparation of the Scoping Report.

An *Issues Paper* prepared by WCC and outlining the relevant items for discussion prior to the formulation of the Draft Plan also informed the issues to be considered in the Plan. This Draft Plan and ER were made available to the public during the initial consultation phase of the Plan's preparation. All submissions received were reviewed. Some of the issues raised are outlined here. Submissions made during the SEA Scoping and Draft Plan stages have been considered and where appropriate have influenced the scope of the assessment undertaken, the findings of which are included in this report.

This is a first step in the process of evaluating the sensitivity of the environment. The SEA Directive requires that information is provided on '*any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan or programme*'. Information is therefore provided on existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan, thus helping to ensure that the Plan does not exacerbate any existing environmental problems in the study area.

The environmental aspects are described in line with the legislative requirements, under the

following headings:

- Biodiversity (including Flora & Fauna);
- Population and Human Health;
- Soil and Geology;
- Water Quality;
- Air, Noise and Climate;
- Material Assets;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape; and
- Interaction and Cumulative Impacts.

5.1.1 Likely Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of a New Development Plan

In the absence of a new Development Plan it is unclear how permission for new development would be considered within the county. To date the current Plan (2013-2019) has contributed towards environmental protection and sustainable development within Wexford.

If the current Plan expires and is not be replaced, this would potentially result in a deterioration of the County's planning and environmental protection framework. Although higher level environmental protection objectives (including the various EU Directives and transposing Irish Regulations) would still apply, the deterioration of this framework would mean that new development would be less coordinated and controlled. Such development could result in an increase in the occurrence of *negative / adverse* effects on all environmental components, especially those arising cumulatively. Cumulative effects occur as a result of the addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact.

Potentially *negative / adverse* effects from both the construction and operation of development and their associated infrastructure include:

- Loss of / damage / fragmentation to **biodiversity** in designated sites (*i.e.* European sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed specs, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna.
- Loss of / damage / fragmentation to **existing green infrastructure** and associated ecosystem

services, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats.

- Loss of / damage / fragmentation to **biodiversity** and **flora and fauna** that help contribute to protecting natural capital and the environmental vectors of air, water and soil.
- Habitat disturbance (due to noise, lighting etc.) and displacement of **protected species**.
- Negative / adverse impacts to **human health** as a result of damage or loss to natural capital and environmental vectors including air and water.
- Loss of / damage / degradation or loss of the **hydrogeological** and ecological function of soil resources.
- Negative / adverse impacts upon the status of **waterbodies** (including **groundwater, surface water, lakes** and **coastal waters**) arising from changes in quality, flow and / or morphology.
- Not adequately treating surface water run-off that is discharged to **waterbodies** and not providing appropriate wastewater treatment.
- Increases in the risk and extent of **flooding**, including increased risk of soil washing / landslides.
- Failure to comply with **drinking water** regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Potential negative / adverse interactions between **waste, soil, water, biodiversity** and human health.
- Failure to reduce **carbon emissions** and **climate mitigation / adaptation** in line with national and European environmental objectives.
- Potential effects on protected and unknown **archaeology** and protected **architecture** arising from the construction and operation of development.
- Negative / adverse visual impacts and / or conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the **landscape**.
- **Waste** levels would increase.

5.1.2 Ireland's Environment - An Integrated Assessment 2020

The seventh *State of the Environment Report* published by the EPA indicates that the overall quality of Ireland's environment is not what it should be, and the outlook is not optimistic unless we accelerate the implementation of solutions. The environmental challenges that Ireland cut across different environmental topics, such as climate, air, soil, water, biodiversity and waste, and across

organisations and sectors, business and all levels of society.

Unspoilt areas are being squeezed out and Ireland is losing pristine waters and the habitats that provide vital spaces for biodiversity. Climate change is impacting the established economic, social and natural structures of our world.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on Ireland’s economy, however, the degree to which this impact will impede national environmental policy ambitions, including the transition to a climate-neutral economy, will be seen in the future. The key environmental challenges or messages identified by the report are:

SOE¹⁴ 1: Environmental Policy Position	A national policy position for Ireland’s environment. There are many interlinkages and dependencies between environmental policies and legislation.
SOE 2: Full Implementation	Full implementation of, and compliance with, existing environmental directives and legislation is a must to protect the environment. A review of environmental governance is needed to develop structures to achieve full implementation.
SOE 3: Health and Wellbeing	Managing the environmental and radiological risks to health from chemicals and other pollutants is still a major part of environmental protection. Green and blue spaces as well as quiet areas also need to be protected as they provide social spaces for communities and enable a connection to nature, with evidence showing that spending time in such spaces is good for health.
SOE 4: Climate	Systemic change is required for Ireland to become the climate-neutral and climate resilient society and economy that it aspires to be. More Urgency is needed to deliver actions on climate mitigation and adaptation and to ensure that Ireland meets its international obligations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
SOE 5: Air Quality	Adoption of measures to meet the World Health Organization air quality guideline values should be the target to aim for in the Clean Air Strategy.
SOE 6: Nature	Nature and wild places are at risk in Ireland and need to be better safeguarded, both locally and in protected areas. The next Biodiversity Action Plan needs to be more ambitious and identify the pathway to transformative change for nature protection in Ireland.
SOE 7: Water Quality	The water quality in Ireland’s rivers, lakes and estuaries needs to be better protected through evidence-based measures, integrated water catchment-based projects and initiatives and by reducing the amount of nutrients ending up in water courses.

¹⁴ State of Environment (SOE).

SOE 8: Marine	As an island nation with an extensive marine area, Ireland needs to ensure that robust governance and legal frameworks are in place to protect the marine environment.
SOE 9: Clean Energy	The emissions from the combustion of mainly imported fossil fuels are damaging for our health and our environment and drive climate change. The transition from reliance on fossil energy to a clean energy future for heating, electricity and transport is essential for the protection of human health, the climate and the environment and has multiple benefits for sustainable development and energy security.
SOE 10: Environmentally sustainable Agriculture	A more holistic farm management and water catchment-level management approach, encompassing all environmental pressures, will be fundamental to progress towards a more environmentally sustainable and carbon-neutral food production system.
SOE 11: Water Services	Action is needed nationally to address the underlying causes for the delays in delivering improvements in drinking water and urban wastewater infrastructure. Addressing the legacy of under-investment and fixing the shortcomings highlighted in successive EPA reports on drinking water and urban wastewater need to be prioritised. The resilience of water-related infrastructure must also improve to guard against the impacts of weather events and climate extremes on water services and the water environment.
SOE 12: Circular Economy	Changing our behaviours on resource consumption, waste management and recycling are actions that everybody, from business to individuals, can take to protect the environment.
SOE 13: Land Use	The development of an integrated national approach to land mapping could support better decision-making on land use and management practices. It could contribute significantly to mapping land use change and managing competing pressures on the environment, such as agriculture, urbanisation, tourism and recreation, energy projects, carbon sinks, ecosystem services and space for nature.

5.1.3 UN Sustainable Development Goals

The Plan will contribute towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 SDGs were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015, as part of the 2030 Agenda, which set out a 15-year plan to achieve the Goals. Implementation of the Wexford Plan will contribute to a number of these Sustainable Development Goals, such as:

- **Goal 3:** Good health and well-being.
- **Goal 6:** Clean water and sanitation.
- **Goal 7:** Affordable and clean energy.
- **Goal 8:** Decent work and economic growth.

- **Goal 11:** Sustainable cities and communities.
- **Goal 13:** Climate action.
- **Goal 15:** Life on land

5.2 Biodiversity

5.2.1 Introduction

Biodiversity plays a significant role in the provision of clean air, water, healthy soils and food, and climate change, as well as visually contributing to a plan area with its natural beauty and heritage. Ireland has a rich diversity of ecosystems and wildlife in its terrestrial, freshwater and marine environment¹⁵. However, over the last few decades, human impacts on biodiversity have accelerated and resulted in increased damage and loss of habitats and species, the diversification of wildlife and the degradation of our environment (National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 DCHG 2017). On a global scale, biodiversity loss has been identified as one of the biggest threats facing humanity in the next decade.

As well as contributing to mitigation of climate change, biodiversity is also vulnerable to climate change as it accelerates the destruction of the natural environment through droughts, flooding and wildfires, while the loss and unsustainable use of nature are in turn key drivers of climate change. However, biodiversity and nature are also vital in the fight against climate change.

5.2.2 Overview of Biodiversity in Wexford

The natural heritage of County Wexford is an important asset and a unique resource that includes marine, coastal, terrestrial, wetland, freshwater and upland habitats. Wexford is a county rich in biodiversity and the habitat biodiversity is comprised of lowland habitats with some upland areas along western border of the County (Blackstairs Mountains) and towards the north of the County (the southern edges of the Wicklow Mountains). Lowland areas comprise alluvial fertile plains, waterways, estuarine and coastal habitats. Much of the county is underlain with siltstone and slates which are not highly permeable and liable to flood in extreme rainfall.

Key ecological sensitivities within the County include those relating to:

¹⁵ DCHG (2017). National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.

¹⁵ DCHG (2017). National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), which are designated within / adjacent to the Plan area.
- Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) all within / adjacent to the Plan area.
- Aquatic and riverine ecology associated with various rivers and their tributaries and riparian buffer zones.
- Low-lying coastal / estuarine areas and marine waters and associated aquatic ecology.

Information to be considered include:

- SACs and SPAs.
- Nature Reserves.
- NHAs / pNHAs.
- Salmonid rivers / watercourses.
- Shellfish Waters.
- Certain entries to the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas.
- Wildfowl Sanctuaries (see S.I. No. 192 of 1979).
- Ramsar Sites.
- Flora Protection Order Sites.
- Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).
- Watercourses, wetlands and peatlands.
- Other sites of high biodiversity value or ecological importance.

The Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media (DTCAGSM, 2020) provided information on a number of national and international conservation projects are underway or in development in County Wexford. These include the Roseate Tern Life Recovery Project, Lady's Island Lake Tern Conservation Project, and the Blackstairs farming Futures Project.

The Department also noted that a report by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, 2019) provided the current status of 59 protected natural habitats and 60 protected species, both within and outside of Natura 2000 sites. Most habitats assessed have an unfavourable status and almost half show ongoing declines, including marine, peatland, and grassland and woodland habitats. The main threats and pressures reported are from agriculture, forestry and fisheries, natural system modifications (including drainage), mining and quarrying (including peat extraction), climate

change, pollution, and invasive and problematic species. Habitat loss is also recognised as an ongoing pressure.

This report should be read together with the Natura Impact Report which accompanies the plan and ER and contains further detail on both the baselines environment in Wexford and likely effects of implementing the plan.

Appendix A8.6 contains further detail of baseline data from the Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (EPA/UCD/AIRO) in the form of mapping for this section which has been considered in the preparation of this report. This data is more clearly illustrated on the Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool website (<https://airomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>). The includes Ancient woodlands, Annex 1 habitats, Birdwatch Sensitivity areas, potential contributions to ecological networks, legally protected and policy relevant species and freshwater pearl mussel areas. These maps must be read and interpreted with the information supplied on that website.

5.2.3 Biodiversity Action Plan

The *National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP)* for Ireland provides a framework for government, civil society and private sectors to track and assess progress towards Ireland’s Vision for Biodiversity over a five-year timeframe from 2017 to 2021. In preparing the Plan, measures have been considered to enhance ecological biodiversity as outlined in the NBAP 2017-2021. NBAP targets relevant to the Plan are:

- Enhance appreciation of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Optimise opportunities under agriculture and rural development, forestry and other relevant policies to benefit biodiversity;
- Aim to reduce principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity;
- Optimise benefits for biodiversity in Flood Risk Management Planning and drainage schemes;
- Promote the control of non-native invasive species; and
- Promote sustainability in the aquaculture industry.

Target 1.1 of the NBAP 2017-2021 is:

‘Shared responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components is fully recognised, and acted upon, by all sectors.’

In its submission on the Draft Plan, the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media (DTCAGSM, 2020¹⁹), noted that Ireland’s 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity found that a ‘transformational change’ is needed if Ireland is to achieve the vision outlined in the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 (NBAP) ‘*that biodiversity and ecosystems in Ireland are conserved and restored, delivering benefits essential for all sectors of society and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the EU and globally*’. As outlined in the recently published EPA ‘State of the Environment’ Report (EPA, 2020), Local Authorities such as Wexford County Council play a key role in achieving this vision through the planning system, the wide range of environmental services they provide, the network of biodiversity and heritage officers and the Local Authority Water and Communities Office and their implementation of plans and programmes.

5.2.3.1 Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan (WBAP) 2013

The *County Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan 2013*, highlights the manner in which the wildlife resources of the County, including native plants, animals and the ecosystems, will be managed and protected. This WBAP shares the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the National Biodiversity Plan and translates these goals into actions at a local level. The Plan contains five key objectives as follows:

- **Objective 1** - To identify Biodiversity information and fill data gaps for the County, to prioritise habitats and species for protection and to inform conservation action and decision making.
- **Objective 2** - To make information on biodiversity available.
- **Objective 3** - To raise awareness across all sectors, groups and ages, for the following; (a) Wexford’s Biodiversity, (b) its value (c) the issues facing it, and (d) encourage people through using various media, training, and innovative initiatives to support biodiversity conservation.
- **Objective 4** - To promote and support best practice in biodiversity conservation, taking into account national and local priorities.
- **Objective 5** - To incorporate and raise the profile of biodiversity conservation issues in the local authority’s actions and policies.

5.2.4 Green and Blue Infrastructure

The European Green Infrastructure Strategy promotes the development of Green Infrastructure and guides its implementation at EU, regional, national and local levels.

Green infrastructure can be defined as an interconnected network of natural space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions and provides associated benefits to human populations. Green infrastructure describes the functionality of rivers, inland waterways, floodplains, wetlands, woodlands, farmland, coastal areas, parks and open spaces, natural conservation areas, gardens and allotments and the services provided by it.

Blue infrastructure refers to waterways and waterbodies such as rivers, canals and the sea. Blue infrastructure refers to waterways and waterbodies such as rivers, canals and the coastline.

Green and blue infrastructure plays an essential role in creating a more healthy and liveable county. These natural assets provide a platform for community activities, social interaction, recreation and physical activity, providing sustainable drainage solutions, facilitating biodiversity and wildlife habitats, carbon capture and creating connectivity. It contributes to the protection of urban and rural environments for people, biodiversity and ecosystem services, which in turn delivers environmental and quality of life benefits such as improving air, water and soil quality, flood protection, access provisions and linkages, climate change / amelioration and pollution control.

5.2.5 European Sites

County Wexford (including adjacent Plan areas) has a number of areas designated for protection under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) which form part of a European network of important ecological sites known as the Natura 2000 Network. These include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which are legally protected under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and are selected for the conservation of Annex I habitats and Annex II species, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which are protected under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009/147/EC. In Ireland, SACs and SPAs are known as European Sites.

All European Sites (*i.e.* SAC and SPA) located within County Wexford are listed in Table 5.1, as well as any European Sites within 15km of the county boundary. Seventeen SACs are within / or on the boundary of County Wexford - with three further SAC (*i.e.* Tramore Dunes and Backstrand SAC, Lower River Suir SAC and Buckroney-Brittias Dunes and fen SAC) within 15km of the county boundary (refer to Figure 5.1). Nine SPAs are within or on the boundary of County Wexford - with two further SPAs (*i.e.* River Nore SPA and Tramore Back Strand SPA) within 15km of the county boundary (refer to Figure 5.2).

Table 5.1: European Sites located in County Wexford and within a 15km buffer of the County Boundary (Source : EPA AA Maps 2020).

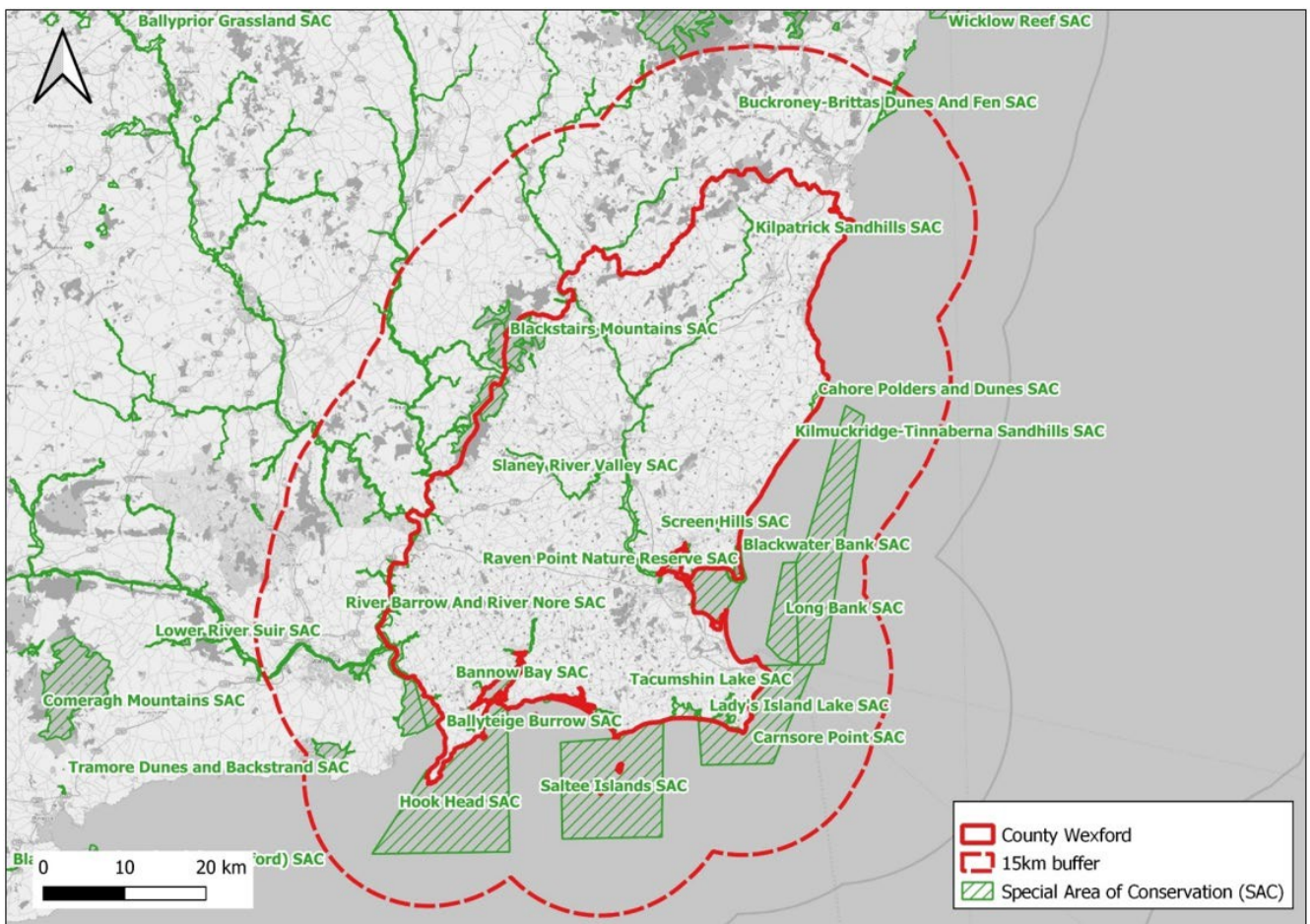
European Sites in County Wexford			
Site Code	Special Areas of Conservation	Site Code	Special Protection Areas
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills	004033	Bannow Bay
000781	River Slaney Valley	004118	Keeragh Islands
000770	Blackstairs Mountains	004002	Saltee Islands
002162	River Barrow and River Nore	004020	Ballyteige Burrow
000697	Bannow Bay	004092	Tacumshin Lake
000764	Hook Head	004009	Lady’s Island Lake
000707	Saltee Islands	004076	Wexford Harbour and Slob
000696	Ballyteige Burrow	004019	The Raven
000709	Tacumshin Lake	004143	Cahore Marshes
000704	Lady’s Island Lake		
002269	Carnsore Point		
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve		

European Sites in County Wexford			
000708	Screen Hills		
001741	Kilmuckridge - Tinnaberna Sandhills		
000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes		
002161	Long Bank (off the coast)		
002953	Blackwater Bank (off the coast)		

European Sites within a 15km buffer of the County Boundary			
Site Code	Special Areas of Conservation	Site Code	Special Protection Areas
002137	Lower River Suir	004233	River Nore
000671	Tramore Dunes and Backstrand	004027	Tramore Back Strand
000729	Buckroney-Brittias Dunes and Fen		

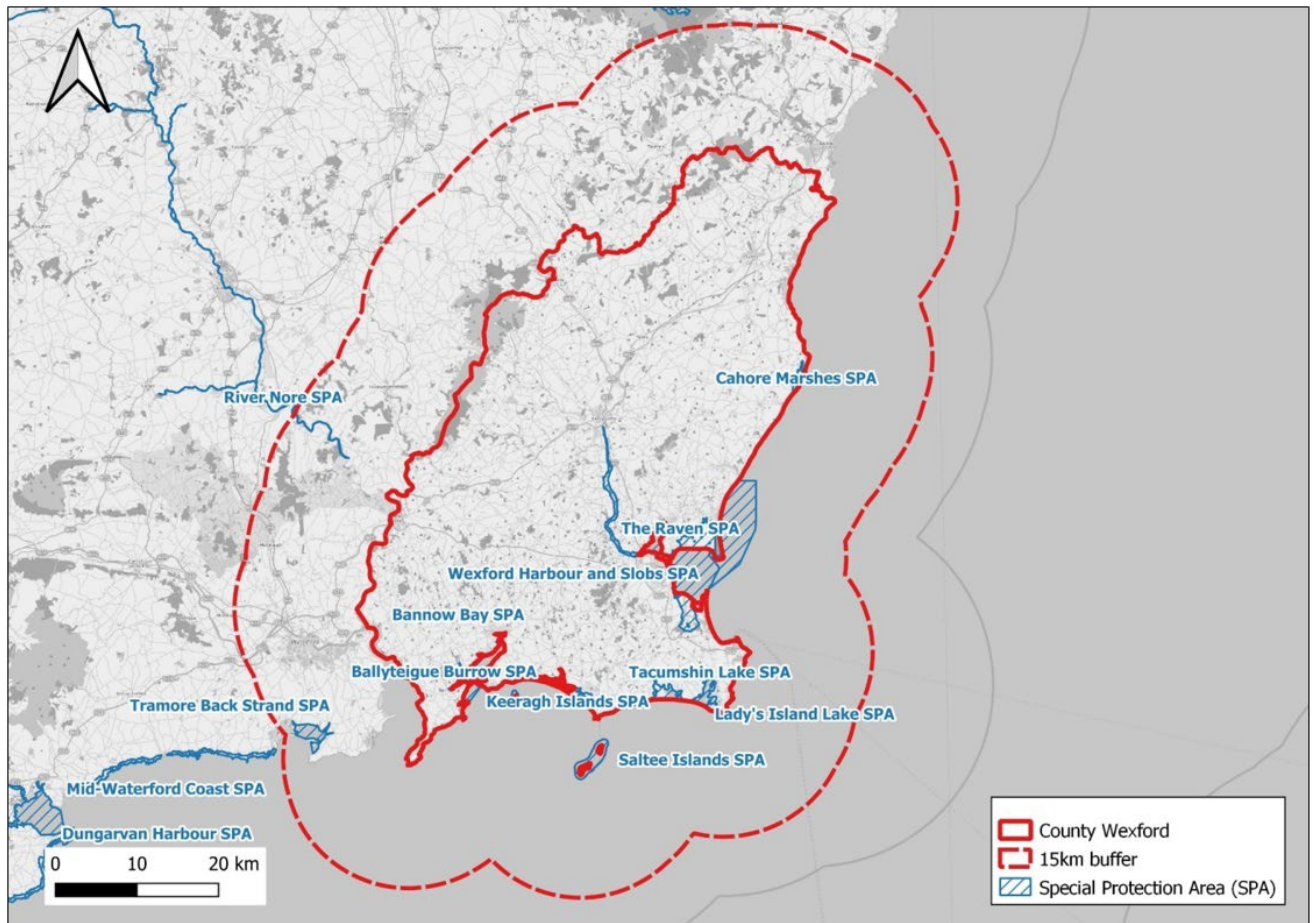
Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs have been set for the habitats and species for which the sites have been selected. Site specific detailed conservation objectives are available on the NPWS website.¹⁶ Any potential for adverse effects on European Sites are fully addressed in the NIR that accompanies the Draft Plan and Environment Report on public display.

Figure 5.1 Special Areas of Conservation in County Wexford and Surrounding the County (Source: Scott Cawley 2021 Natura Impact Report)



¹⁶ NPWS (2019). *Conservation Objectives*: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/conservation-management-planning/conservation-objectives>

Figure 5.2: Special Protection Areas in County Wexford and Surrounding the County (Source : Scott Cawley 2021 Natura Impart Report)



5.2.6 Nationally Designated Sites

Nationally Designated Sites include Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) which are legally protected areas that are considered important for their habitats, or which holds species of plants and animals whose habitat needs protection, including geological/geomorphological sites in need of protection through NHA designation.

Proposed NHAs (pNHAs) were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995 but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. Proposed NHAs are also of significance for wildlife and habitats. This network of NHAs and pNHAs provides supporting or stepping stone functions to the SAC and SPA network, in particular for species that move outside of SAC and SPA boundaries.

Under the Wildlife Amendment Act (2000) NHAs are legally protected from damage from the date

they are formally proposed for designation¹⁷. The designation of these sites is the responsibility of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Protection is afforded to these areas by including appropriate objectives in the Wexford CDP. In this way they are protected in advance of adoption as NHA. Many of the pNHA sites overlap with SAC and / or SPA sites. Table 5.2 lists the NHA and pNHAs within County Wexford. All NHA and pNHA sites within the Draft Plan are shown on Figure 5.3.

Table 5.2: pNHAs in the vicinity of the Draft Plan¹⁸

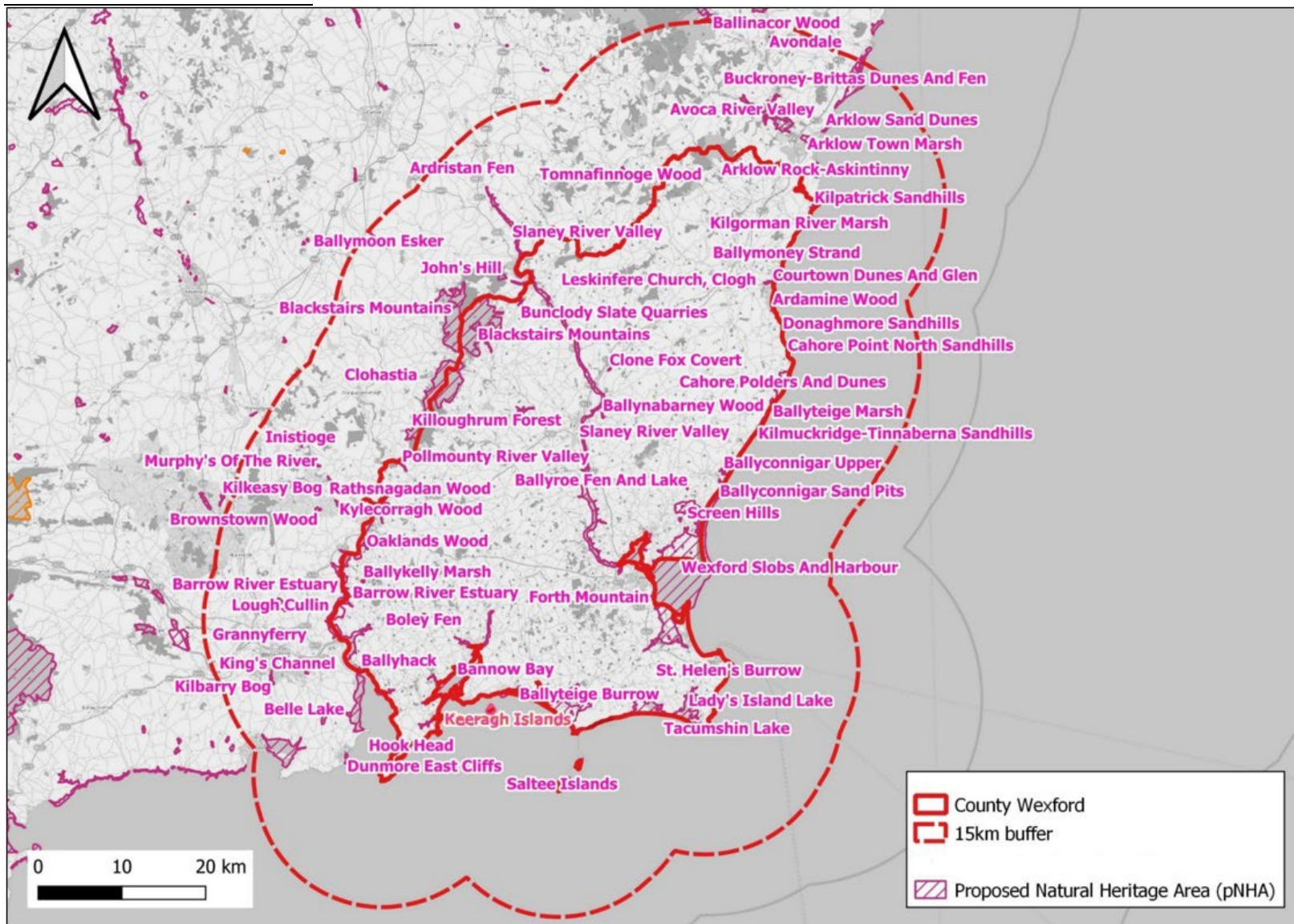
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas in the vicinity of the Draft Plan		
Site Code	Proposed Natural Heritage Areas	Distance from the Draft Plan
000699	Boley Fen	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000702	Leskinfere Church, Clough	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000711	Tintern Abbey	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000741	Ballyconnigar Sand Pits	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000742	Ballyconnigar Upper	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000744	Ballykelly Marsh	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000745	Ballymoney Strand	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000747	Ballyroe Fen and Lake	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000750	Bunclody Slate Quarries	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000757	Courtown Dunes and Glen	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000761	Forth Mountain	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000765	Killoughrum Forest	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000774	Oaklands Wood	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000782	St. Helen's Burrow	Within the Draft Plan boundary

Proposed Natural Heritage Areas in the vicinity of the Draft Plan		
Site Code	Proposed Natural Heritage Areas	Distance from the Draft Plan
001733	Ardamine Wood	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001736	Cahore Point North Sandhills	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001737	Donaghmore Sandhills	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001834	Kilgorman River Marsh	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001930	Ballyteige Marsh	Within the Draft Plan boundary

¹⁷ NPWS (2019). *Protected Sites*: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/nha>

¹⁸ Only those which don't overlap with European sites are listed.

Figure 5.3: pNHAs within and in the vicinity of the Draft Plan County (Scott Cawley, 2021, Natura Impart Report)



5.2.7 Statutory Nature Reserves

A Nature Reserve is an area of importance to wildlife, which is protected under Ministerial order. There are currently 78 no. Statutory Nature Reserves in Ireland. Most are owned by the State but some are owned by organisations or private landowners. There are three Nature Reserves in County Wexford.

- *The Raven Nature Reserve* - is one of the best developed sand dune systems on the east coast.
- *Wexford Wildfowl Reserve* - forms a wintering ground of international importance for a number of migratory water fowl species; and
- *Ballyteige Burrow* - is especially rich in dune plants and those which prosper in coastal habitats.

5.2.8 Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water Fowl Habitat, was established at Ramsar in 1971 and ratified by Ireland in 1984.

The main aim of the Convention is to secure the designation, by each contracting state, of wetlands in its territory for inclusion in a list of wetlands of international importance for waterfowl.

This requires the commitment of each contracting state to a policy of protection and management of the designated wetlands, and of formulating and implementing planning so as to promote the conservation of designated wetlands and, as far as possible, the wise use of wetlands in its territory.

Three Ramsar Sites are located in County Wexford:

- *The Raven Nature Reserve*. The site provides important roosting sites for passage terns and internationally important numbers of the globally vulnerable goose Greenland White-fronted Goose winter at the site.
- *Wexford Wildfowl Reserve*. The site forms part of the world's most important wintering sites for the vulnerable Greenland White fronted Goose.
- *Bannow Bay*. The site supports an important range of wintering water bird species.

Relevant Authorities are expected to manage their Ramsar Sites so as to maintain their ecological character and retain their essential functions and values for future generations.

County Wexford has a significant proportion of the national resource of the Annex I coastal lagoon habitat. The conservation status of coastal lagoons has been assessed as bad, with the main pressures affecting structure and functions being water quality and hydrological issues. As outlined in the draft Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 in Ireland (NPWS, 2020), it is recognised that measures are required to improve and restore the conservation status of Coastal lagoons. The high intensity pressures identified for lagoons relate to pollution, drainage and other modifications to hydrological functioning. Thus, the main measures relate to improvement of water quality in lagoon catchments and restoration of hydrological processes, including once-off infrastructural measures to manage water regimes as well as ongoing measures to reduce nutrient inputs (DTCAGSM, 2020 - Department submission to Draft Plan).

5.2.9 Other Protected Sites - Protected Species and Natural Habitats

In addition to certain species and habitats already mentioned above, other species are protected under law wherever they occur, such as:

- *'Protected Species and natural habitats'* as defined in the Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) and European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations 2008 including annexed habitats and species listed under Annexes I, II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.
- List of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012 as set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015.
- Other species of flora and fauna and their key habitats which are protected under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2012 including all native mammals.
- Stepping stones and ecological corridors including nature conservation sites (other than European sites), habitats and species locations covered by Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.

See Appendix A8.6 for mapping which is relevant to some of these features.

5.2.9.1 Salmonid Waters

The River Barrow and River Slaney are designated as a Salmonid Rivers under the Salmonid Regulations (S.I. No. 293 of 1988). Designated Salmonid Waters are to ensure protection or improvements to fresh waters in order to support fish life. Designated Salmonid Waters are capable of supporting salmon (*Salmo salar*), trout (*Salmo trutta*), char (*Salvelinus*) and whitefish (*Coregonus*). Under these regulations, designated salmonid waters must be sampled once per month for the parameters set out in Schedule Two. See Appendix A8.6 for mapping which refers.

5.2.9.2 Shellfish Waters

The EU Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) aims to protect and improve shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth. It is designed to protect the aquatic habitat of bivalve and gastropod molluscs, which includes mussels, scallops, clams, oysters and cockles.

The Directive requires Member States to designate waters that need protection in order to support shellfish life and growth, and then establish pollution reduction programmes for the designated waters. County Wexford also holds four designated shellfish waters / areas for shellfish growing activities these areas, which are:

- Bannow Bay;
- Wexford Harbour Inner;
- Wexford Harbour Outer; and
- Waterford Harbour.

The identified pressures on these designated waters include urban wastewater systems, on-site wastewater treatment systems agriculture and port activities.

Each area has a pollution reduction programme to protect and improve water quality and ensure compliance with the standards and objectives of the 2006 Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations (S.I. No. 268 of 2006) and with Article 5 of Directive 2006/113/EC of the European parliament and of the Council on the quality required for shellfish waters.

5.2.9.3 Freshwater Pearl Mussel

Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) is a bivalve mollusc that lives in clean, fast-flowing streams and rivers. It is Ireland's longest-living animal species, with individuals reaching up

to 120 years of age. It is protected under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2012, and is listed under Annex II and Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive. It is included on the red data list for Ireland as being critically endangered. It requires water to be of a *high* ecological status. The species is in decline internationally, and Ireland's population, which itself represents a significant portion of Europe's, is decreasing. The *NPWS Article 17 Overview Report for 2019* presents the overall conservation status for the species is 'bad' and deteriorating, unchanged since the 2013 assessment¹⁹.

All 27 no. designated populations in Ireland are demonstrating unfavourable conservation status as highlighted in the *River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021*. They have been prioritised for action. The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) produced a national conservation strategy for the species in 2011, which prioritised implementation of measures at a catchment scale for eight Freshwater Pearl Mussel populations that collectively make up 80% of the total national population. Hydro morphological impacts, sedimentation and enrichment are the main pressures causing Freshwater Pearl Mussel populations to be in a conservation condition classified as unfavourable.

There are a number of recognised catchment areas of Freshwater Pearl Mussel populations that occur within SACs that are found within or near to the county boundary. These Freshwater Pearl Mussel populations are the:

- River Barrow and River Nore SAC;
- Slaney River Valley SAC; and
- Lower River Suir SAC.

5.2.9.4 Wildfowl Reserve

Wexford Wildfowl Reserve is jointly owned and managed by the NPWS and BirdWatch Ireland. First established in 1969 the reserve covers about 200 hectares, a quarter of the North Slob. Wexford Wildfowl Reserve is part of the larger Wexford Slobs and Harbour SPA, a designated Ramsar Site, part of a SPA, a proposed National pNHA, and a National Nature Reserve.

¹⁹ NPWS under the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2019). *Article 17 Overview Report for 2019. The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland.*

5.2.9.5 Refuge for Fauna

Under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2012, the Minister may designate Refuges for wild birds or wild animals or flora and impose protective measures to conserve both the species and their habitats. Seven such refuges already exist in Ireland; they are mainly islands or cliff faces. There is one located in County Wexford:

- Refuge for Fauna (Lady's Island) Designation Order, 1988. Designated for Arctic tern, common tern, roseate tern, sandwich tern and little tern.

5.2.10 Coastal Habitats and Coastal Erosion

Coastal areas are home to vibrant coastal communities, attractive coastal settlements, coastal landscapes and seascapes of intrinsic natural amenity value and a diverse range of coastal habitats, some of which are of international and national importance protected by conservation designations. Coastal areas are also home to a variety of land uses including ports, harbours, fishing and aquaculture, tourism, leisure and amenity all of which make a valuable economic contribution to local communities and the county.

Coastal habitats and features such as wetlands and vegetated dunes play an important role in flood relief, in protecting from coastal erosion and are important in their own right. Such features, habitats and species can be damaged or disturbed by tourism development and associated activity.

Beaches are home to an array of coastal habitats, for example, sand dunes which also act as a natural coastal defense. Human activities, such as walking routes and weather events can interfere with the stability and regeneration of sand dunes. It is therefore important that beaches and sand dunes are protected and well managed. Coastal squeeze describes the impact on coastal habitats from the combined pressures of climate change at sea and human activities on land.

5.2.11 Ecological Networks and Connectivity

Article 10 of the Habitats Directive recognises the importance of ecological networks as corridors and stepping stones for wildlife, including for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species of flora and fauna. The Directive requires that ecological connectivity and areas of ecological value outside the Natura 2000 network of designated ecological sites are maintained and it recognises the need for

the management of these areas through land use planning and development policies. See Appendix A8.6 for mapping showing areas with which make contributions to potential ecological networks.

5.2.11.1 Ecological Networks & Wildlife Corridors

The EU Habitats Directive recognises the importance of ecological networks as corridors and stepping stones for wildlife. Ecological corridors are important for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species, particularly for mammals, bats and small birds and facilitate linkages both between and within designated ecological sites, non-designated surrounding countryside and the more urban areas of the County. In County Wexford, these networks include the rivers and their tributaries and the network of hedgerows and pockets of woodland across the rural landscape as well as undeveloped areas of the coastline.

Ecological networks are important in connecting areas of local biodiversity with each other and with nearby designated sites so as to prevent islands of habitat from being isolated entities. They are composed of linear features, such as tree lines, hedgerows and rivers / streams which provide corridors or stepping stones for wildlife species moving within their normal range.

In Ireland, urban streams are largely culverted underground, fenced off, overgrown (sometimes with invasive species) and sometimes polluted and used for illegal dumping. Such streams and watercourses represent missed opportunities for amenity and biodiversity. The *EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030* outlines the greater efforts are needed to restore freshwater ecosystems and the natural functions of rivers in order to meet the objectives of the WFD. Such measures include the removal or adjusting barriers that prevent the passage of migrating fish and improving the flow of water and sediments.

5.2.11.2 Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem services are the benefits that natural environments supply to human beings either directly or indirectly. The *National Biodiversity Action Plan* has adopted four main categories of ecosystem services, namely provisioning services, regulating services, supporting services, and cultural services.

- **Provisioning services** refer to products obtained from ecosystems, such as food, fibre, fuel, clean water, medicines and genetic resources.

- **Regulating services** refer to the benefits of managing ecosystem processes, such as carbon sequestration, flood control, water purification, waste decomposition, and pest control.
- **Supporting services** are those which are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services, and include soil fertility and crop pollination.
- **Cultural services** are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems through cognitive development, inspiration, recreation, and aesthetic experiences.

5.2.11.3 Hedgerows

Hedgerows, particularly those with a variety of plant and tree species, are of particular importance for biological diversity in the countryside and urban areas. The most species rich hedgerows are usually the oldest ones and townland boundary, and roadside hedgerows are particularly important for this reason. Species-rich hedgerows are important habitats in their own right, and they also act as wildlife corridors for many species, allowing dispersal and movement between other habitats. Linear features, such as hedgerows, also provide links between other habitats which are sometimes of higher ecological value.

Hedgerows are not only important for biodiversity, but have farming, landscape, archaeology and cultural value. ‘Heritage hedges’ have a notable historical, structural or species composition characteristics as well as forming important links between larger blocks of semi-natural habitats.

Development has resulted in a loss of species rich hedgerows, particularly in more intensively farmed areas and in periphery of urban centres. Issues also arise as a result of neglect, inappropriate species, poor management, lack of maintenance, use of herbicides and increased livestock densities, (particularly of sheep) and removal for rural housing – though replacement hedgerows may be provided.

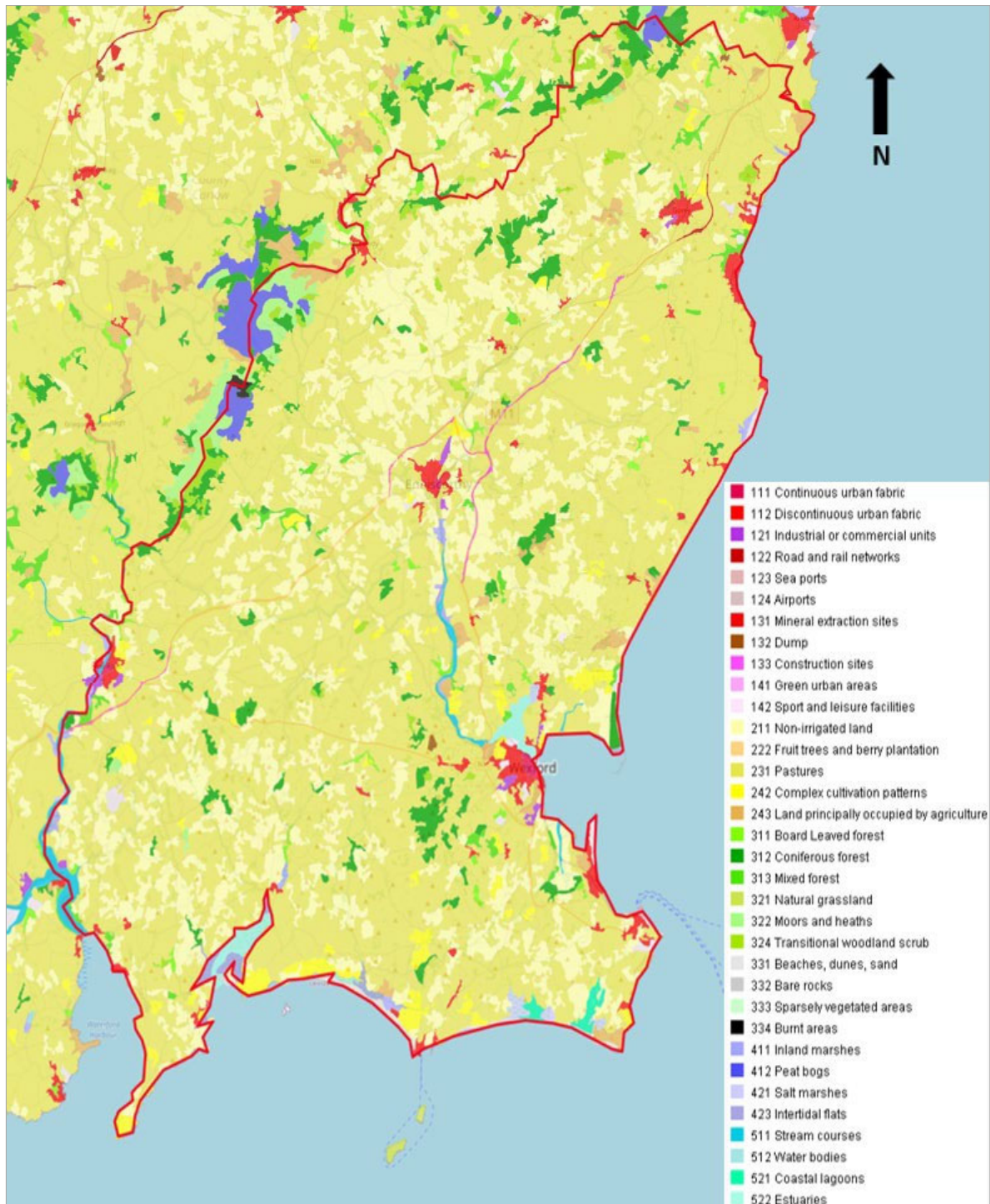
5.2.12 CORINE Land Cover Mapping

The CORINE land cover mapping²⁰ for Wexford classifies land cover under various headings as shown

²⁰ CORINE Land Cover (CLC) is a map of the European environmental landscape based on interpretation of satellite images. Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface. Because of the scale of the CORINE data and the method by which it was collected there are likely to be a number of inaccuracies at the local level. It is noted, however, that the land cover shown on the maps is generally accurate.

on Figure 5.4. The most common land covers within the County are *pastures* and *non-irrigated land*. In the west of the County, along the county boundary, and a small area in the north, there are areas of varying concentration of land cover categories including *peat bogs*, *forest and semi-natural areas*, *forests* and *transitional woodland scrub*. Along coastal areas land cover categories include *salt marshes*, *marine waters*, *beaches*, *dunes and sand*, *intertidal flats*, *coastal lagoons*.

Figure 5.4: CORINE Land Cover 2018²¹



5.2.13 Invasive Species

Invasive species constitute a threat to biodiversity and ecosystems and can have economic costs. In Ireland, there are currently 377 no. recorded non-native species and 342 no. non-native ‘potential

²¹ EPA Maps (2020). (Open Street Maps)

Invaders, 66% are considered to have a low impact risk, 21% to have a medium impact risk and 13% have a high impact risk. The majority of invasive species in Ireland are plants, however, there is potential for rising trends of invasive vertebrate and invertebrate species²².

Invasive alien species can negatively impact on native species, transform habitats and threaten whole ecosystems causing serious problems to the environment and the economy. They may in certain cases pose a threat to human safety. There is potential for the spread of invasive species during excavation and construction works and for such species to be introduced into the environment via spreading from private gardens, boat users, horticulture etc. e.g. Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam.

Landowners are responsible for preventing the spread of Japanese Knotweed on their own land and vigilance is required by all landowners as invasive species can spread quickly across boundaries. Preventative measures include ensuring that good site hygiene practices are employed for movement of materials into, out of and around the site and ensuring that imported soil is free of seeds and rhizomes of key invasive plant species.

The colonisation of offshore islands by invasive predatory mammals (e.g. brown rat, American mink) is considered to be an on-going pressure and / or a serious threat for several ground or burrow nesting species in particular Manx Shearwater, European storm petrel and Atlantic Puffin²³.

A number of non-native invasive species are found within County Wexford, these are²⁴:

Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Dace <i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>
Giant hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Waterfern <i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Canadian waterweed <i>Elodea Canadensis</i>
Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Nuttall's waterweed <i>Elodea nuttallii</i>
Cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	American mink <i>Mustela vison</i>

²² O'Flynn, C., Kelly, J. and Lysaght, L. (2014). *Ireland's invasive and non-native species—trends in introductions*. National Biodiversity Data Centre Series No. 2

²³ DTCAGSM, 2020 Department submission on Draft Plan, Dec 2020.

²⁴ County Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2018.

Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Grey squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Cord grass <i>Spartina anglica</i>	Asian Clam <i>Corbicula Fluminea</i>
Least Duckweed <i>Lemna minuta</i>	Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Hottentot Fig <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Wire Weed <i>Sargassum muticum.</i>

The three-cornered leek *Allium triquetrum* is another non-native species that is a fairly common garden escape which establishes mainly on roadsides, grassy banks and in hedges and woodland. This species has taken over large parts of roadside verges in south-east of the county but has been eradicated from Wexford Wildfowl Reserve.

5.2.14 Existing Biodiversity Issues

Ireland is currently experiencing a decline in floral and faunal populations. Implementation of measures to achieve the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) are likely to benefit protected sites in the future.

Ireland’s Article 17 report on the *Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland*²⁵ (DCHG, 2019a) identifies various Irish, EU-protected habitats and species to be of unfavourable status and many to be still declining, although it also identifies that a range of positive actions are underway. The conservation objective for European sites in County Wexford is wither to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the qualifying interest habitats or species²⁶. European Categories for pressures and threats on Ireland’s habitats and species include: agriculture; forestry; extraction of resources; development and operation of transport systems; alien and problematic species; human-induced changes in water regimes; natural processes and climate change. In terms of climate change, rising temperatures are considered a high-level pressure and threat for Wexford’s (Ireland’s) Bewick’s Swan population (DCHG, 2019b)²⁷.

Developments and activities associated with agricultural activities, afforestation, urban developments, windfarms, quarries, tourism and recreation (including blueways, greenways and

²⁵ DCHG (2019).

²⁶ Scott Cawley (2021). *Natura Impact Report*

²⁷ DCHG (2019) Biodiversity: Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan

coastal paths), peat extraction, commercial fishing, ports, coastal and fluvial flood defence schemes as well as a wide range of infrastructural works (including road works, water abstraction and wastewater disposal) that are located within, or close to, ecologically sensitive sites and species can give rise to significant environmental pressures.

Within Wexford, the protection of coastal areas, which are under strong development influence, the protection of wetlands and the avoidance of the spread of invasive species, including within non protected areas, are challenges. Problems associated with invasive species include:

- loss of biodiversity as native species are shaded out;
- increased erosion as it stops plant growth beneath it in the summer and dies back in winter leaving bare river banks open to erosion;
- infrastructure damage since it can grow through tarmac, walls, pipework and even concrete;
- expensive and time consuming to eradicate;
- Giant Hogweed is a health hazard; and
- reduced access to riverbanks.

There is a potential to impact on the integrity of the designated and non-designated sites and their qualifying features of interest located within the county. With regard to European sites, the main potential impact types predicted are:

- **Direct habitat** loss within sites (*e.g.* roads and other development occurring on undeveloped sites, coastal protection works).
- **Indirect** effects on the **ecological networks** through fragmentation (*e.g.* roads and other linear developments forming barriers to movements of mobile species or loss of sites that support an overall population of species).
- **Indirect** threat to quality including changes to **surface** and **groundwater quality** and volumes (*e.g.* wastewater treatment plants, septic tanks, changes to agricultural drainage, changes to flood regime).
- **Direct / indirect disturbance** of sensitive habitats / species (*e.g.* from recreation at coastal sites, riverside walkways *etc.*).
- **Direct / indirect** threats to sites from invasive species (*e.g.* through landscaping, forestry,

urbanisation).

Existing environmental biodiversity problems, which are relevant to the Plan, include:

- **Development** - construction and use of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas. (For example development on greenfield sites, the construction and development of the road network and changes in farming practices).
- **Energy and infrastructure development** - (For example construction of roads, gas, power, water and wastewater, also windfarms, etc.).
- **Ecosystem Services** - recognising and promoting the value of ecosystem services that the green infrastructure network provides to the county.
- **Green Infrastructure** - protecting the existing green infrastructure network from fragmentation and loss due to pressures of urban development within and adjoining the network.
- **Agriculture** - (For example intensive agricultural practices, use of fertiliser and pesticides, hedgerow removal and lack of hedgerow management, overgrazing, under grazing).
- **Human-induced changes in water regimes** - contamination arising through poor working practices, leakages or accidental spillage of materials (For example wastewater treatment systems in the vicinity of significant waterbodies and shellfish waters. Leachate from landfills, eutrophication and acidification from forestry).
- **Mixed source pollution** - (For example emissions from transport, heating homes, leachate from landfills, pollution from wastewater treatment systems, eutrophication and acidification from forestry).
- **Land Management** - conversion of land / sites and sealing of soils can release CO₂ into the atmosphere and further reduce areas of 'carbon sinks'.
- **Coastal development** - coastal erosion is an inevitable and necessary element of any healthy functioning beach and sand dune system. Coastal development and resultant shoreline defences can pose a significant risk to the entire beach due to wave reflection and scouring.
- **Coastal** - increased pressure on Dune systems in coastal areas of County Wexford – mainly from amenity and recreation activity and associated access, but also overgrazing.
- **Climate Change** – biodiversity is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (e.g. loss as a result of storms and flood events, fires.), however, biodiversity also has a key role in building climate resilience and adaptive capacity.

- **Geological events, natural catastrophes** - (For example flooding, storms / extreme weather events).
- **Wetlands** - infilling of wetlands, drainage works.
- **Invasive Species** – have the potential for displacement of native and natural habitat and species.

5.3 Population and Human Health

5.3.1 Introduction

County Wexford is located in the southeast corner of Ireland, with an area of c. 2,365km² and a coastline of c. 246km. County Wexford is the twelfth most populated local authority in the State and is the largest county in the South-East. It shares its border with counties, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny and Waterford.

Wexford has four main towns, Wexford and New Ross are located in the south and west of the County, while the towns of Enniscorthy and Gorey support the northern part of the County. The County has a strong network of smaller towns, villages and rural settlements which support the County's rural population.

5.3.2 Population

The 2016 Census results showed that the population for the Wexford local authority was 149,722²⁸ persons, an increase of 3.03% from the 2011 Census (145,320 persons). The rate of growth has progressively slowed in the last number of years with the growth, between 2011 and 2016 (+3%) ranking as the 17th highest rate of growth of all local authorities, which is below the State average of 3.8%²⁹.

There is a significant variation in density levels across the County with rates much higher in areas close to the main urban settlements. More than half of the total population increase recorded in the 2016 Census, was recorded in Gorey MD, followed by Enniscorthy MD and Wexford MD. New Ross recorded a decline in population.³⁰

²⁸ AIRO (2019). *AIRO 2016 Census SAPS Mapping Viewer*.

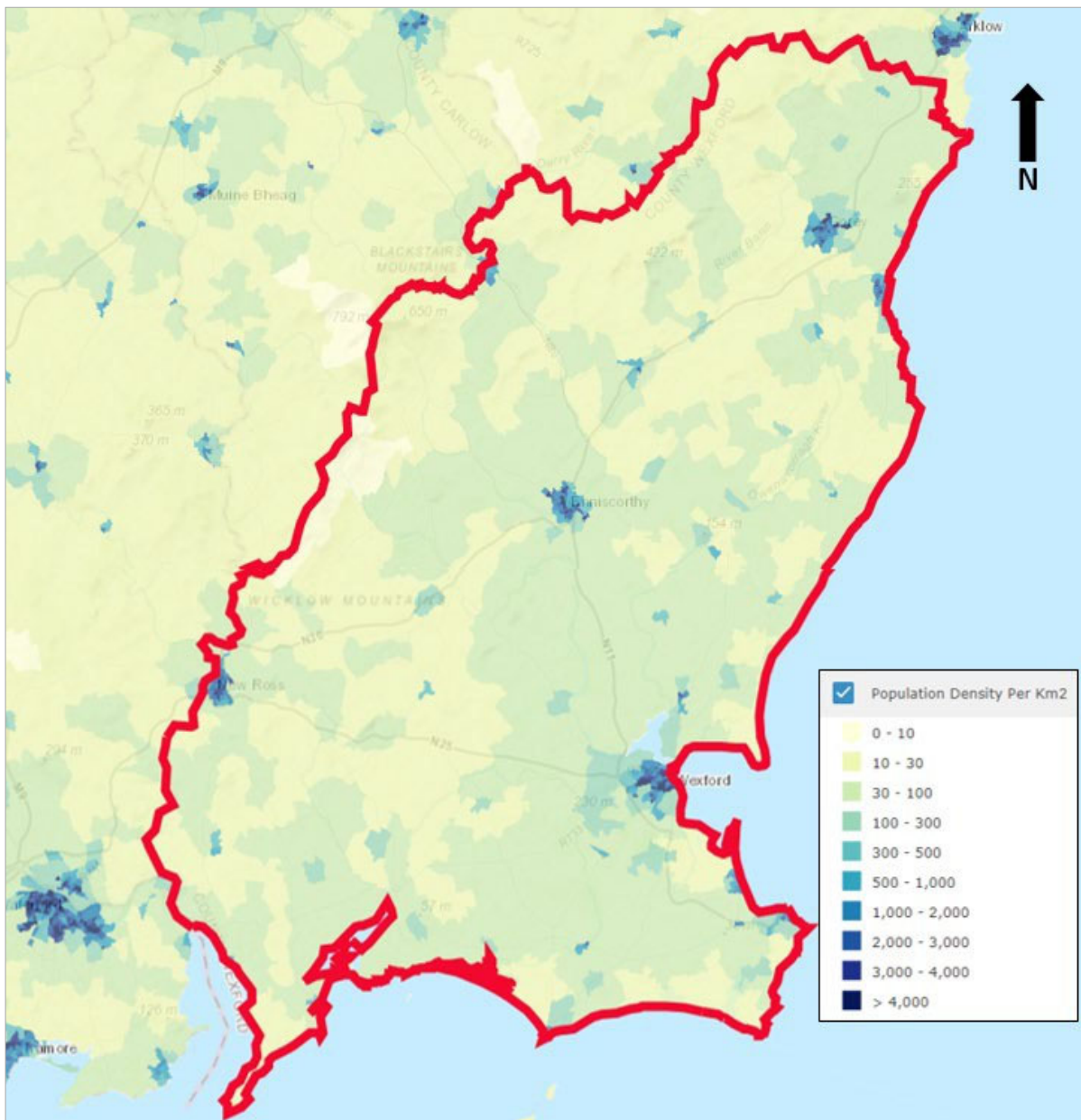
²⁹ WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 3*. Demographics - Population, Nationality and Pobal HP Deprivation Index

³⁰ **Note** - Since the 2016 Census Rosslare MD was added. There are now 5 MDs in County Wexford – Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy,

At the county level, Wexford was one of a few counties that saw a greater increase in its rural population than its urban population. The rural population of Wexford increased by 2,260 people and urban Wexford³¹ grew by 2,142 people³².

Figure 5.5 indicates the population density per square kilometre (km²) in County Wexford.

Figure 5.5: Population Density per km² in County Wexford³³



New Ross, and now Rosslare.

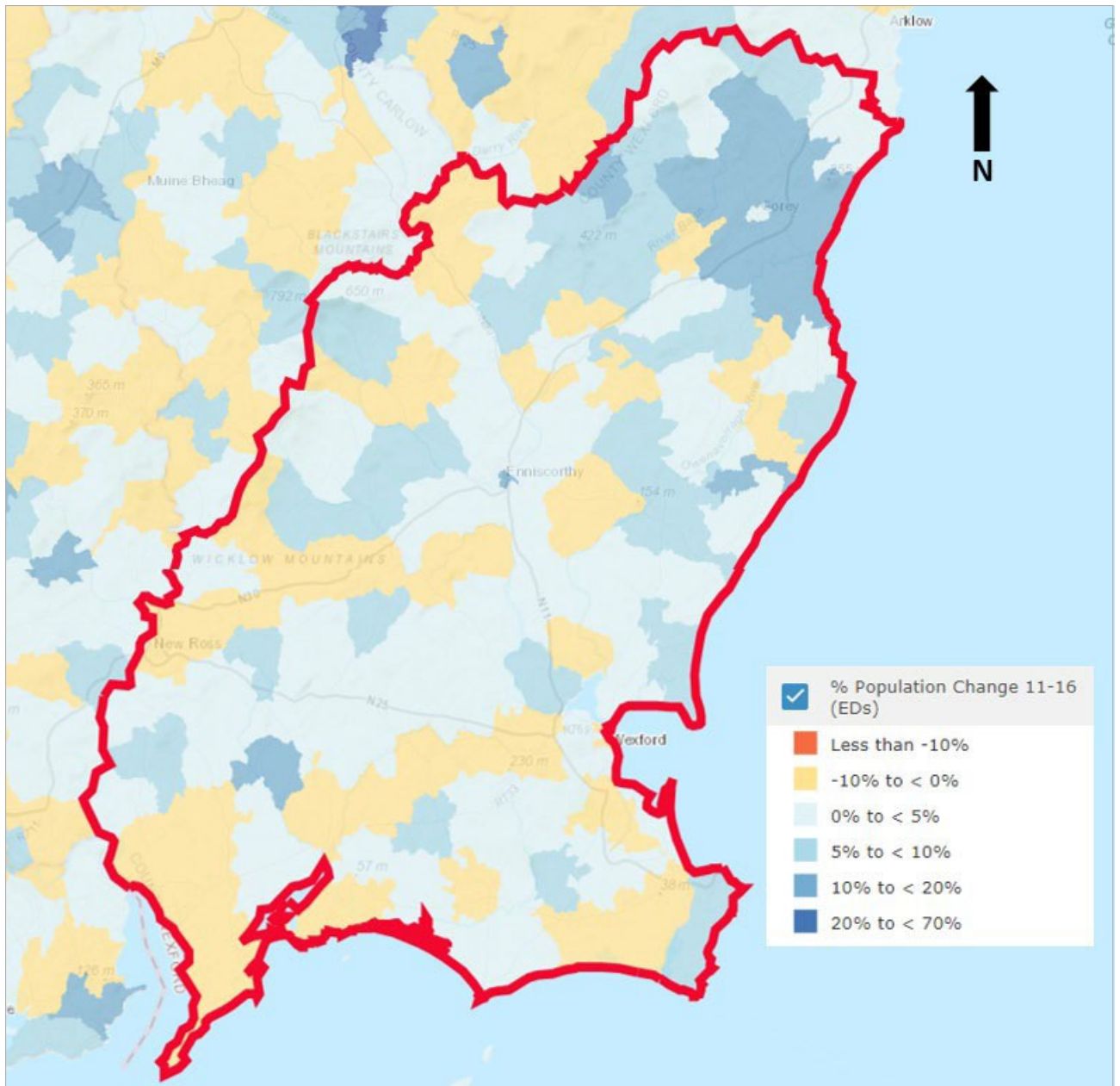
³¹ All settlements with more than 1,500 people, according to the CSO

³² WCC (2020). Draft WCDP, Volume 9, Housing Strategy.

³³ AIRO (2019). *AIRO 2016 Census SAPS Mapping Viewer*.

Figure 5.6 shows the population change per electoral division (ED) in Wexford, between 2011 and 2016, which provides a clear indication of the distribution of population within the county.

Figure 5.6: Population change per Electoral Division (ED) in County Wexford³⁴



Between 2011 and 2016, a total of 33 of the 124 EDs in County Wexford recorded a population decline. However, the highest increases in population were recorded in 049 Courtown (+13.9%), 059

³⁴ AIRO (2019). *AIRO 2016 Census SAPS Mapping Viewer*

Limerick (+12.9%), 057 Killincooly (+12.3%) and Ardamine (+11.9%)³⁵, all of which were located in the Gorey MD³⁶.

5.3.2.1 Age Profile

The age structure of a population is influenced by patterns of natural increase and migration. The age structure of the population of County Wexford reflects the future housing requirements, school requirements and community services.

The Census 2016 results show that Ireland's population has been getting steadily older since the 1980s. In 2016, 37.2% of the Irish population were aged 45 and over, compared with 34.4% in 2011 and 27.6% in 1986.

In Wexford, an overall population increase is evident in almost all age cohorts with the exception of 0-4, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34, see Figure 5.7. The drop in the age cohort from 20 to 34 years may be a side effect of the economic downturn and consequent halt in further housing developments. It is likely that the drop in the 0-4 group is attributed to the reduced population within the 20-34 cohort.

Wexford has a moderate rate of young people aged between 0-24 years. According to the 2016 Census, the population aged between 0-24 years residing in Wexford was 49,898, which represents 33.3% of the total population of the County. This number is in line with the State average (33.2%)³⁷.

The '65 and over' (65+) age cohort represents 14.7% of the total population living in Wexford. This cohort has increased by 19.7%, since 2011, and was the 10th highest rate of increase in the State³⁸. In 2016, 13.4% of the State's population were '65 and over'.

This is a major increase in the older population for County Wexford and will result in an increased demand on older person's services in the near future, including healthcare, social services and

³⁵ WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 3*. Demographics - Population, Nationality and Pobal HP Deprivation Index

³⁶ **Note** - Since the 2016 Census Rosslare MD was added.

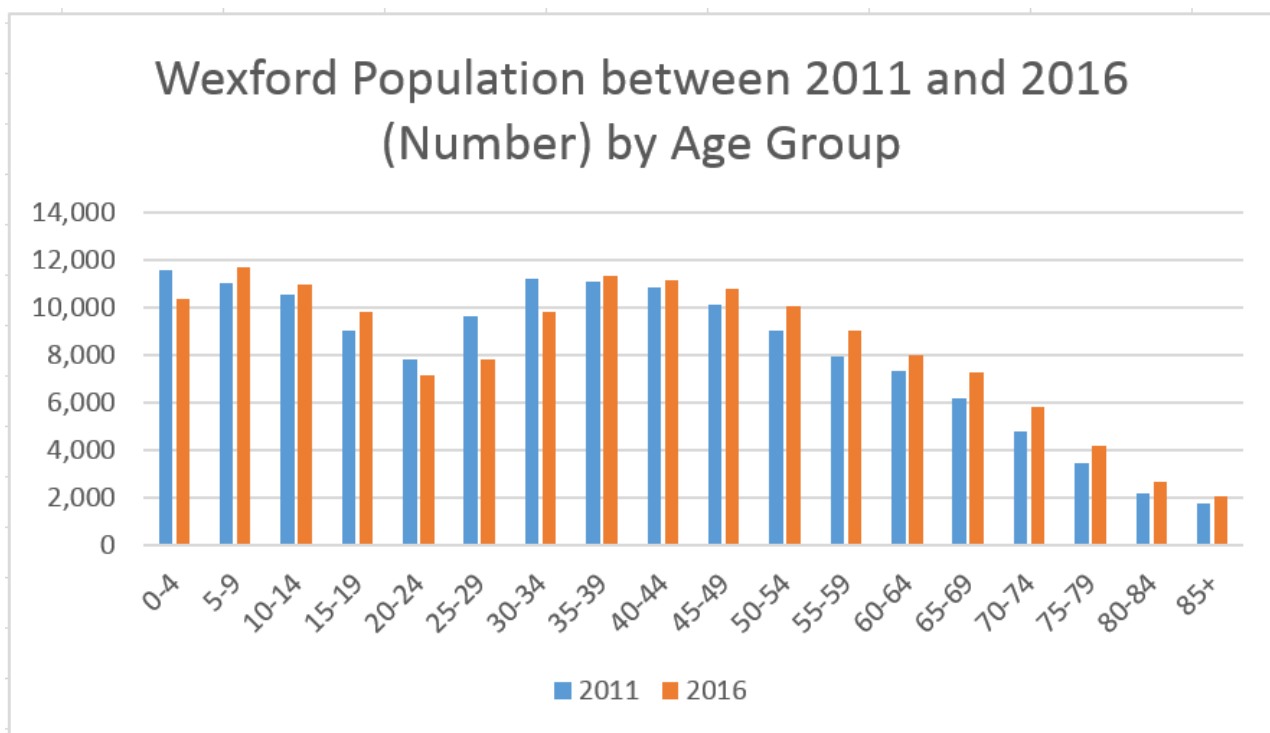
³⁷ WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 3*. Demographics - Population, Nationality and Pobal HP Deprivation Index

³⁸ WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 3*. Demographics - Population, Nationality and Pobal HP Deprivation Index

transport. Regional population projections for the South-East estimate that the population aged 65+ will increase by approximately 56% between 2016 and 2031³⁹.

Figure 5.7 shows the number of people within each age cohort for 2011 and 2016.

Figure 5.7: Population Change in County Wexford between 2011 and 2016⁴⁰



5.3.3 Employment and Economy

The 2016 Census showed the total labour force in County Wexford was at 67,237 persons, which is equivalent to 59.3% (labour force participation rate⁴¹) of the total population. This was the 12th lowest rate in the State. However, there is a significant spread in **employment** rates across the County, with the highest labour force participation rate in Gorey (63.5%), to the north and the lowest in Campile (49.4%), in the southwest.

During the five year period, between 2011 and 2016, the labour force in Wexford increased by an

³⁹ CSO (2013). *South-East, CSO Regional Population Projections 2016-2031*.

⁴⁰ CSO (2019): *Census 2016 SAP MAP Area: County Wexford*.

⁴¹ The percentage of people aged 15 and over who participate in the labour force, as opposed to having another status such as student, retired or homemaker.

additional 2.6% (+1,760)⁴². This rate of increase is marginally below the State average of 3.2%.

According to Census 2016, the total labour force ‘**unemployed**’ in Wexford was 11,478 persons, which equates to 16.6% of the total labour force of the County. This rate was higher than the State ‘unemployment rate’ of 12.9%.

The CSO provides data on the ‘Live Register’. The Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseeker’s Benefit (JB) or Jobseeker’s Allowance (JA). However, it can be used to indicate current employment trends and areas of unemployment in the county. CSO data from January 2020 indicates the total number on the ‘Live Register’ in the South-East Region in January 2020, was 21,697 persons⁴³. Of this figure 2,682 were aged 25 and 19,015 were aged over 25⁴⁴.

The 2016 Census of Population categorises ‘*industry of employment*’ under the following headings:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing;
- Building and Construction;
- Manufacturing Industries;
- Commerce and Trade;
- Transport and Communications;
- Public Administration;
- Professional Services; and
- Other.

According to the 2016 Census, the main industries of employment for County Wexford are within ‘*Commerce and Trade*’ (22.7%) and ‘*Professional Services*’ (22.2%). Both sectors accounting for nearly half of all Wexford resident workers. The industrial sectors ‘*Agriculture Forestry Fishing*’ (7.5%), ‘*Building and Construction*’ (6.9%) and ‘*Manufacturing Industries*’ (12%) are higher than the equivalent State averages. The remaining industries of employment are ‘*Transport and*

⁴² WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 1. Employment, Industry & Occupation*.

⁴³ CSO (February 2020). *Live Register January 2020*.

⁴⁴ CSO (February 2020). *Live Register January 2020*.

Communications' (6.0%), *'Public Administration'* (5%) and *'Other'* (17.7%).

WCC's Economic Development unit plays a key role by providing a range of supports to Irish and International businesses and ensuring Wexford remains a competitive and attractive location for companies to set a base in. International Financial Services, Life Sciences, Information Communication technology (ICT) and internationally traded services all feature strongly in Wexford Business portfolio. Currently there are 22 no. multinational companies in Wexford which employ close to 3,000 people.

Under the **Regional Spatial Economic Strategy** (RSES) for the Southern Region, Wexford Town and Gorey Town are characterised as *Key Towns*, which are self-sustaining regional drivers. *Key Towns* are major centres for delivery of public services, with large hospitals, third level institutions, courts, local and national government functions as well as economic and business roles and higher order retail functions. Given their considerable scope for growth, it is envisaged that local authorities should plan for population growth of more than 30% by 2040.

Wexford Town is a regional centre for education, retail, health and public services. The strategic location of Wexford Town in relation to Rosslare Europort is significant in the context of extension of the Dublin-Belfast Corridor to establish the Eastern Corridor to Rosslare Europort.

Gorey Town had become an attractive location for persons seeking an alternative for people working in the Greater Dublin Area but is well placed to accommodate additional economic growth to become more self-sustaining. Enniscorthy and New Ross are large towns with established services and offer potential for further growth in population and employment.

While deprivation levels improved marginally between 2011 and 2016, Wexford is still the fourth most disadvantaged local authority in the country. Enniscorthy has particularly high levels of deprivation with a large area to the south-east of the town centre classified as very disadvantaged. New Ross also has a high concentration of deprivation within the settlement boundary (to the east of the town centre).

5.3.4 Housing

The Planning and Development Act (PDA) places a statutory obligation on planning authorities to ensure that an adequate housing supply and sufficient lands for residential development are provided through the course of the County Development Housing Strategy.

According to the Census 2016, there is a total housing stock of 2,003,645 in Ireland. Based on the occupancy status of each property on Census night this can be broken down into four main categories:

- Occupied (1.7m or 85.2%);
- Temporarily absent (50k or 2.5%);
- Vacant (183k or 9.1%); or
- Holiday homes (62k or 3.1%).

The Wexford Housing Strategy, presented in Volume 9 of the Draft Plan, is consistent with the National Planning Framework (NPF) and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and incorporates the national and regional transitional population targets. The Housing Strategy informs the policies and objectives of the CDP, playing a key role in translating national housing policies to the local level. The Housing Strategy is to ensure that the proper planning and sustainable development of the county provides for the housing needs of the existing and future population within County Wexford.

Wexford County Council provides accommodation specifically for individual groups such as Travellers and for people with specific housing needs such as people with disabilities and the homeless. The existing delivery programmes responding to specific needs include the Refugee Resettlement Programme and Traveller Accommodation Plan.

5.3.4.1 Current Housing Situation in County Wexford

Wexford has the 12th largest housing stock in the State of all local authorities with total stock (occupied and unoccupied) recorded at 68,206 in the 2016 Census⁴⁵. This is a minor increase on the 2011 total housing stock number of 68,143. According to the 2016 Census, of this total stock:

⁴⁵ WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 6, Housing*.

- 79.5% occupied;
- 9.7% holiday homes;
- 8.7% vacant; and
- 2.1% temporally absent.

According to the 2016 Census, there were 68,206 housing units in the county. Of this, 71.5% of households in Wexford are owner occupied, which is considerably higher than the State average (67.6%) and the 13th highest number of all local authorities⁴⁶.

In the period since the 2011 Census, 1,191 or 2.2% of all housing in Wexford was constructed. This was marginally higher than the State (2%) average and represents the 9th highest rate of all local authorities. Of all new housing constructed between 2011 and 2016, 29.1% was built in Gorey MD, 25.4% in Wexford MD, 23.7% in Enniscorthy MD and 21.9% in New Ross MD⁴⁷.

5.3.4.2 Future Household Distribution

The distribution of future household (including population) growth in the Plan is based on the key principles of the NPF and the RSES of providing an adequate supply of quality housing to meet existing and future demand, including addressing the current housing crisis and homelessness.

Chapter 4 of the Wexford Housing Strategy (Volume 9 of the Draft Plan) sets out the demographic, economic and social inputs of relevance and estimates the projected population, households and associated needs in relation to housing during the Plan period.

The Wexford Housing Strategy provides an estimation of the projected number of households, which was undertaken following determination of the projected population⁴⁸. The Housing Strategy identifies that the number of households in County Wexford is expected to increase by 5,571 households during the Plan period, as the county population target is expected to be 167,300 by 2027.

⁴⁶ WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 6, Housing*.

⁴⁷ **Note** - Since the 2016 Census Rosslare MD was added.

⁴⁸ i.e. this is should also be considered an estimation rather than actual figure

5.3.4.3 Rural Settlement Strategy

As County Wexford is traditionally a rural county, rural housing forms an important component of its settlement pattern. The NPF acknowledges that there is a continuing need for housing provision for people to live and work in the countryside, however, careful planning is required to manage demand and support the sustainable growth of rural economies and rural communities.

The Rural Settlement Strategy is guided by the *Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines*⁴⁹, NPF and the RSES. There was an assessment of the existing Plan and analysis of the density of one off housing in all rural areas, planning permissions granted during the last Plan period and population change during the last Census period. The analysis concluded:

- There is continuing pressure for rural housing across most parts of the county.
- The pressure is most significant within commuting distance of the mains towns in the county, along and in proximity to the main transport routes, in the north of the county and all along the east and south coast.
- There is no area in the county experiencing ‘substantial and persistent population decline’. However, there are rural areas in the west / northwest of the county where the population density is lower and there is less pressure in terms of planning applications.
- There are areas within the county which require a high level of protection due to special amenity or natural heritage reasons.
- There is need to restrict development on national roads and regional roads in the interests of traffic safety and protecting the carrying capacity and operation of these important transport routes.

While there will continue to be pressure to develop housing in the countryside, WCC will apply rural housing policies in accordance with the guidelines and will continue to make improvements to our towns and villages to make them more attractive places to live.

5.3.5 Tourism

Tourism has been identified as one of the country’s most important economic sectors and is credited with playing a significant role in the economic recovery in recent years. Tourism is particularly

⁴⁹ DEHLG (2005). *Sustainable Rural Housing - Guidelines for Planning Authorities*.

important in that it can assist in providing business and employment opportunities across regions and leads to jobs across the spectrum of skills requirements. In 2015 the national policy framework for the tourism sector '*People, Place and Policy: Growing Tourism to 2025*⁵⁰', was published with a strong focus on developing the sector to attract ten million overseas visitors, create a range of direct and indirect enterprise opportunities and to grow employment in the sector to 250,000 persons by 2025.

The *Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021*⁵¹ sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed between 2019 and 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Local Authorities recognise the importance of tourism as a contributor to the local economy and have actively engaged with local communities, tourism and hospitality businesses and the State agencies to develop their local tourism experiences. This Action Plan aims to further build on what has been achieved and ensure a central role for Local Authorities in tourism.

The *County Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019 to 2023* takes account of national, regional and local strategies. Tourism creates an estimated €207 million in revenue for the County on an annual basis and currently supports nearly 6,000 jobs⁵². The tourism sector supports employment, social and economic development in Wexford, in urban centres, small towns and rural regions.

Wexford has an abundance of natural assets, including c. 246km of coastline, six Blue Flag beaches, two Blue Flag marinas (New Ross Town and Kilmore Quay) and nine Green Coast Award beaches, as of June 2020. The Wexford landscape is varied from coastal in the east and south to rolling countryside through the centre to uplands and mountains to the northeast. Geographical features include Hook Peninsula (the southwest), the Sloblands and Wexford Wildfowl Reserve (southeast) and the Slaney and Barrow River valleys which lead to the foothills of the Blackstairs Mountains (northwest).

⁵⁰ Government of Ireland (2019). *People, Place and Policy Tourism to 2025*.

⁵¹ Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (2018). *The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021*.

⁵² WCC (2019). *County Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019- 2023*.

Wexford has a wealth of heritage and cultural tourism attractions, with the top attractions for 2016⁵³ including:

- Wells House and Gardens;
- The JFK Memorial Park;
- Irish Agricultural Museum & Johnstown Castle Gardens;
- Dunbrody Famine Ship;
- the Irish National Heritage Park;
- Hook Lighthouse Visitor Centre;
- Dunbrody Abbey and Visitor Centre;
- Wexford Wildfowl Reserve;
- Colclough Walled Garden;
- Tintern Abbey; and
- Kennedy Homestead.

Other popular tourist attractions in Wexford include: Enniscorthy Castle; Loftus Hall; The Ros Tapestry; Ferns Castle; Tintern Abbey; Selsker Abbey; the National Opera House; Johnstown Castle Vinegar Hill and the JFK Homestead which are all significant tourism attractions with good visitor numbers. Duncannon Fort has recently been redevelopment and reopened to the public.

Wexford was ranked the 5th most popular county for domestic tourism but has a lower share of international visitors than other counties in Ireland⁵⁴.

5.3.6 Human Health

Human health has the potential to be impacted upon by environmental factors such as air, water or soil through which contaminants could accumulate and have potential to cause harm through contact with human beings. Hazards or nuisances to human health can arise due to exposure to these vectors, for example arising from incompatible adjacent land uses. Specific types of development are also more likely to impact on human health such and their location must be carefully considered relative to human populations. Such development include those covered by the SEVESO Directive.

⁵³ WCC (2019). *County Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019- 2023*.

⁵⁴ WCC (2019). *County Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019- 2023*.

The impact of development on human health is also influenced by the extent to which new development is accompanied by appropriate infrastructure and the maintenance of the quality of water, air and soil. It is also appreciated that new development or environmental change can elevate stress and effect mental health of local populations.

There are strong links between income and health, as it is recognised that the sustainability of current and future economic activity is an important element in protecting and promoting population health and in reducing poverty and deprivation. However, emphasising economic growth without due regard for social and environmental consequences of such growth can have negative impacts on health both for the population as a whole and for groups within the population. Within areas of economic development, job creation does not necessarily 'trickle down' to job opportunities for the long-term unemployed. Therefore, economic development needs to be targeted, geographically and within population groups to ensure that it reduces and does not exacerbate social inequalities.

There needs to be particular attention to the environmental issues and sustainability endeavours to protect human health as the local economy develops. While employment is generally good for health, there can be negative impacts, usually related to the quality of the working environment and nature of work undertaken.

External factors, e.g. coronavirus (COVID-19), can also have a major impact on human health – both physical and mental. In public mental health terms, the main psychological impact to date is elevated rates of stress or anxiety and its effects on many people's usual activities, routines or livelihoods⁵⁵ (*i.e.* quarantine / cocooning / lockdown, loss of employment, travel / movement restrictions, lack of physical contact with other family members, friends and colleagues and working from home / home-schooling children to mention a few).

⁵⁵ WHO (2020) *Mental health and COVID-19*

5.3.6.1 Healthy Communities / Sport and Recreational Infrastructure / Public Open Space

Sporting, leisure and recreational facilities are essential to promoting good health, social cohesion, a sense of community and enhancing quality of life and well-being. Nationally there has been, in recent years, an increased focus on fitness, sports and recreation generally. ‘Healthy Ireland’ is a Government initiative which seeks to improve the health and wellbeing of the citizens of Ireland. The World Health Organisation (WHO) priorities for a healthier world are set out in Health 2020.

Good quality recreational and sports facilities is a key part of sustainable communities and contributes to quality of life, personal health and wellbeing. The National Recreation Policy identified a number of barriers to participation in recreation for young people, including a lack of facilities with particular issues arising for young people with additional needs.

The level of green open space and access to the natural environment is extremely important for the public health. The health and wellbeing of individuals is greatly affected by the communities in which they live and the nature of their physical environment. A key element of sustainable communities is access to space as environments which lack public gathering places can encourage sedentary living habits. Open space provision can improve levels of exercise in a community which can impact on health and can improve social interaction and community activities which can contribute to reducing stress-related problems.

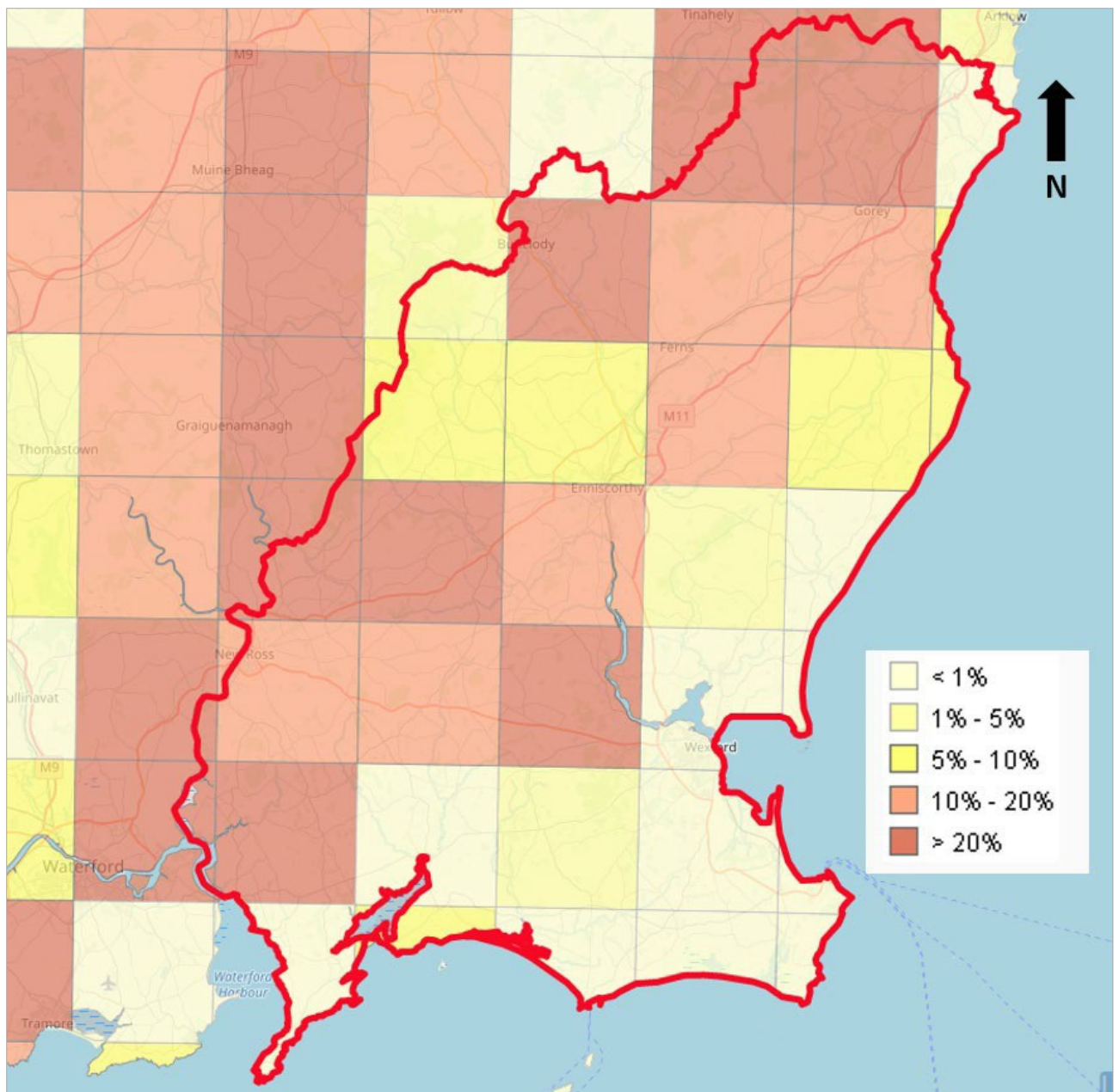
Wexford has a range of natural amenities which can be enjoyed for leisure or recreation purposes. WCC must seek to sustain the quality of these amenities such as beaches, dunes and mountains for their recreational qualities. Public open space has an important function and serves a variety of purposes. Accessible, useable, dedicated open spaces and recreational facilities to meet both passive and active recreational needs are vital for residential and recreational amenity. The Council will encourage, where possible, the development of open spaces as an accessible recreation amenity.

Sports Active Wexford undertakes a wide range of actions with the aim of increasing participation rates in local communities. The *Sports Active Wexford Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* sets out objectives and actions to promote awareness of recreational facilities, to increase accessibility to these facilities and to identify future recreational needs.

5.3.6.2 Radon and Human Health

The greatest health risk from radiation in Ireland is caused by radon. Radon is a radioactive gas, which is naturally produced in the ground from the uranium present in small quantities in all rocks and soils. Tiny radioactive particles are produced by the gas which when inhaled can cause lung cancer. The risk of contracting lung cancer as a result of Radon depends on how much Radon a person has been exposed to over a period of time. Radon levels in the county have been collated from the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland and are shown in Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8: Radon Levels in County Wexford⁵⁶



⁵⁶ AIRO (2019). *Environmental Sensitivity Mapping*

Radon gas levels in County Wexford are higher than the national average. A study conducted by the EPA in 2012 showed that Wexford has amongst the highest incidence of radon in homes in Ireland. Of the 1,777 no. homes tested in the county, 16% or one in six are above the acceptable level⁵⁷.

5.3.7 Existing Population and Human Health Issues

The development of the County will bring new opportunities to the local community and beyond for employment opportunities as a result of both direct and indirect impacts of the CDP.

As noted above, Wexford Town and Gorey Town are designated as Key Towns, in the RSES. Key Towns each play a critical role in underpinning the RSES and ensuring a consolidated spread of growth beyond the cities to the sub-regional level. It is envisaged that the Key Towns will be a focus for significant growth (more than 30%). It is an objective of the RSES to seek investment in holistic infrastructure inclusive of utilities, transportation, social and community, digital infrastructure and smart technologies environmental (including facilitation of climate change mitigation and of biodiversity promotion), climate change adaptation and future proofing infrastructure including flood risk management measures and flood defence schemes, recreational, arts and cultural that will deliver sustainable growth in Key Towns subject to the outcome of the planning process and environmental assessments.

Existing environmental population problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Population** – there is an increasing older / aging populations in the county that will require adequate services *i.e.* healthcare.
- **Population** – there is increasing population numbers in rural areas, which require access to adequate infrastructure and services.
- **Population / Households** - there is an increasing demand for housing units in the county. There is a need to provide a variety of affordable housing types to reflect the needs of the entire population, since there was only a minor increase in the housing stock number

⁵⁷ EPA (2012). Awareness Campaigns Radon Wexford:
<http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radon/awareness/awarenesscampaigns/wex/>

between the 2011 and 2016 Census.

- **Population / Access** - there is a need to improve high quality transportation links across the county, particularly linking up rural areas, as there is an overreliance on private cars as the main mode of transport.
- **Population / Unemployment** - the rate of unemployment presents a serious challenge for the future of both the national and local economy.

Ensuring the health and wellbeing of all residents, workers and visitors is a priority. Development of age-friendly, accessible and family friendly towns and villages that cater for the needs of everyone with access to community facilities, housing, education and public transport is fundamental to the overall well-being of the population.

Likewise, planning for employment, housing, tourism, *etc.* provides for positive community, economic and social effects for population and human beings, as well as for new opportunities for higher quality housing, active travel, green infrastructure and habitat creation and provision of parks, open space and recreation. However, the Plan can also result in adverse impacts on / from human beings / population, *e.g.* in providing for additional development land, additional infrastructure (*e.g.* water and wastewater), roads, loss of green infrastructure (land, soil, biodiversity, water *etc.*). As such, it is critical that a sustainable balance be achieved in the Plan.

An analysis of general health figures in Wexford shows no clear pattern of general health issues in Wexford⁵⁸. Studies of general health in Wexford show that there are only two small areas, (within the ED of Forth and within the ED of Enniscorthy Rural) where 5% of the population consider their health as bad⁵⁹.

Existing environmental human health problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Drinking water** - continued provision of clean drinking water for existing and proposed areas, particularly in rural areas where population numbers are increasing.

⁵⁸ AIRO (2019). *AIRO 2016 Census SAPS Mapping Viewer*.

⁵⁹ AIRO (2019). *AIRO 2016 Census SAPS Mapping Viewer*.

- **Air quality** - the need to mitigate against the effect of motor vehicle emissions on human health, (nitrogen oxides and particulate matter).
- **Air quality** - the need to ensure that development does not adversely affect local air quality, which in turn can impact on human health.
- **Water** - the need to ensure existing facilities (landfills, wastewater treatment plants *etc.*) do not affect valuable potable and ground water sources which impacts human health.
- **Social housing** - the availability of Social Housing impacting on the quality of life. The lack of adequate social housing options across all areas within the county.
- **Recreation / amenity** - continue the development of recreation and leisure facilities.
- **Quality of Life** - adequately linking developed areas to open space, countryside and public amenity, will provide positive beneficial improvements to human health and well-being. The increase of indoor and sedentary lifestyles is also associated with increased risk of developing chronic health conditions such as obesity, heart disease and depression. Poor access to good quality transport, including public transport, stress from traffic congestion, impact of traffic accidents.
- **Climate Change** - potential impacts of climate change on human health from changes to local weather, including prolonged periods of hot or cold weather - which can lead to heat and cold stresses and their associated effects.

5.4 Soils and Geology

5.4.1 Introduction

The upper most layer of the earth's surface is generally termed '**soil**'. It comprises for the most part organic matter, minerals and fine to coarse grained weathered rocks. The variability in the constituent parts and the percentage content of each in the soil matrix results in differing characteristics. This has implications for suitable land use and the appropriateness for differing land use practices.

Geology encompasses the understanding and study of the solid and liquid matter that constitutes the earth and the processes by which they are formed, moved and changed. Its understanding is necessary to fully appreciate the geological factors that shape and influence the world and its particular structure.

5.4.2 Legislation

Currently, there is no legislation which is specific to the protection of soil resources. In 2014, the proposal for a Soil Framework Directive was withdrawn. The importance of sustainable soil management was recognised in the Seventh Environment Action Programme, where sustainable land management is to be achieved by 2020.

The *Pesticides Framework Directive (2009/128/EC)* controls the storage, use and disposal of pesticides to minimise risk to health and environment from their usage.

5.4.3 Soils

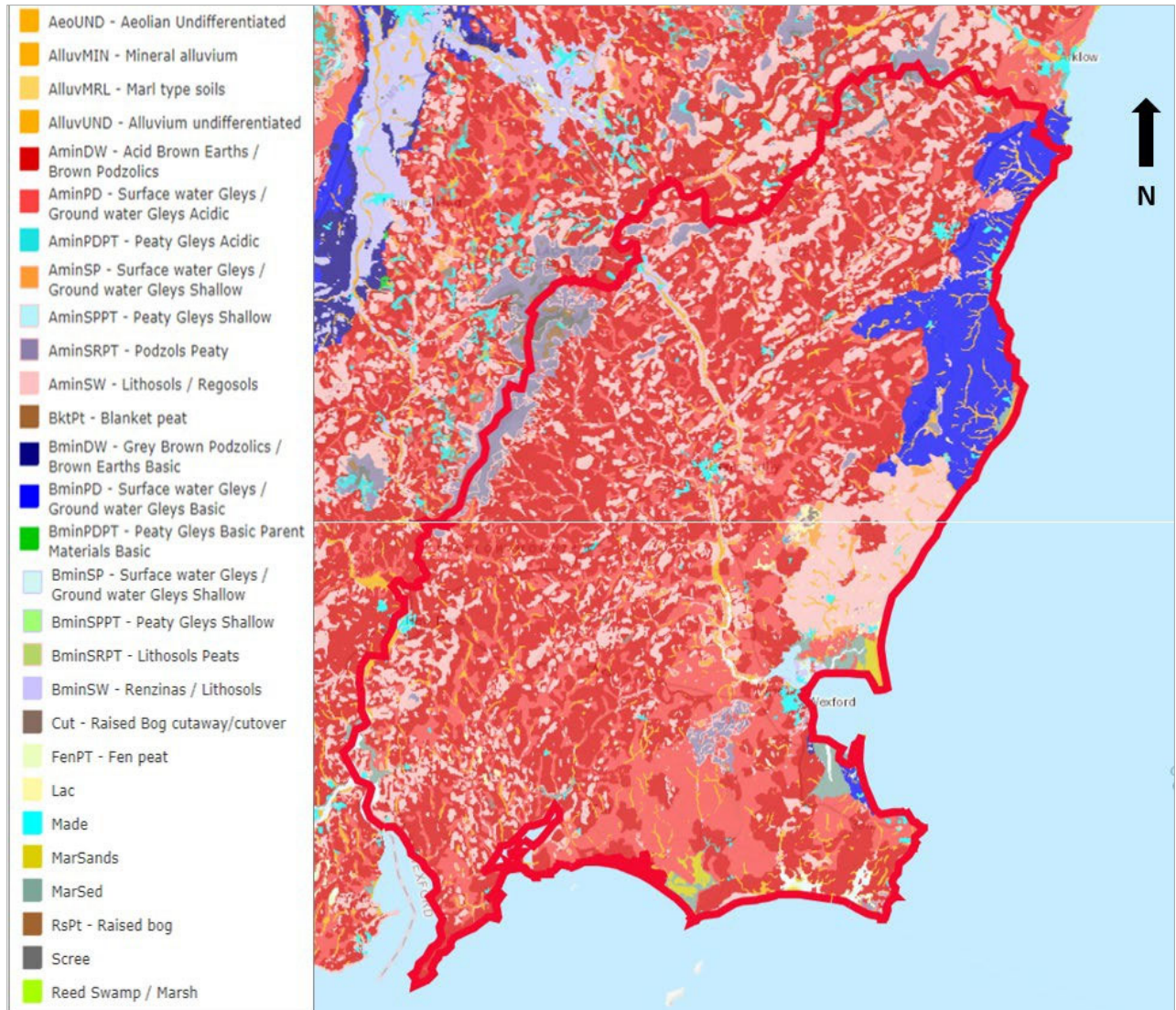
Soil is a non-renewable resource that performs many vital functions: food and other biomass production, storage, filtration and transformation of many substances including water, carbon, and nitrogen. Soil has a role as a habitat and gene pool, serves as a platform for human activities, landscape and heritage and acts as a provider of raw materials. Such functions of soil are worthy of protection because of their socio-economic as well as environmental importance.

Wexford contains a range of soils that support various habitats and land uses and provide valuable mineral resource potential. Fertile soils also provide the basis for a thriving agricultural and food sector. Soils in Wexford are primarily composed of *deep well drained mineral* soil (AminDW - mainly acidic) and *mineral poorly drained soils* (AminPD - mainly acidic), see Figure 5.9.a. Soils along the eastern coastline from Arklow to Killincooly are *poorly drained mineral* (BminPD - mainly basic) soils. These soils can be impacted upon by development, land use changes and water quality.

Mud flats at Kilmore and in the Wexford Harbour have been converted into productive soils following reclamation during the last century. Sand dunes occur along many parts of the coast.

The potential for disturbance of soils during infrastructural development can lead to the loss of soils along with compaction of soils due to operations of heavy machinery. Loss of soils and sediment to watercourses can lead to sediment issues such as an increase in suspended solids, which can impact on water quality.

Figure 5.9.a: Soil Mapping (National Soil Survey) for County Wexford⁶⁰



5.4.3.1 Contaminated Soils

In the absence of mitigation, contaminated materials have the potential to adversely impact upon human health, water quality and biodiversity including habitats and species. There is potential for contamination at sites within Wexford, especially where land use (such as landfills and Seveso sites) occurred in the past in the absence of environmental protection legislation. Disturbance of contaminated soils in Wexford, could result in potential for water pollution and further potential land contamination.

⁶⁰ AIRO (2019). *Environmental Sensitivity Mapping*

5.4.3.2 Extractive Industries

County Wexford contains a variety of natural resources such as building raw materials in the form of sand, gravel and stone reserves. The resources extracted are used in the construction, road building and concrete manufacturing activities. Wexford sand, notably that extracted in the east of the county has granular structure which makes it particularly suitable for sports ground drainage and equestrian uses, and sand from County Wexford pits is supplied to sites all over Ireland for these purposes.

In planning for quarries, a balance must be sought between permitting extraction to meet economic demands and the prevention of undue harm to the environment and amenities. Extraction activity should not have adverse impacts on Natura 2000 sites and geological features of national and international importance. Likewise it is important not to sterilise reserves by building where there are rare reserves.

Extractive industries by their nature can give rise to detrimental environmental and residential amenity effects including traffic generation, vibration, dust, noise, water pollution, visual intrusion and loss of groundwater supplies. There are currently 18 no. authorised quarries (through planning permissions, Substitute Consent or S261 registration) in County Wexford. Other quarries in the county are operating on an unauthorised basis and are subject to Enforcement action.

Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Quarries and Ancillary Activities published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) in 2004 and a number of other guidelines relating to quarrying have been produced by various bodies for example '*Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry*'⁶¹, '*Guidelines for the Preparation of Soils, Geology*

⁶¹ GSI (2008). *Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry*

and Hydrogeology Chapters of Environmental Impact Statements⁶² and ‘Wildlife, Habitats and the Extractive Industry’⁶³ to provide guidance on the management of extractive industries.

5.4.3.3 Seveso Sites

The Seveso III Directive (European Directive 2012/18/EU) and the European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 2000 (S.I. No. 476 of 2000) apply to companies where dangerous substances are present in quantities equal to or above specified thresholds. There are two thresholds, a lower one of 50 tonnes (‘lower tier sites’) and a higher one of 200 tonnes (‘upper tier sites’). Lower tier sites are required to have a Major Accidents Prevention Policy and a Safe Work Systems Plan. Upper tier sites are required to carry out, in conjunction with the local competent authority (which includes the Health Service Executive (HSE), the Local Authority and An Garda Síochána) a Major Accidents External Emergency Plan.

Emergency Plans must take full account of objectives established for nearby waters in river basin plans. The legislation deals with the prevention of major accidents. There are five Seveso sites in or close to County Wexford (two lower tier and three upper tier) - see Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Seveso Sites in County Wexford⁶⁴

Tier	Name and Address
Upper Tier	European Refreshments, Flavour Manufacturing Wexford, IDA Business & Technology Park, Rosslare Road, Drinagh, Co. Wexford.
	Nitrofert Ltd., Raheen Port, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
	RocheFreight Warehousing Ltd., Wexford Road, Rosslare Harbour, Co. Wexford.
Lower Tier	Goulding Chemicals Ltd., Stokestown, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
	SSE Generation Ireland Ltd., Great Island Generating Station, Campile, New Ross, Co. Wexford.

⁶² IGI (2013). *Guidelines for the Preparation of Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of EIS.*

⁶³ DEHLG (2006). *Guidelines for the Protection of Biodiversity of Extractive Industry.*

⁶⁴ Health & Safety Authority (HSA) (2019). *Upper Tier Establishments in Kilkenny / Waterford / Wexford.*

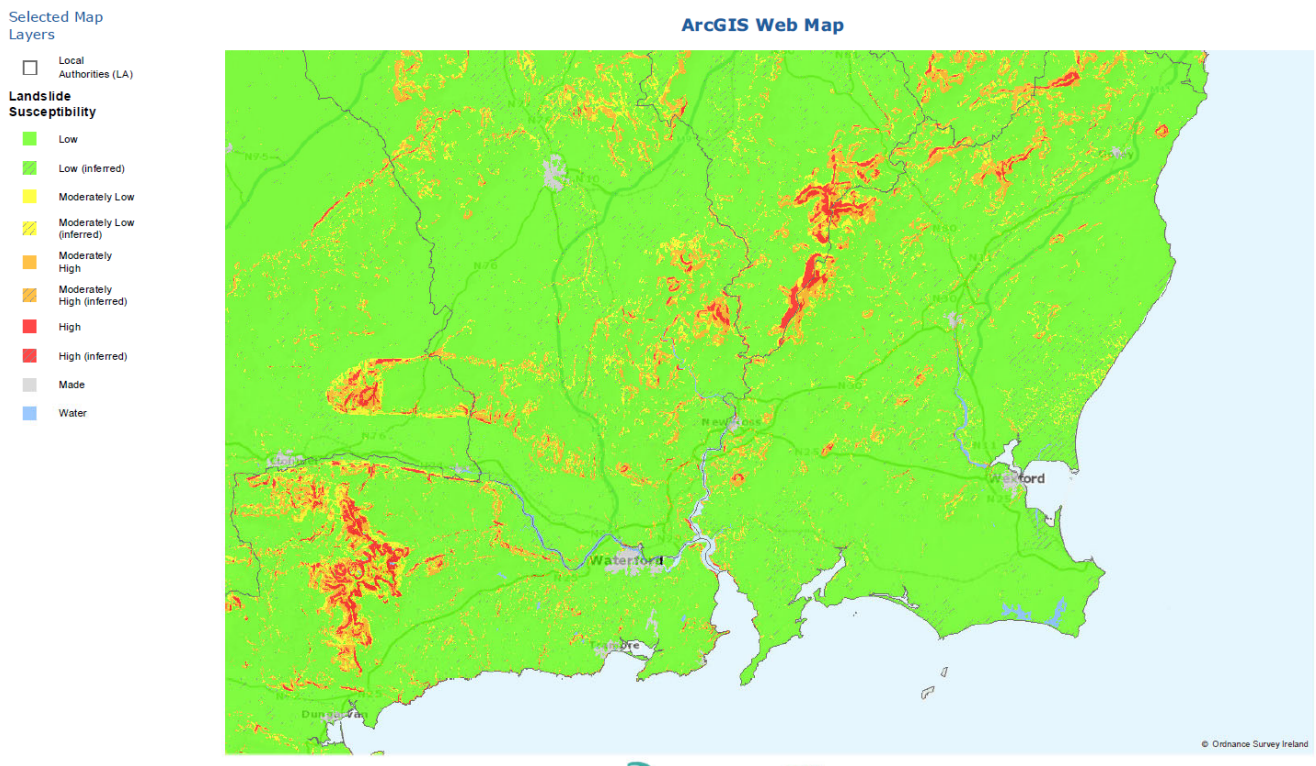
5.4.3.4 Forestry

Woodlands, trees, and hedgerows, all offer opportunities for biodiversity protection, urban place enhancement, and mitigation for (and adaptation to) climate change. Forestry plays an increasingly important role in terms of rural development as a form of farm diversification and as a source of rurally based employment. Sustainably managed forestry can also become an important tourism asset.

5.4.3.5 Landslides

The term *landslide* describes a wide variety of processes that result in the downward and outward movement of materials such as rock, debris, earth, mud and peat under the force of gravity. Issues such as existing ground conditions, slope stability and storage of excavated material have the potential to influence susceptibility to landslides / bog bursts. The potential impacts of landslides include loss of human life / injury, flooding, pollution of watercourses and impacts upon aquatic biodiversity. County Wexford has a few locations with a history of landslide events. Most of these events are associated with the upland areas in the north of the County. GSI has identified that the majority of the County (Plan area) has relatively low levels of landslide susceptibility.

Figure 5.9.b: Landslide Susceptibility County Wexford⁶⁵



⁶⁵ Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool website (<https://airomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)
Brady Shipman Martin 6483_ _RP-01_04

5.4.3.6 Landfills

Holmestown Waste Management Facility (HWMF) (W0191-02) is located 8km west of Wexford town, adjacent to the main road (N25) to Waterford, on a c. 63ha site. WCC opened HWMF in April 2008, however the landfill section of the facility is currently closed. Monitoring for the Facility is carried out both on site and on surrounding properties.

Killurin Landfill Site closed in 2008 but is still licensed and monitored (W0016-02). Killurin Landfill is located in the townland of Newtown lower, Killurin, on a meander of the eastern bank of the River Slaney, on a c. 10.7ha site.

Carcur Landfill Site is now closed. Carcur Landfill is located in the townland of Park close to Wexford Town and is adjacent to the R730 regional road. Landfill operations ceased in the mid-1980s, and the site is c. 7ha in area and contains an estimated 250,000 tonnes of municipal waste.

The Council has identified 12 no. historic unlicensed landfills in the county.

5.4.4 Geology

The Geological Survey, Ireland (GSI) provides information available on bedrock, subsoil, aquifer classifications and vulnerability. County Wexford benefits from a unique geodiversity from rocks as old as 620 million years to exceptionally preserved fossils recording a teeming tropical sea life to volcanic rocks, glacial features and present coastal processes. Numerous natural factors influence the composition of soils, notably bedrock, climate and topography. Geological understanding and interpretation is best achieved on the ground at sites where rocks and landforms are displayed.

The Irish Geological Heritage (IGH) Programme is currently identifying and selecting the very best national sites for Natural Heritage Area (NHA) designation, to represent the country's geology. The IGH is also identifying many sites of national or local geological heritage importance, which are classed as County Geological Sites (CGS), although these will not receive statutory protection of NHA sites. County Geological Sites do not receive statutory protection like Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) but receive an effective protection from their inclusion in the planning system. Some of these sites overlap with SACs and some are already pNHAs. The Geological Heritage Audit of County Wexford was launched in March 2020, the GSI has recommended 42 no. sites for protection either as NHAs or as County Geological Sites.

Table 5.4: Geological Heritage Sites in County Wexford⁶⁶

No.	IGH ⁶⁷ Theme	Site Name	Description
1	IGH 4	Baginbun Head	Cambrian Stratigraphy. The site is a section of rocks exposed on the beach at the northern side of Baginbun Head, not the headland itself. The rocks exposed at Baginbun Head are Cambrian in age and are defined as the Booley Bay Formation.
2	IGH 4	Ballymoney Strand	Section includes unconformity between Lower Ordovician Ribband Group and Upper Ordovician Duncannon Group (include Courtown Limestone), major contact in geology of Leinster. Rocky shoreline.
3	IGH 13	Ballyteige Bay	In Ballyteige Bay a long dune-capped barrier spit encloses a lagoon, which is backed by a lowland of Carboniferous Limestone.
4	IGH 13	Bannow Bay	Bannow Bay is a wide coastal embayment, flanked on either side by sand spits and sandy beaches, and incorporating wide expanses of estuarine flats.
5	IGH 15	Barrystown Mine	A disused steam engine house in the middle of a pasture field.
6	IGH 7	Blackstairs Mountain	The granite is part of the Leinster Batholith, the plutons that comprises the various granite varieties of south Leinster. Much of the eastern side of the mountain is much older, comprising Ordovician Metasediments.
7	IGH 2	Booley Bay	The rocks are of Upper Cambrian age, classed as the Booley Bay Formation, and are thin bedded, repetitive alternations of siltstone and mudstone
8	IGH 4	Cahore Point	Approximately one kilometre of coastal section, with near continuous rock exposure.
9	IGH 13	Cahore Polders and Dunes	The site comprises a sand dune system that extends along the coast for over 4 kilometres, backed by areas of polder grassland, wetland and drainage channels.
10	IGH 7	Camaross Pingos	The pingo locality is underlain principally by bedrock comprising rhyolitic volcanics and grey and brown slates of the Campile Formation, which are volcanic rocks of Ordovician age. . The pingos themselves were formed in the Quaternary Period, at the end of the Ice Age, when ice had vacated the locality, but temperatures were still exceptionally cold.

⁶⁶ GSI (2020). www.gsi.ie

⁶⁷ Irish Geological Heritage Theme

No.	IGH ⁶⁷ Theme	Site Name	Description
11	IGH 11	Carnsore Point	Late Caledonian granite emplaced about 430 million years ago during the Silurian Period. The granite is pink coloured and contains large crystals (phenocrysts) of 1-2cm, set in a finer matrix
12	IGH 2	Carrigadaggan	Mid Caradoc, diverse shelly fauna in volcanoclastics
No.	IGH Theme	Site Name	Description
13	IGH 4	Coolishall Quarry	The quarry is excavating a large rhyolite body within the Upper Ordovician Duncannon Group rocks.
14	IGH 4	Cullenstown	Stratigraphy and structure of a well-exposed coastal section of the Cambrian- Ordovician of South County Wexford.
15	IGH 13	Curraclloe Beach and The Raven Point	The feature has been forming in the Holocene Period following the last glaciation, and the beach itself comprises sand sediment continually washed and recycled onto it during that time. The adjacent sand dunes, though windblown and formed by a different process, are also Holocene in age.
16	IGH 7	Fethard	The cliff section along the beach at Fethard is comprised of Quaternary Age glacial sediments, which rest unconformably on grey to black mudstones with siltstones of the Booley Bay Formation, which is of Cambrian age.
17	IGH 7	Forth Mountain	Forth Mountain is a Cambrian Quartzite block which rises to 239m from a broad coastal plain, just west of Wexford Town. The site hosts a suite of periglacial features for which a chronological sequence for their formation has been proposed (Culleton, 1984). The summit of the mountain hosts well defined involutions, fossil frost cracks, tors and blockfields, and silt cappings on stones. As well as this, evidence for movement of non-glacial material downslope (head deposits) are also seen.
18	IGH 15	Graigie Great	The rocks here are Devonian in age, informally called ‘the Old Red Sandstone’, but classed as the Harrylock Formation. There are thick conglomerate beds and coarse grained red sandstones. The same formation outcrops across the peninsula, and was also quarried at the companion site of Harrylock Bay
19	IGH 11	Greenore Point	Proterozoic amphibolitic gneisses, gabbros, dolerites Precambrian age bedrock comprises fine-grained dark green amphibolites and some schists of the Greenore Point Group (Rosslare Complex).
20	IGH 2	Greenville farmyard	A diverse mid Caradoc (Burrellian Stage) fauna of trilobites and brachiopods includes type specimens for three species and is an important site in the biostratigraphy of the Duncannon Group of Leinster.

No.	IGH Theme	Site Name	Description
21	IGH 15	Harrylock Bay	The rocks here are Devonian in age, informally called ‘the Old Red Sandstone’, but classed as the Harrylock Formation. There are thick conglomerate beds and coarse grained red sandstones. The same formation outcrops across the peninsula, and was also quarried at the companion site of Graigue Great.
22	IGH 3 IGH 8	Hook Head	<i>IGH 3:</i> Extensive and almost continual coastal outcrop of the Hook Head peninsula together with the rich and abundant fauna. <i>IGH 8:</i> Coastal exposures of Lower Carboniferous succession from Devonian up

No.	IGH Theme	Site Name	Description
23	IGH 2 IGH 4 IGH 7 IGH 8 IGH 10 IGH 15	Hook Head - Overview	The Hook Head Peninsula has rocks ranging from Cambrian in age (Booley Bay) to Devonian (Oldtown Bay to Harrylock Bay, Sandeel Bay) and continuously upwards into the Lower Carboniferous (Hook Head).
24	IGH 5	Kilmore Quay	Precambrian age pale-grey gneiss and schist bedrock, part of the Kilmore Quay Group (Rosslare Complex), cross-cut in places by dark-coloured diorite dykes. Pleistocene raised beach and head deposits occur in cliffs.
25	IGH 13	Kilpatrick Sandhills	The features have been forming in the Holocene Period following the last glaciation, and the sandhills themselves comprise sand sediment continually blown and recycled onto them during that time.
26	IGH 2	Kiltrea	This site is of critical importance in the biostratigraphy of the Ordovician of southeast Ireland, as it is in the Oaklands Formation at the top of the lower Ordovician Ribband Group. Formerly, it was considered to be of Llanvirn age, but recent revision of the graptolites has shown it is actually of early Arenig age. This is of considerable importance for constraints on the development of the regional, Caledonide geology.
27	IGH 13	Lady's Island Lake	The floor of the lagoon varies from mud to sand and gravel, and overlies predominantly Caledonian granite (Carnsore Granite and Saltees Granite), and Precambrian gneisses (Kilmore Quay Group) to a lesser extent in the northern part of the lagoon. Two north-south trending faults follow the long north-south axis of the lagoon, and extend northwards to branch either side of Rosslare

No.	IGH Theme	Site Name	Description
28	IGH 2	Loftusacre	The rocks here are very mixed sediments of Ordovician (Caradoc
29	IGH 2	Mulmontry Gorge	The feature is formed in an area of deep glacial sediments which have a ‘scalped’ appearance. The feature was etched out by meltwater during deglaciation at the end of the last Ice Age, about 12,000 years ago. The bedrock in the locality is Ordovician and Cambrian Metasediments, which are typically metamorphosed slates, mudstones and schist
30	IGH 2	Oldtown to Harrylock Bay	Beaconites locality, plants. 6 localities The site consists of a 500m long coastal cliff section through the upper part of the Old Red Sandstone Harrylock Formation, of Devonian age.
31	IGH 4	Petit’s Bay	The rocks exposed at Baginbun Head are Cambrian in age and are defined as the Booley Bay Formation.
32	IGH 4	Pollshone Head – Roney Point	The section exposes Lower Ordovician rocks of the Ribband Group, with some rocks of the Cambrian age Cahore Group included. They are mostly laminated slaty mudstones with siltstone bands, and some quartzites.
No.	IGH Theme	Site Name	Description
33	IGH 11	Saltee Islands	The Saltee Islands are formed of granite (specifically granodiorite) that was intruded into the Rosslare Complex about 436 million years ago during the Silurian Period. Dolerite bedrock occurs on Great Saltee Island
34	IGH 2 IGH 10	Sandeel Bay	The rocks are Devonian in age, and belong to the Harrylock Formation, part of the ‘Old Red Sandstone’ – sedimentary rocks formed by rivers on an arid continent.
35	IGH 7	Screen Hills	The Screen Hills is underlain principally by bedrock comprising Cambrian greywackes and slates in the north, and impure, Lower Carboniferous limestones in the south. The hills themselves were formed in the Quaternary Period, at the end of the Ice Age, when ice was retreating across the locality and producing vast amounts of meltwater
36	IGH 4	Shelmaliere Commons Quarry	Bedrock comprises Shelmaliere Formation quartzite. The main economic material extracted at the site was quartzite for aggregate.
37	IGH 7	St. Helen’s Glaciomarine Mud	Quaternary (Late Devensian) age glaciomarine muds with shelly material of Arctic marine fauna. The sediments are underlain by Neoproterozoic amphibolite, grey-coloured gneiss (Greenore Point Group) and dark-coloured diorite.

No.	IGH Theme	Site Name	Description
38	IGH 5	St. Helen's Harbour	Precambrian age St. Helen's Gabbro (metamorphosed gabbro), part of the Rosslare Complex
39	IGH 7	St. Patrick's Bridge	The moraine ridge landform is comprised of Quaternary Age glacial sediments (mud, sand, gravel, boulders) deposited during the last Ice Age.
40	IGH 13	Tacumshin Lake	The waterbody, originally a small bay, now a lagoon, is Holocene in age and formed in postglacial times. The lagoon overlies Precambrian amphibolites and gneiss bedrock (Rosslare Complex) and Caledonian granites (Saltee Islands Granite and Carnsore Granite)
41	IGH 7	Tincone	The cliff section at Tincone is comprised of Quaternary Age glacial sediments, deposited during deglaciation at the end of the last Ice Age.
42	IGH 13	Wexford Harbour	The feature has been forming in the Holocene Period following the last glaciation, and the bay itself hosts soft mud, silt and sand sediment washed into it during that time. It is likely that the macro-structure of the harbour dates back beyond the Quaternary (Ice Age) to the Palaeogene Period.

5.4.5 Existing Soils and Geology Issues

Changes to soils from both natural processes and human activities contribute to their dynamic and evolving nature. The physical, biological and / or chemical degradation of soils, can cause direct loss of soil, and indirectly impact ecologically essential soil processes, reduce productive capacity and deplete soil quality and biodiversity.

The type and depth of soil has direct implications on water movement which can lead to increased pollution threats if not properly considered. Land spreading of both organic and artificial fertilizers, the use of pesticides / herbicides / fungicides can, if inappropriately used and particularly when adverse weather conditions prevail, be carried from the point of use to rivers, lakes and groundwater resources. Land spreading of farm effluent and application of fertilisers in agricultural areas is a delicate balance, particularly on low permeability soils with possible implications on water quality, see Section 5.5. Also in certain areas the soil's poor percolation characteristics render them unsuitable for conventional septic tank methods of domestic effluent disposal. This has implications for rural housing. These activities can lead to soil degradation including loss of organic matter, decline in soil fertility, acidification, loss of soil stability, increasing soil erosion, soil compaction, contamination, loss of biodiversity and loss of soil to buildings and infrastructure.

Soil erosion can occur due to surface erosion resulting from construction agricultural and forestry activity and natural processes (exacerbated by climate change) and have the potential to impact significantly water quality and fishery resources. Coastal erosion is also noted as a problem in the County.

The presence of large quarrying operations can create pressure, resulting in the extraction and removal of significant quantities of non-renewable soils, and can allow for pollution of access groundwater's where best practice is not applied. Quarries must also be sited, adequately visually screened, designed and managed to ensure they do not have significant visual effects on the landscape.

Existing environmental soil and geology problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Soil** - the loss / damage of soil from the construction of greenfield sites for development.

- **Soil** - erosion of soils in the county from intensive agricultural and forestry practices, quarrying activities (including for sand from sensitive areas in the east of the county) and road and major infrastructural projects.
- **Soil** - the protection of soil and the need for a Soil Protection Strategy.
- **Soil** - local pollution of soil from the use of septic tanks systems to treat wastewater, from poorly maintained systems.
- **Soil sealing** - covering of the ground by an impermeable material. Soil sealing can potentially put biodiversity at risk, increase the risk of flooding and prevents natural drainage.
- **Pressure on soil** - from land-use change, intensification of agriculture, erosion, overgrazing, disposal of organic wastes to soils, afforestation, industry and urbanisation.
- **Land Management** - conversion of land / sites and sealing of soils can release CO₂ into the atmosphere and further reduce areas of 'carbon sinks'.
- **Contaminated soils** - technical and financial constraints on development and the threat contaminated soils pose to the health of the population.
- **Geological Heritage** - the protection of sites of geological importance within the County, see Table 5.4.
- **Climate change** - the impact of sea level rise and increasing climate change events (e.g. storms and floods) which impact the coastal areas in Wexford, coastal erosion and vulnerable soil resources, including increased potential for soil washing / landslides.
- **Groundwater** - rock types in the County that provides for a productive groundwater aquifer, see Figure 5.12.

5.5 Water Quality

5.5.1 Introduction

Water is fundamental to all life; for humans, plants and animals alike. It is also critical in economic terms in generating and sustaining wealth in a number of key areas such as agriculture, fishing, power generation, industry, transport and tourism. However, it is also a fragile resource requiring continued protection.

A recent (2019) EPA assessment of water quality in Ireland, finds that there has been an overall decline in surface water quality, especially in rivers, between 2004 and 2012. Overall water quality levels have improved, although there has been a persistent deterioration of our highest quality

waters⁶⁸. Preserving a high standard of water is essential for human health and the natural environment. The county's drinking water supplies are derived from natural resources, either surface water or ground water and it is therefore important that these resources are protected so that reliable, safe and good quality water supplies are always available.

For the purposes of this section, the water environment is taken to include natural features such as **lakes, rivers, streams** (all surface waterbodies) and **ground waterbodies**. In addition **flooding** is also dealt with in this section. Wexford has a rich and extensive aquatic environment consisting of coastline, rivers, streams and estuarine waters (surface waters) and ground waters.

Wastewater treatment and drinking water are discussed under Material Assets in Section 5.7.

5.5.2 Legislation

5.5.2.1 Water Framework Directive

The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) establishes a framework for the protection of both surface water and groundwater waterbodies. This Directive was transposed into Irish law under the European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 722 of 2003). This legislation requires governments to take a holistic approach to managing all their water resources based on natural geographic boundaries, *i.e.* the river catchment or basin.

The WFD establishes a common framework for the sustainable and integrated management of all waters covering groundwater, inland surface waters, transitional waters and coastal waters. The WFD requires Member States to manage all of their waters and ensure that they achieve at least '*good status*' by 2015 and beyond. The ultimate deadline for Member States for achievement of '*good*' status is 2027 at the latest.

Under Article 6 of the WFD ANNEX IV **Protected Areas** are identified as those requiring special protection under existing national or European Legislation, either to protect their surface water or groundwater, or to conserve habitats or species that directly depend on those waters.

⁶⁸ EPA (2019). *Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018*.
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5.5.2.2 Groundwater Directive

The EU Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) was adopted by the European Parliament in June 2006. The Groundwater Directive uses a holistic approach to groundwater by addressing the relationships between groundwater, surface water and ecological receptors. The Groundwater Directive complements the WFD setting up environmental objectives of ‘good’ groundwater quantitative and chemical status, as well as ensuring a continuity to the Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by dangerous substances, which is due to be repealed by the end of 2013⁶⁹.

5.5.2.3 Marine Strategy Framework Directive

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) was adopted by the EU in June 2008 and was transposed into Irish law by the EC (Marine Strategy Framework) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 249 of 2011). The aim of this Directive is to protect Europe’s marine waters by applying an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities while enabling the sustainable use of the marine environment for present and future generations. The Marine Strategy Framework Directive *Programme of Measures Summary Report*⁷⁰ lists the programme of measures required to make a significant contribution towards the overall achievement of *Good Environmental Status* in coastal and marine waters.

5.5.3 River Basin Management Plan

For the purpose of implementing the WFD, Ireland was divided into eight River Basin Districts (RBDs) or areas of land that are drained by a large river or number of rivers and the adjacent estuarine / coastal areas. The first cycle of the **River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)** ran from **2009-2015**, where the eight RBDs devised separate plans with the objective of achieving at least ‘good’ status for all waters by 2015.

The second cycle of the **RBMP 2018-2021**, is currently underway and all eight RBDs have merged to form one national RBD. The RBMP sets out the actions that Ireland will take to improve water quality and achieve ‘good’ ecological status in waterbodies (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) by 2027. Ireland is required to produce a RBMP under the WFD.

⁶⁹ EC (2019). Environment. History of groundwater EU legislative development.

⁷⁰ DECLG (2016). Marine Strategy Framework Directive *Programme of Measures Summary Report*.

Water quality data is also collected by the EPA to provide an overall status of water quality. The monitoring programme, as part of the WFD, assesses water quality but also water trends of rivers in relation to their ecological status and includes biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphological status. The WFD status of rivers ranges from ‘high’ to ‘bad’. The EPA also undertakes water quality surveys for transitional and coastal waterbodies.

A catchment is an area of land contributing to a waterbody, with all the water ultimately running off to a single outlet. The WFD requires water quality management to be based on natural river catchments *i.e.* by reference to the natural, environmental unit rather than by reference to administrative or legal boundaries, which often fragment river catchments. Table 5.5 lists the WFD Catchments and WFD Sub-Catchments in the Plan area.

Table 5.5: WFD Catchments and Sub-Catchments in County Wexford⁷¹

Catchment (WFD Catchment Code)	Sub-catchment Name (WFD Sub-catchment Code)
Ovoca-Vartry (10)	Avoca_SC_020 (10_9)
	DerryWater_SC_010 (12_2)
Owenavorrigh (11)	Inch[Wexford]_SC_010 (11_3)
	Owenavorrigh_SC_010 (11_2)
Slaney & Wexford Harbour (12)	Bann[Wexford]_SC_010 (12_13)
	Derry[Slaney]_SC_010 (12_11)
	Slaney_SC_040 (12_6)
	Slaney_SC_060 (12_3)
	Slaney_SC_050 (12_8)
	Slaney_SC_070 (12_1)
	Urrin_SC_010 (12_7)
	Boro_SC_010 (12_14)
	Forth_Commons_SC_010 (12_5)
	Tinnokilla [Stream]_SC_010 (12_2)

⁷¹ EPA Maps (2019): (OpenStreet Maps)

Catchment (WFD Catchment Code)	Sub-catchment Name (WFD Sub-catchment Code)
	Whitefort_SC_010 (12_15)
	Slaney_SC_080 (12_4)
Barrow (14)	Barrow_SC_150 (14_19)
	Barrow_SC_140 (14_10)
Ballyteige – Bannow (13)	Owenduff [Wexford]_SC_010 (13_1)
	CURRAGHMORE_SC_010 (13_3)
	Corock_SC_010 (13_5)
	Bridgetown [Wexford]_SC_010 (13_2)
	Kisha_SC_010 (13_4)

5.5.4 Surface Water Quality

The WFD defines ‘*overall surface water status*’ as the general status of a body of surface water, determined by the poorer of its ecological status and its chemical status. In order to achieve ‘*good surface water status*’ both the ecological status⁷² and the chemical status⁷³ of a surface waterbody need to be at least ‘*good*’.

The latest EPA reports on water quality are the ‘*Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018*’ report (2019) and ‘*Water Quality in 2020 - An Indicators Report*’ (2021). These reports contains the most up-to-date and comprehensive assessments of the ecological health of Ireland’s rivers, lakes, canals, ground waters, transitional waters and coastal waters collected over a six-year period between 2013-2018 and 2020.

The last full EPA assessment of water quality (*Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018*) found that just over half of the rivers and lakes were in satisfactory ecological health and overall water quality had declined since the previous assessment.

The latest EPA report (2021)⁷⁴ results show that 57.0% of river waterbodies assessed (1,336), over

⁷² Ecological status is an expression of the structure and functioning of aquatic ecosystems associated with surface waters.

⁷³ Chemical Status is a pass / fail assignment with a failure defined by a face-value exceedance of an Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for one or more Priority Action Substances (PAS) listed in Annex X of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

⁷⁴ EPA (2021m)

the period 2017-2020, were in either ‘good’ or ‘high’ biological quality. The remaining 43.0% (1,019) were ‘moderate’, ‘poor’, or of ‘bad’ biological quality⁷⁵. The number of seriously polluted ‘bad’ status river waterbodies has reduced to two. Of the 1,836 (out of 2,355) river waterbodies assessed in 2019 and 2020, 345 improved in quality and 230 declined, resulting in net improvement in quality of 115 river waterbodies⁷⁶. The main problem damaging Irish waters is the presence of too much nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen which come primarily from agriculture and urban wastewater.

The EPA report indicates that of the monitored **transitional waterbodies**, 30 transitional waterbodies (38%) are in ‘high’ or ‘good’ ecological status and 49 (62%) are in ‘moderate’ or worse ecological status. Six of these waterbodies are in ‘bad’ ecological status and 14 are in ‘poor’ ecological status.

The EPA report indicates that for **coastal waters**, 36 monitored coastal waterbodies (80%) are in ‘high’ or ‘good’ ecological status, with nine (20%) at less than ‘good’ status. The majority (93%) of the surface area of coastal waters are in ‘high’ or ‘good’ ecological status.

The Blue Dots Catchment Programme has been established under the current RBMP specifically to improve the protection and restoration of these ‘high’ ecological status waterbodies.

The European Communities Directive 2000/60/EC, establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy, commonly known as the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

5.5.4.1 Surface Water Quality in Wexford

The status of the **river waterbodies** in County Wexford ranges from ‘bad’ to ‘high’ during the 2013-2018 monitoring period. The latest EPA ‘Water Quality in 2020 - An Indicators Report’ (2021) indicates that in County Wexford 10% of its rivers had a ‘high’ status, 41% had ‘good’ status, 26% had a ‘moderate’ status and 11% had ‘poor’ status during 2017-2020. The WFD water quality status (2013-2018) of the river waterbodies in Wexford is shown in Figure 5.10.a.

⁷⁵ EPA (2021m).

⁷⁶ EPA (2021). *Water Quality in 2020 - An Indicators Report*.

There are two major rivers in County Wexford, the River Slaney (IE_SE_12S022300) and River Barrow (IE_SE_100_0300). The River Barrow is the second longest river in Ireland at 192km and its water quality status ranges from ‘*moderate*’ to ‘*good*’ as it flows in a southerly direction through Wexford. The River Slaney rises in Lugnaquilla Mountain in County Wicklow and flows c. 117km before reaching the sea at Wexford Harbour⁷⁷. The River Slaney water quality status is generally ‘*good*’ as it flows through Wexford.

The Wexford coastline is an important natural asset, which extends for a distance of c. 246km. The coastline supports ports, harbours, fishing and aquaculture industries, beaches and many residential, leisure and amenity facilities.

There are 14 no. **transitional waterbodies** in County Wexford. During the 2013-2018 monitoring period, a ‘*bad*’ status was recorded for Lady’s Island Lake and Ballyteige Channels with the Lower Slaney Estuary had a ‘*poor*’ status. Three transitional waterbodies had ‘*good*’ status, four had ‘*moderate*’ status with the remaining four unassigned a status.

There are six **coastal waterbodies** off County Wexford. Three of these recorded ‘*moderate*’ status, one has a ‘*good*’ status while the remaining two were unassigned a status.

Table 5.6 lists the coastal and transitional waterbodies of County Wexford, with the WFD waterbody status for 2013-2018.

Table 5.6: WFD Coastal & Transitional Waterbodies around Wexford⁷⁸

Coastal Waterbody Name	WFD Code	WFD Status 2013-2018
Southwestern Irish Sea - Brittas Bay (HA 10)	IE_EA_140_0000	Unassigned
Southwestern Irish Sea (HAs 11; 12)	IE_SE_010_0000	Moderate
Wexford Harbour	IE_SE_040_0000	Good
Eastern Celtic Sea (HAs 13; 17)	IE_SE_050_0000	Unassigned
Bannow Bay	IE_SE_090_0000	Moderate
Waterford Harbour	IE_SE_100_0000	Moderate

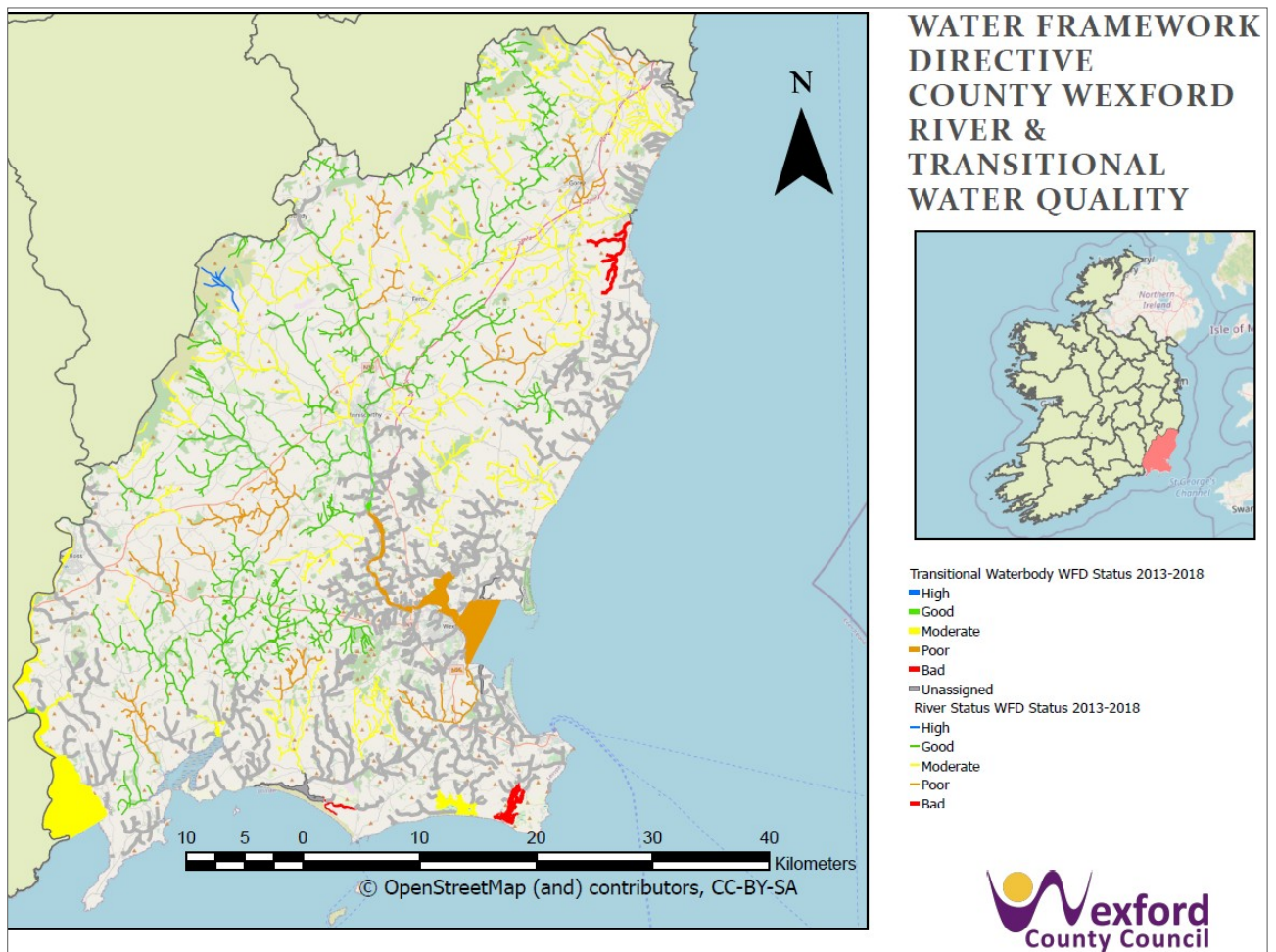
⁷⁷ WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

⁷⁸ EPA Maps (2019).

Transitional Waterbody Name	WFD Code	WFD Status 2013-2018
Owenavorrhagh Estuary	IE_SE_020_0100	Unassigned
North Slob Channels	IE_SE_040_0100	Unassigned
Upper Slaney Estuary	IE_SE_040_0300	Good
Lower Slaney Estuary	IE_SE_040_0200	Poor
Sputh Slob Channel	IE_SE_040_0400	Unassigned
Lady's Island Lake	IE_SE_060_0100	Bad
Tacumshin Lake	IE_SE_070_0100	Moderate

Coastal Waterbody Name	WFD Code	WFD Status 2013-2018
Ballyteige Channels	IE_SE_080_0100	Bad
Bridgetown Estuary	IE_SE_080_0100	Unassigned
Corock Estuary	IE_SE_090_0100	Moderate
Barrow Suir Nore Estuary	IE_SE_100_0100	Moderate
Lower Suir Estuary (Little Island - Cheekpoint)	IE_SE_100_0500	Good
New Ross Port	IE_SE_100_0200	Moderate
Upper Barrow Estuary	IE_SE_100_0300	Good

Figure 5.10a: WFD River Waterbody Status for County Wexford 2013-2018⁷⁹



5.5.5 Coastal Waters

Coastal Waters are important for tourism, for bathing locations and for supporting marine wildlife. The process for monitoring and assessing **bathing** water quality is set out in the EU Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC) and transposed into Irish Legislation as the Bathing Water Regulations S.I. No.79 of 2008.

The coastline of Wexford stretches from Kilmichael Point in the north of the County to Waterford Harbour in the south and is c. 246km long. There are many established uses along the coastline including ports, harbours, fishing, aquaculture, residential, leisure and amenity.

⁷⁹ WCC (2021).

5.5.5.1 Bathing Waters

Bathing water is the term used for those locations where swimming or recreational use of beaches and lakes is practiced. In Ireland, bathing water information is compiled by the EPA from data submitted from local authorities. Bathing water is assessed for compliance with two sets of EU standards, as specified in the Directive (2006/7/EC), minimum quality standards (EU mandatory values) and more stringent quality targets (EU guide values). During the bathing season (1st June to 15th September), water quality at each bathing area must comply with the minimum EU mandatory value and all bathing areas should endeavour to achieve the stricter EU guide values.

The most recent report on bathing water quality '*Bathing Water Quality in Ireland - A Report for the Year 2020*'⁸⁰ sets out the status of Irish Seawater and Freshwater Bathing areas. The purpose of the Bathing Water Regulations is the protection of human health, and the relevant local authorities, where appropriate, should ensure that where any bathing water fails the mandatory bathing standards that the public are made aware of this fact by means of information notices posted at the bathing area.

Blue Flag is an international label and has one minimum global standard for water quality. The standard required by Blue Flag beaches in Ireland is an Annual Water Quality Rating of Excellent, the highest rating under the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC (Bathing Water Regulations S.I. No. 79 of 2008). In 2021, there were five Blue Flag beaches in Wexford, and two Council public marinas at Kilmore Quay and New Ross were also awarded Blue Flags, see Table 5.4.

In 2021 there were nine **Green Coast Award** beaches in the county. The aim of this award is to recognise beaches of high environmental quality. To achieve the award, beaches must have excellent water quality and have effective and appropriate management to ensure the protection of the natural environment.

⁸⁰ EPA (2021). *Bathing Water Quality in Ireland. A report for the year 2020.*

Table 5.7: Designated Bathing Areas, Blue Flag and Green Coast Beaches in Wexford

Designated Bathing Areas (2020)	Blue Flag Beaches (2021)	Green Coast Award Beaches 2021)
Ballymoney North Beach	Ballinesker Beach	Ballyhealy Beach
Ballinesker Beach	Carne Beach	Booley Bay Beach
Carne Beach	Morriscastle Beach	Cahore Point Beach
Morriscastle Beach	Curracloe Beach	Culleton’s Gap Beach
Curracloe (White’s Gap) Beach	Rosslare Strand Beach	Grange Beach
Rosslare Strand Beach	Kilmore Quay Marina	Old Bawn Beach
Courtown North Beach	New Ross Marina	St Helen’s Bay Beach
Duncannon Beach		Cullenstown Strand Beach
		Baginbun Beach

5.5.5.2 Designated Shellfish Areas

The EU Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) aims to protect and improve shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth. See Section 5.2.8.2 of this Report for the designated waters relevant to Wexford.

Pollution reduction programmes are in operation for these areas. The identified pressures on these designated waters include urban wastewater systems, on-site wastewater treatment systems agriculture and port activities. Under Article 4 of the Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations 2006 (as amended), the Council is required to ensure that the performance of its functions promotes compliance with the objectives of these pollution reduction programmes and with the objectives of the Shellfish Waters Directive. Such functions include wastewater treatment, waste management, effluent discharge licences, planning and development and building control.

These coastal waters provide an important resource, supporting and generating employment and recreational activities and must be protected.

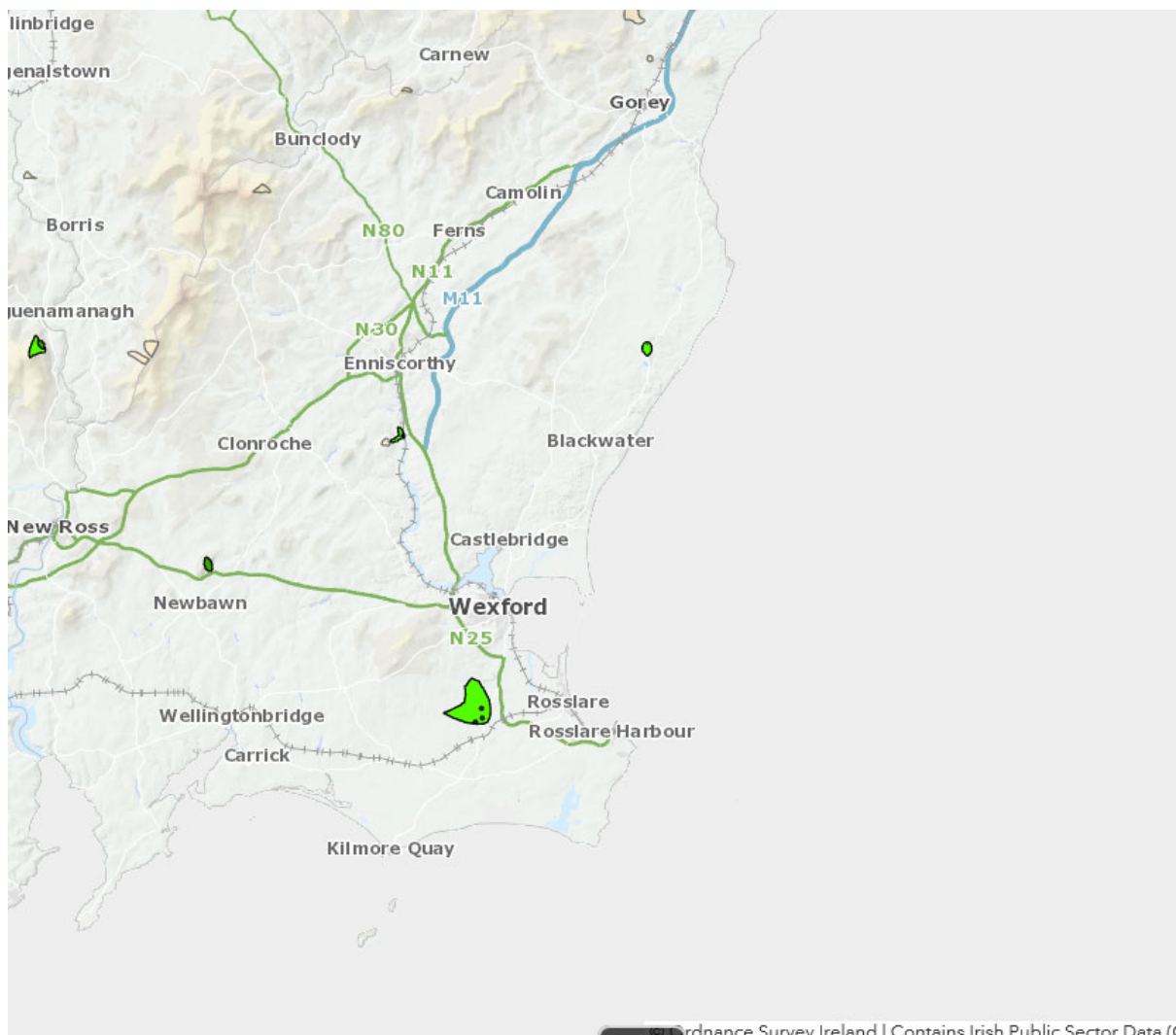
5.5.6 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater is important for a drinking water supply as well as the supply to surface waters. The National Groundwater Monitoring Programme assesses the general state of groundwater quality

and groundwater levels and flows⁸¹. Figure 5.10.b below shows groundwater drinking water protection zones.

Groundwater WFD Quality Status in Wexford from 2013 to 2018 was generally ‘good’⁸² and therefore, the Plan must protect groundwater from deterioration. There are pockets of ‘poor’ quality groundwater present at the industrial facility (P0394-01) outside Enniscorthy town, a waste facility (W0016-02) north of Wexford town, and an industrial facility (P0062-02) to the south of Wexford town.

Figure 5.10b: Groundwater drinking water protection zones County Wexford⁸³



⁸¹ EPA (2018). *Water Quality in 2017, An Indicators Report*.

⁸² EPA Maps (2019).

⁸³ Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources -

<https://dceir.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aac3c228>

5.5.6.1 Aquifer Vulnerability and Productivity

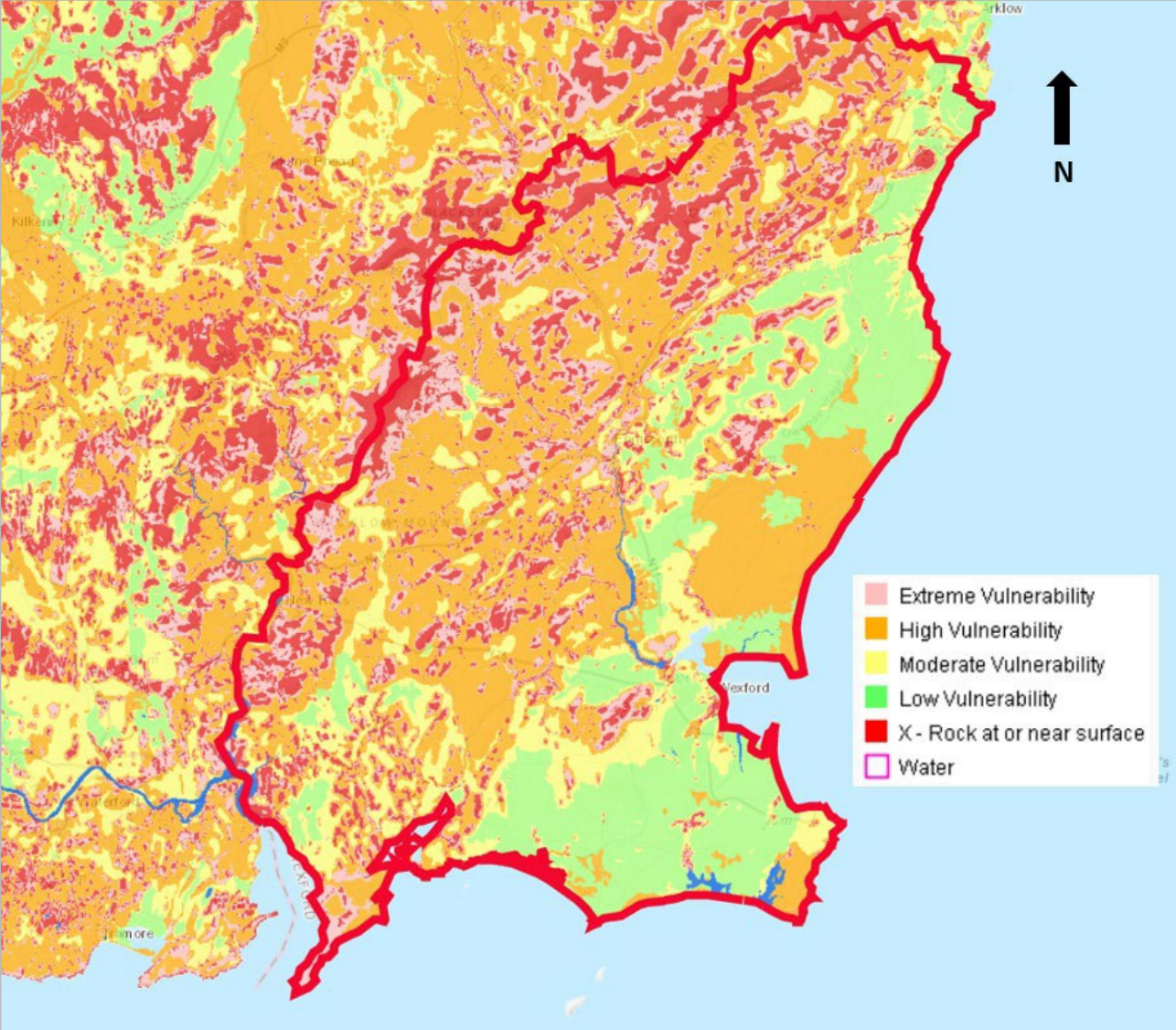
Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) monitors groundwater nationwide by characterising aquifers, investigating karst landscapes and landforms and by helping to protect public and group scheme water supplies.

Groundwater aquifers form important sources of drinking water both locally and regionally. Much of the summer seasonal flow in many rivers is also derived from groundwater sources. To maintain high quality water resources within the plan area, it is important that development is controlled and managed appropriately, in particular in areas of high groundwater vulnerability to avoid transmission of pollutants into important aquifers.

The groundwater vulnerability of County Wexford is a mixture of 'low' to 'extreme'. The GSI rates aquifers according to both their productivity and vulnerability to pollution. Aquifer vulnerability is the ease with which pollutants of various kinds can enter underground water. County Wexford is underlain mainly with a *'poor aquifer - bedrock which is generally unproductive except for local zones'*, a *'regionally important aquifer - fissured bedrock'* and a *'locally important aquifer - bedrock which is moderately productive only in local zones'*.

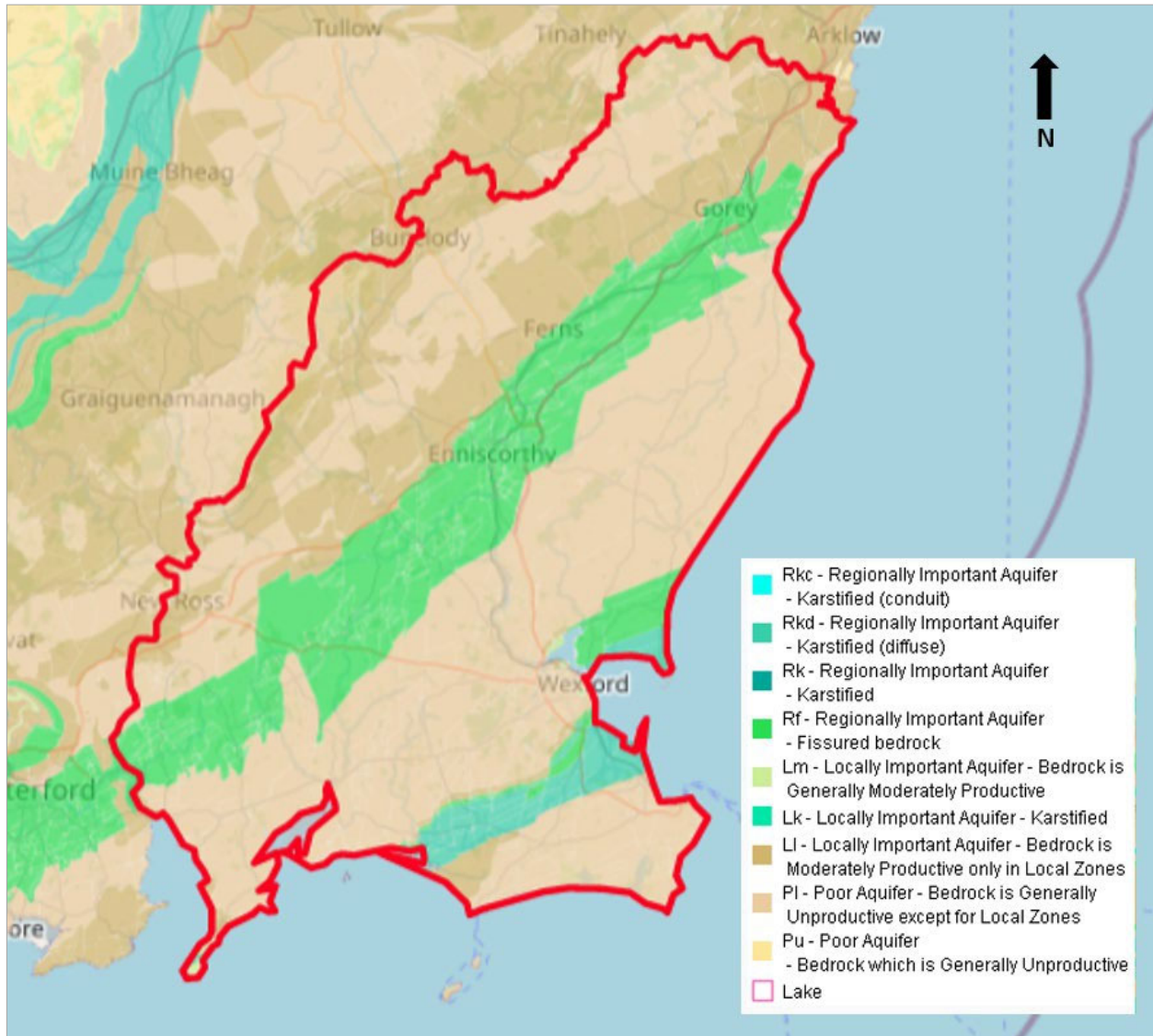
The groundwater aquifer vulnerability of County Wexford is shown in Figure 5.11 and the GSI Bedrock Aquifer of County Wexford is shown in Figure 5.12.

Figure 5.11: Groundwater Aquifer Vulnerability in County Wexford⁸⁴



⁸⁴ EPA Maps (2019). (OpenStreet Maps)

Figure 5.12: GSI Bedrock Aquifer in County Wexford⁸⁵



5.5.7 WFD Registers of Protected Areas

The WFD requires that Registers of Protected Areas (RPAs) are compiled for a number of waterbodies or part of waterbodies which must have extra controls on their quality by virtue of how their waters are used by people and by wildlife. This register is split into five categories as outlined by the EPA:

- Areas designated for the **abstraction of water** intended for human consumption under Article 7;
- Areas designated for the **protection of economically significant aquatic species** (i.e.

⁸⁵ EPA Maps (2020). (OpenStreet Maps)

shellfish);

- Bodies of **water designated as recreational waters**, including areas designated as bathing waters under Directive 76/160/EEC;
- **Nutrient-sensitive areas**, including areas designated as vulnerable zones under Directive 91/676/EEC and areas designated as sensitive areas under Directive 91/271/EEC; and
- Areas designated for the **protection of habitats** or species where the maintenance or improvement of the status of water is an important factor in their protection, including relevant European sites (Natura 2000) designated under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 79/409/EEC.

A number of these protected areas are present in County Wexford, and these are:

- The entire ground waterbody beneath the county is included on the Drinking Water - Ground Waterbody.
- **WFD RPA Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Lake, Coastal & Transitional waterbodies)** - Wexford Harbour and Slaney Estuary (Lower).
- **WFD RPA Recreational Waters** - Curracloe, Ballinesker, Morriscastle, Courtown, North Beach, Ballymoney, North Beach, Rosslare Strand.
- **WFD RPA Shellfish Areas** - Waterford Harbour, Bannow Bay, Wexford Harbour Outer, Wexford Harbour Inner.
- **WFD RPA Water Dependent Habitats (SAC)** - Slaney River Valley SAC, Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills SAC, Blackwater Bank SAC, Raven Point Nature Reserve SAC, Carnsore Point SAC, Saltee Islands SAC, Ballyteige Burrow SAC, River Barrow and River Nore SAC, Bannow Bay SAC, Hook Head SAC.
- **WFD RPA Water Dependent Habitats (SAC) (Rivers, Cliffs, Bogs)** - Hook Head SAC (cliffs), Saltee Islands SAC (cliffs), Slaney River Valley SAC (river).
- **WFD RPA Water Dependent Habitats (SPA)** - Wexford Harbour and Slobbs SPA, The Raven SPA, Ballyteige Burrow SPA, Bannow Bay SPA.

5.5.8 Flooding and Flood Risk

Floods are usually caused by a combination of events including overflowing river banks, heavy rains, coastal storms or blocked or overloaded drainage systems and an increase in development and impermeable surfacing. Numerous severe floods have occurred throughout the county in the last

decade causing significant damage to and loss of property.

Flood risk can be defined as the probability of flooding multiplied by the consequences of flooding. In *'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management', Guidelines for Planning Authorities*, the probability of a flood event taking place is recognised through the classification of Flood Zones which indicate a high, moderate or low risk of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources. The Office of Public Works (OPW) is the lead State body for flood risk management.

The National *Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM)* Programme has been the principle vehicle to deliver on Ireland's commitments under the EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC). The OPW undertook the CFRAM Programme to give a clear and comprehensive picture of flood risk in areas of potentially significant flood risk and to set out how to manage the flood risk effectively and sustainably⁸⁶.

The CFRAM Programme identified significant flood risk communities under a national screening exercise, known as Areas for Further Assessment (AFAs). The South Eastern CFRAM study commenced in the South Eastern district in 2011 and ran until the end of 2016.

The AFAs within the South Eastern CFRAM study had flood risk maps and flood hazard maps developed. Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) included measures in relation to flood prevention, protection and preparedness.

In line with *The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)*, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) of Wexford has been carried out to inform the preparation of the Draft Plan. The SFRA has taken place concurrently with the preparation of the Plan and SEA and has informed both, including integration of flood risk management considerations into the Draft Plan. The SFRA addresses residual risks in terms of potential:

- 'overtopping of flood defences', noting that it may become more likely in future years due to the impacts of climate change and it is important that any assessment of defences includes an

⁸⁶ OPW (2020). *National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme*
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appraisal of climate change risks, and

- 'breach / failure', noting that it is difficult to predict and is largely related to the structural condition and type of flood defence.

There is likely to be deeper flooding in the event of a breach than due to overtopping.

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2027 is committed to provide funding for flood relief schemes, with annual Capital funding for flood relief for the OPW.

Wexford is susceptible to several types of flood risk, including:

- **Fluvial** - Flooding occurs when a river overtops its banks due to a blockage in the channel or the channel capacity is exceeded.
- **Pluvial** - Flooding occurs when overland flow cannot infiltrate into the ground, when drainage systems exceed their capacity or are blocked and when the water cannot discharge due to a high water level in the receiving watercourse.
- **Tidal / coastal** - Flooding which is caused by high sea levels resulting in the sea overflowing onto the land. High sea levels can be caused by high tides, storm surges and wave action acting independently or in combination.
- **Groundwater** - Flooding occurs when the level of water stored in the ground rises as a result of prolonged rainfall to meet the ground surface and flows out over it.

Many of the county's main settlements have developed around rivers and some of these settlements are already vulnerable to flooding e.g. Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town. Coastal communities in Wexford are threatened by the coastal flood risk from sea level rise and increased intensity of storms.

Full detail on flooding in County Wexford is contained in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which is contained in Volume 11 of the Plan. The SFRA was prepared iteratively with the Plan and the ER and NIR and has been updated to take account of the Proposed Material Alterations to the Plan. The SFRA has informed the ER and the Plan.

5.5.9 Existing Water Quality Issues

The principal threat to water is pollution which can adversely impact on all parts of the water cycle from groundwater to rivers, lakes estuaries and coastal waters. In simple terms, pollution means the presence of a harmful substance such as a poisonous metal or pesticide, a nutrient or silt.

Agriculture and forestry, which accounts for the vast majority of the land use in the county, are amongst the most significant causes of adverse effects on water quality.

Any development as part of the Draft Plan has the potential to impact waterbody status, water usage, flood risk and generate wastewater. The Plan must fully meet the requirements of the WFD and the Groundwater Directive and aim to drive improvement to water quality in both the short and long-term.

Existing environmental water problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Water** - the surface waterbodies in Wexford need to be improved to achieve ‘good’ ecological status in waterbodies by 2027.
- **Water** - pressure on water sources include excessive nutrient enrichment leads to eutrophication; agriculture and municipal sources are the most important suspected causes of pollution to rivers.
- **Water** - pressure on water sources also comes from land-use changes, intensification of agriculture, erosion, afforestation, industry and urbanisation.
- **Water** - water contamination arising through poor working practices, leakages or accidental spillage of materials if efficient pollution control measures are not fully implemented and maintained. Leachate from landfills, eutrophication and acidification from forestry. The Council has identified 12 no. historic unlicensed landfills in the county.
- **RBMP** - implementation of the actions set out in the Plan.
- **Surface, Ground & Coastal waters** – are at risk of pollution from septic tanks and wastewater treatment systems in the vicinity of waterbodies and shellfish waters.
- **Groundwater** - the development of a wastewater leak detection programme and the implementation and enforcement of regulations. Groundwater WFD Quality Status in Wexford from 2013 to 2018 was generally ‘good’ and they need to be protected to prevent deterioration.

- **Coastal** - the coastal zone is subject to growing pressures from increasing population and increasing and sometimes conflicting social, economic and recreational uses.
- **Flooding** - Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town are developed on rivers and these settlements are already vulnerable to flooding. Coastal communities in Wexford are also threatened by flood from sea level rise and increased storm events.
- **Quarries** - pose a potential impact on the level of water tables and potential exposure of water table and contaminant to water tables. There are currently 18 no. authorised quarries (through planning permissions, Substitute Consent or S261 registration) in County Wexford.

5.6 Air Quality, Noise and Climate Change

5.6.1 Air Quality

Air quality legislation in Ireland highlights the need *'to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole'*. In addition, it requires that Local Authorities where appropriate *'shall promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development'*.

EU legislation on air quality requires that Member States divide their territory into zones for the assessment and management of air quality, where reporting of national air pollutants and air quality is an obligation for all European member states.

The *National Clean Air Strategy* provides an overarching policy framework within which clean air policies can be formulated and given effect in a manner consistent with national, EU and international policy considerations and priorities. The development of this first National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) is being undertaken in parallel with a number of other relevant national policy frameworks in Ireland.

The National Air Pollution Control Programme includes:

- An overview of sectors and national policy frameworks in Ireland that impact on emissions of the 5 National Emissions Ceilings (NEC) pollutants.
- An overview of the current outlook for compliance with NEC targets for each pollutant.
- Projections of relevant pollutant emissions to 2030.

- Policy options, measures and actions across sectors but in particular in the residential, transport agricultural and energy sectors aimed at reducing emissions of the five specified air pollutants.

5.6.1.1 Air Quality Monitoring

The EPA manages the national ambient air quality monitoring network and measures the levels of a number of atmospheric pollutants. The current trends in air quality in Ireland are reported in the latest EPA publication (2019) '*Air Quality in Ireland 2018*'⁸⁷ which is currently the most up to date analysis of air quality data for Ireland. The report indicates that air quality levels at monitoring sites in Ireland were below the EU legislative limit values in 2018. Ireland was above World Health Organization (WHO) air quality guideline value levels at a number of monitoring sites for particulate matter, ozone and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). However, the report indicates that Ireland will exceed EU limit values for NO₂ in the near future.

There are four national air quality designated zones in Ireland, these are:

- Zone A is the Dublin conurbation;
- Zone B is the Cork conurbation;
- Zone C comprises of 23 large towns in Ireland with a population of >15,000; and
- Zone D is the remaining area of Ireland.

County Wexford is located within Zone D, within the '*Rural Ireland*' zone and Wexford Town is located within Zone C in the '*other cities and large towns*' zone⁸⁸. The designated zones have been defined to meet the criteria for air quality monitoring, assessment and management as defined in the aforementioned regulations. The main sources of air pollution are domestic solid fuel burning, diesel fuelled vehicle emissions, agriculture, industry and even natural sources such as sea salt and wind-blown dust. In addition to air pollution, odours, e.g. from agriculture or industry, may also give rise to concerns in relation to air quality.

⁸⁷ EPA (2019). *Air Quality in Ireland, 2018*.

⁸⁸ EPA Maps (2019).

The air quality index for health (AQIH) regions are calculated on an hourly basis at various locations around Ireland⁸⁹. There are three AQIH monitoring locations in Wexford, at Wexford Town, Enniscorthy and Carnsore Point⁹⁰. The AQIH is based on measurements of five air pollutants all of which can harm health. The five pollutants are:

- Ozone gas;
- Nitrogen dioxide gas (combustion of fossil fuels);
- Sulphur dioxide gas (combustion of fossil fuels);
- PM_{2.5} particles (combustion of fossil fuels); and
- PM₁₀ particles (combustion of fossil fuels).

The EPA AQIH map show whether air quality is ‘good’, ‘fair’, ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’ in each region. The current air quality across County Wexford is ‘good’⁹¹. The EPA monitors air pollutants levels and compares them to EU legal limit values and World Health Organisation (WHO) guideline values.

These pollutants are:

- Particulate matter - PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀
- Nitrogen oxides - NO₂ and NO
- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
- Ozone (O₃)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Benzene and ozone precursors
- Benzo(a)Pyrene, a Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) - both in PM₁₀ and deposition
- Heavy metals - both in PM₁₀ and deposition
- Chemical composition of PM_{2.5}
- Mercury.

There are a number of EPA Air Monitoring Sites in Wexford at Gorey, Enniscorthy, Wexford Town, Carnsore Point and New Ross. The results from the monitoring sites are updated every two to five minutes with the calculated AQIH and displayed on the Air Quality Map which shows if air quality is

⁸⁹ The AQIH is calculated on an hourly basis using representative sampling from each region. (Dublin, Cork, large towns, small towns, rural east and rural west.

⁹⁰ EPA (2019). *List of Air Quality Stations*: <https://www.epa.ie/air/quality/data/>

⁹¹ EPA Maps (2019).

good, fair, poor or very poor. No exceedance of limits for PM₁₀, Nitrogen Dioxide or Oxone has been observed in monitoring stations in Wexford for the year to date (to 31 August 2020). However, ongoing monitoring of air quality highlights regular exceedance of WHO PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels is a major issue in larger towns (such as Enniscorthy) and the timing of these exceedances coincide with times that people light fires and burn solid fuel to heat their homes (EPA, 2019)⁹². The HSE in their submission to the Draft Plan also highlighted issues around air quality in Enniscorthy noting sources such as “domestic solid fuel burning, diesel fueled vehicle emissions, agriculture and even natural sources such as sea salt and wind-blown dust”.

5.6.1.2 Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Industrial Emissions (IE) Licences

An Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) licence is a single integrated licence which covers all emissions from a facility and its environmental management. Before a licence is granted, it must satisfy the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that emissions from the activity will not cause a significant adverse environmental impact. IPC / IE licences are required for specified industrial and agricultural activities. These are listed in the First Schedule to the EPA Act.

The primary aims of IPC licensing are to prevent or reduce emissions to air, water and land, to reduce waste and to use energy efficiently. See Table 5.8 for IPC licenced facilities in County Wexford.

⁹² <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/Air-Quality-In-Ireland-2019.pdf>

Table 5.8: IPC / IE Licenced Facilities in Wexford⁹³

Reg. No.	Name and Address
P0047-03	Slaney Foods International Unlimited Company, Ryland, Bunclody, Wexford.
P0062-02	Carl Zeiss Vision Ireland Limited, Whitemill Industrial Estate, Clonard, Wexford
P0177-03	Irish Country Meats (Sheepmeat) Bayland, Camolin, Enniscorthy, Wexford.
P0256-01	Wexford Weaving of Ireland Limited, Drinagh, Wexford. (currently occupied by Celtic Linen) (ceased operating but licence still active due to ongoing monitoring).
P0394-01	Wexal International, Old Dublin Road, Enniscorthy, Wexford. (Production ceased in 2001, but licence still active due to ongoing monitoring)
P0429-01	Rennard Pig Farms Limited, South Slobs, Wexford, Wexford.
P0453-02	Rennard Pig Farm, The Deeps / Cornwall, Crossabeg, Wexford.
P0606-03	SSE Generation Ireland Limited, Great Island Generating Station, Campile, New Ross, Wexford.
P0794-02	Glanbia Ireland Designated Activity Company, Rocklands, Wexford.
P0829-01	Green Biofuels Ireland Limited, Marshmeadows, New Ross, Wexford.
P1027-01	Glanbia Foods Ireland Limited, Clonroche, Enniscorthy, Wexford.
P1140-01	Glanbia Ireland DAC & Nutricia Infant Nutrition Ltd, Rocklands, Wexford. (Applied / New)
W0016-02	Wexford County Council, Newtown Lower, Killurin, Wexford.
W0191-02	Wexford County Council, Barntown, Wexford.
W0191-02	Starrus Eco Holdings Limited, Ramstown, Gorey, Wexford.
W0241-01	Starrus Eco Holdings Limited, Clavass, Enniscorthy, Wexford.

5.6.2 Noise

The objectives of EU and Irish noise legislation is *'to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole'*, and this includes noise nuisance. The Noise Directive - Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing community policy on noise reduction from source. The Directive requires competent authorities in

⁹³ EPA (2022). *Licensing and Permitting*.

Member States to:

- draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; and
- draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.

The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.

5.6.2.1 Noise Action Plan

In accordance with Environmental Noise Regulations (S.I. No. 549 of 2018), a Noise Action Plan 2019 - 2023 has been prepared by WCC. The five-year strategic plan aims to address noise from major roads in Wexford which are the N11, M11, N25, N30, N80, R730, R733 and the R769.

The objective of the Noise Action Plan is to avoid, prevent and reduce where necessary, on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to long term exposure to environmental noise. The aim of the Action Plan is to manage existing road noise within the plan area and to prevent the future environmental noise environment within the plan area.

The Noise Action Plan sets out the role and responsibilities of WCC as Action Planning Authority in regard to existing noise levels and the mitigation and protection measures for areas identified for treatment.

5.6.2.2 Noise Mapping

The Environmental Noise Directive (END) requires Member States to prepare and publish, every 5 years, strategic noise maps and noise management action plans. The aim of the END is to provide a common framework to avoid, prevent or reduce, on a prioritised basis, the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise through the preparation of strategic noise maps and the development and implementation of action plans.

The strategic noise mapping of the major roads across Ireland was undertaken by the National Roads Authority (NRA) with the support of the local authorities within whose functional areas the major roads were located. They provide supplementary information relating to the Noise Action Plans developed in 2013 for the major roads in Ireland as part of the second round of the implementation of the EC Directive 2002/49/EC.

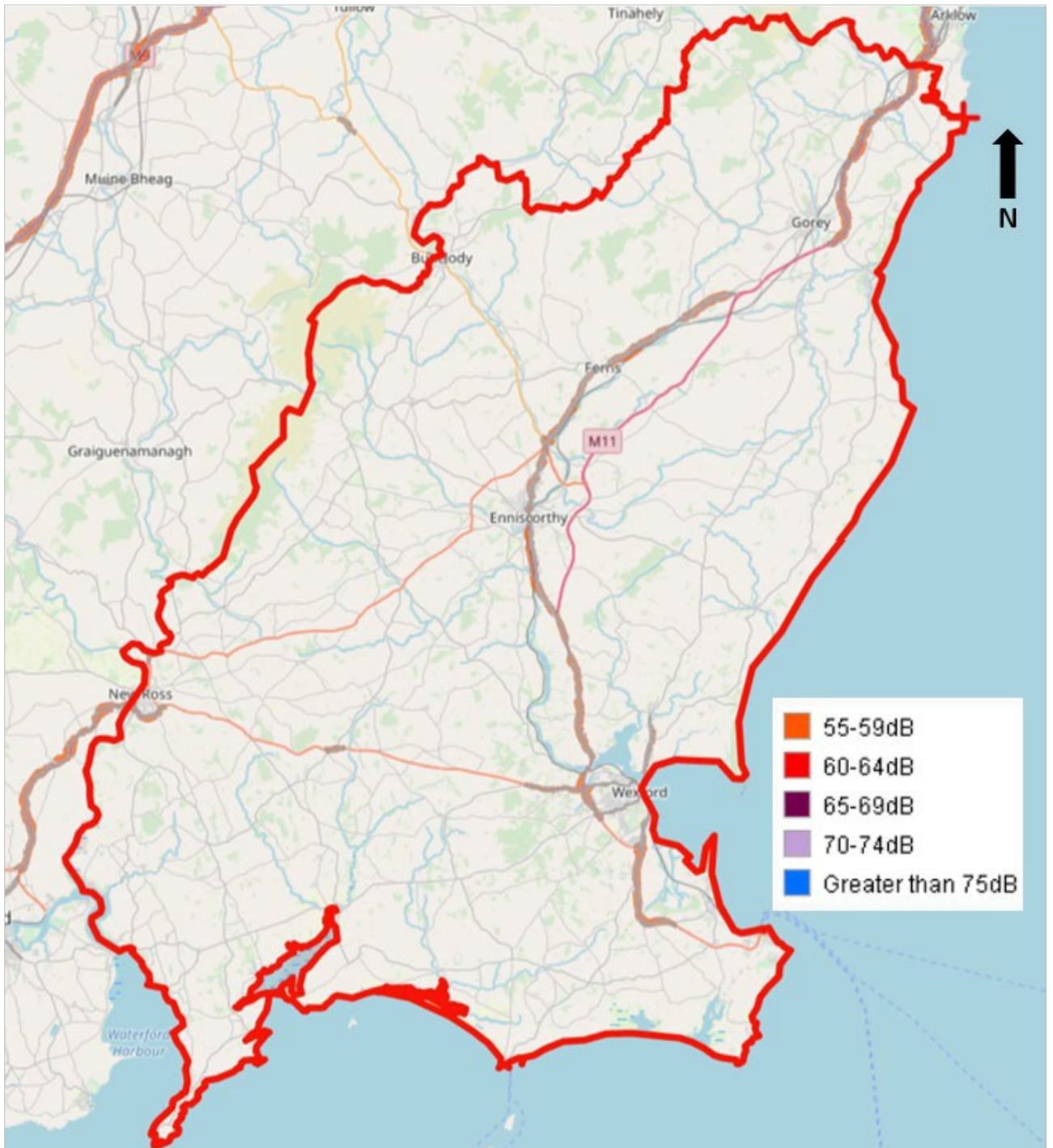
Noise maps were prepared for all major roads in the county (*i.e.* roads in excess of three million vehicles per annum), see Figures 5.13 and 5.14.

Daytime and night-time noise mapping of these roads were prepared using EPA recommended noise limits which identified local '*hot spots*' (noise sensitive areas) in terms of population exposure. The identification of noise sensitive areas allows for the application of protective measure or mitigation measures in advance of further development.

The main priority of the END is to reduce environmental noise exposure in residential areas. To this effect, the CDP should ensure this requirement is complied with and as appropriate, the CDP should promote the implementation of END and associated national regulations.

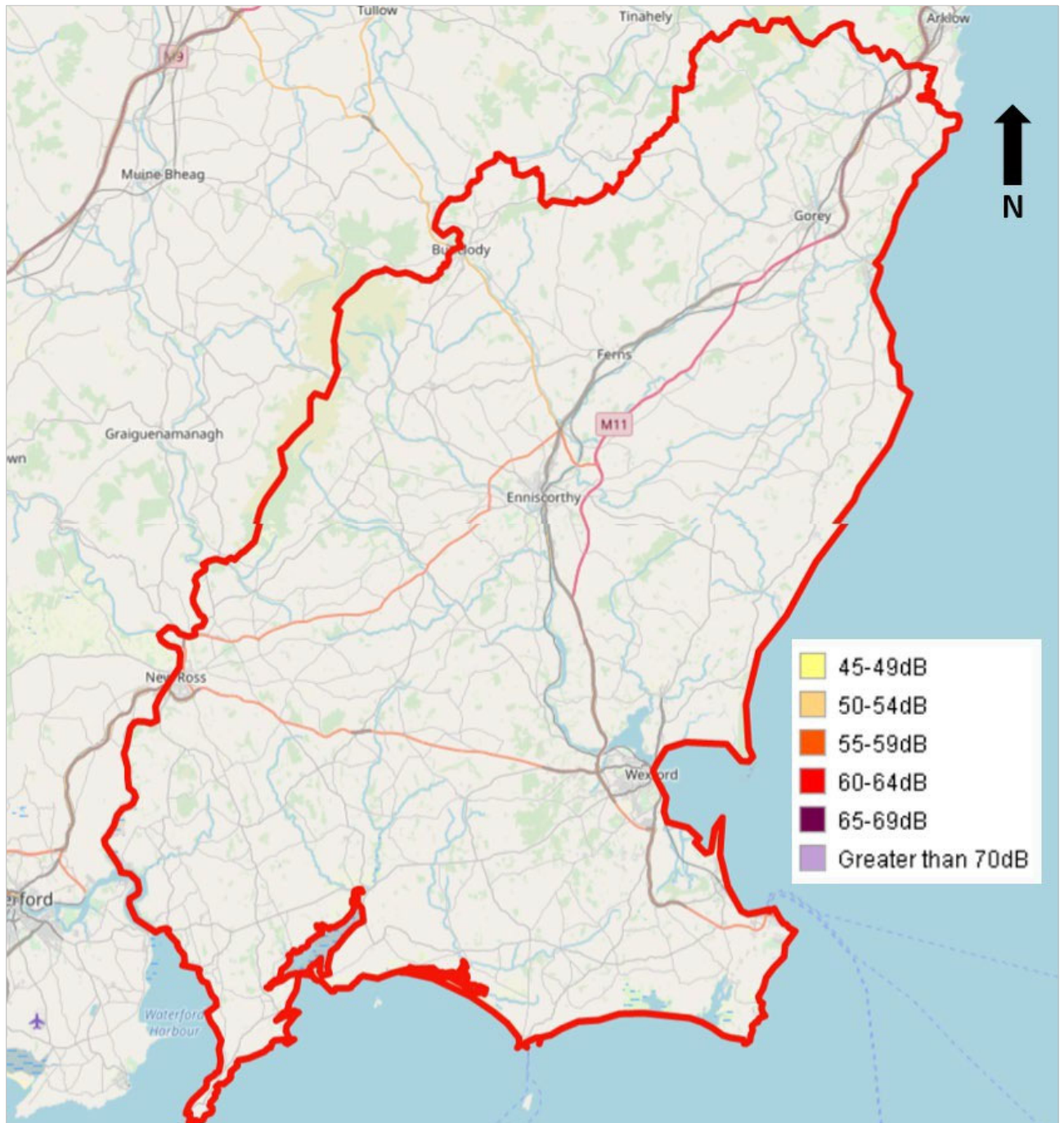
Consideration should also be given to protect, where relevant, any designated quiet areas in open country. In 2003, the EPA commissioned a research project to establish baseline data for the identification of quiet areas in rural locations. Quiet Areas are defined as '*an area in open country, substantially unaffected by anthropogenic noise.*' A range of minimum distance criteria from man-made noise sources such as urban areas, industry and major road sources were defined, and the report includes a number of key recommendations for the identification and control of Quiet Areas. The Draft Plan has provided for identification of Quiet Areas.

Figure 5.13: Extract from the EPA Noise Map for the Day, Evening & Night Period (Lden)⁹⁴



⁹⁴ EPA Maps (2019). (OpenStreet Maps)
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Figure 5.14: Extract from the EPA Noise Map for the Night Period (Lnight)⁹⁵



5.6.2.3 Noise Guidance for Marine Mammals

In 2014, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, launched the ‘*Guidance to Manage the Risk to Marine Mammals from Man-made Sound Sources in Irish Waters*’⁹⁶. The guidance sets out to address several key potential sources of anthropogenic sound that may impact detrimentally upon marine mammals in Irish water and a risk methodology to assess any plan or proposed development.

⁹⁵ EPA Maps (2019). (OpenStreet Maps)

⁹⁶ DAHG (2014). *Guidance to Manage the Risk to Marine Mammals from Man-made Sound Sources in Iris*

The aim of this guidance is to:

- Give an understanding of selected sound sources introduced into the environment by specific human activities, which may impact detrimentally on protected marine mammal populations or individuals of those species.
- Describe a structured, staged process for the informed assessment of risk and decision making with regard to such sources.
- Outline practical risk avoidance and / or risk reduction measures which in the Department's view must be considered in order to minimise the potential effects of sound sources on the natural ecology of marine mammal species whether in Ireland's extensive and diverse coastal / marine waters or in designated conservation sites therein.

5.6.3 Climate Change

Climate Change is a phenomenon that has widespread economic, health and safety, food production, security, and other dimensions. Climate change refers to a long term, large scale change in global or regional climate patterns. In recent years, global temperatures have been rising. Urgent action is needed to address climate change and to move Ireland towards a low carbon, climate resilient economy and society.

The ever increasing rate of carbon dioxide combustion, and the emission of other greenhouse gases (GHG) such as methane and nitrous oxide since the industrial revolution, has resulted in the 'greenhouse affect'. Most greenhouse gases emissions are related to the energy generation, transport, agriculture, and industry sectors.

The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)⁹⁷ reports that there is "unequivocal" evidence that the climate system is warming and furthermore that:

*'Human influence on the climate system is clear, and recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Recent climate changes have had widespread impacts on human and natural systems.'*⁹⁸

⁹⁷ IPCC (2014). *Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers*.

⁹⁸ IPCC (2014). *Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers*.

In Ireland, the expected effects of Climate Change are increased frequency of extreme weather events within the next century. This will include a 20% - 30% increase in precipitation, greater rainfall intensity coupled with flash floods and an average annual temperature increase of ~2°C. The potential impacts of Climate Change could have serious consequences for both people and infrastructure along Ireland's coastal areas as well as its rivers⁹⁹.

Climate mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases. Mitigation can mean using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing practices and behaviours e.g. encouraging more walking and cycling by providing footpaths and cycle paths.

Climate adaptation is focused on anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise. Examples include water conservation, ensuring buildings are designed for future climate conditions and weather events, building flood defences, planting crops and trees suitable to new climate, and avoiding unnecessary development in coastal areas at risk of coastal erosion and flooding.

5.6.3.1 National Policy Context

5.6.3.1.1 National Policy Position 2014

In 2014, the Government adopted the *National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development*. The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to pursue the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. It sets out the context for the objective, clarifies the level of greenhouse gas mitigation ambition envisaged and establishes the process to pursue and achieve the overall objective.

5.6.3.1.2 Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 seeks to address the issue of climate

⁹⁹ GOI (2019). *Flood Risk Management Climate Adaptation Plan*.
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changes and establishes the national goal to move to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy. The Act sets out a roadmap for Ireland’s transition towards a low carbon economy and details mechanisms for the implementation of the ‘*National Low Carbon Transition and Mitigation Plan*’¹⁰⁰ to lower Ireland’s level of greenhouse emissions and a ‘*National Climate Change Adaptation Framework*’¹⁰¹.

5.6.3.1.3 National Adaptation Framework 2018

The National Adaptation Framework (NAF) was published in 2018 and sets out the national strategy which seeks to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of positive impacts. The NAF was developed under the *Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015*.

5.6.3.1.4 Climate Action Plan 2019

The *Climate Action Plan 2019, To Tackle Climate Breakdown* sets out a course of action over the coming years to address this issue . The Plan seeks to identify the nature and scale of the challenge and outlines the current situation key sectors including electricity, transport, built environment, industry and agriculture. The Plan sets out governance arrangements including carbon-proofing our policies, establishment of carbon budgets, a strengthened Climate Change Advisory Council and greater accountability to the Oireachtas.

5.6.3.1.5 Climate Action Plan 2021

The *Climate Action Plan 2021, Securing Our Future* provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting us on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021. The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, including in 2022, to ensure alignment with our legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings.

¹⁰⁰ DCCA (2017). *National Mitigation Plan*.

¹⁰¹ DCCA (2018). *National Adaptation Framework*.

5.6.3.1.6 Climate Change Adaptation

In 2019, the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTS) released a new plan - *Developing Resilience to Climate Change in the Irish Transport Sector*¹⁰². This Plan seeks to assess the state of our preparedness for the predicted changes to Ireland’s climate in the years to come. The transport sector in Ireland is inherently sensitive to the effects of climate change and the impacts of numerous recent severe weather events on key transport infrastructure and services. Adaptation planning is crucial for the transport sector as a key player in the Irish economy.

As an island nation, Ireland’s network of 25 no. ports constitutes infrastructure of strategic economic importance to the State. In the Plan, the potential climate change vulnerabilities to ports (but including other transport infrastructure) were identified as precipitation; flooding; high winds; storm surges; heatwaves; cold spells; and sea level rise. The high priority impacts identified in the Plan in relation to ports are:

- Sea level rise and increased occurrence of coastal storms will put port infrastructure at risk.
- Damages to port infrastructure from freezing weather events.
- Service disruption.
- Changing patterns of siltation.

Port infrastructure will be at particular risk under projected sea level changes and storm surge. The key impacts identified include damages to port infrastructure, navigations and safety equipment; damages to vessels while in port and impacts on safety of passengers while embarking, in transit, and disembarking.

Other potential threats to ports included the impacts from storms which can also cause issues in relation to the channels becoming blocked with large amounts of sand silt and other materials driven by storm activity. In addition, changes in sea level will have impacts on dredging requirements at ports, positive or negative depending on local circumstances, and implications for natural scouring capability at estuarial ports.

¹⁰² DTTS (2019). *Developing Resilience to Climate Change in the Irish Transport Sector*.

5.6.3.2 Flooding Risk Management

The Office of Public Works (OPW) published the ‘*Flood Risk Management 2015-2019*’ report as part of the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment’s (DCCAE) ‘*Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan*’. In this report the OPW adopted two indicative potential future scenarios, Mid-Range Future Scenarios (MRFS) and High-End Future Scenarios (HEFS), which are based on both average and more extreme Climate Change projections. Under the MRFS a 20% increase in both extreme rainfall depth and peak flood flows are expected, along with a 0.5m increase in sea level. Under the HEFS, the two former parameters are expected to increase by 30%, along with a 1m rise in sea level by 2080¹⁰³.

5.6.3.3 Wexford Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024

WCC has prepared a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in accordance with the provisions of *The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015* and the National Adaptation Framework (NAF), 2018. The *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy* aims to:

- ensure a proper comprehension of the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change;
- bring forward the implementation of climate resilient actions in a planned and proactive manner; and
- ensure that climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all plans and policies and integrated into all operations and functions of WCC.

The *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy* sets out the baseline to understanding how well adapted WCC is to current climate hazards, which includes extreme weather events and periods of climate variability. This process is a crucially important first step in developing an adaptation strategy that is relevant and responds specifically to the impacts of climate change experienced locally.

The Strategy identifies five main climatic categories that are relevant to WCC, which are:

- coastal storms and flooding;
- wind storms;
- extreme rainfall events;

¹⁰³ Term 2080s used to describe the period covering 2071-2100. Increases are measured with respect to the period 1961-1990

- extreme heat / drought events; and
- freezing conditions / snow events.

5.6.3.4 Current Situation in Ireland

Ireland's 2020 target was to achieve a 20% reduction of non-Emissions Trading Scheme (non-ETS) sector emissions (*i.e.* agriculture, transport, residential, commercial, non-energy intensive industry, and waste) on 2005 levels with annual binding limits set for each year over the period 2013-2020¹⁰⁴.

A new *Effort Sharing Regulation* setting out 2030 targets for EU Member States has been adopted by the European Council. Ireland's 2030 target is a 30% reduction of emissions compared to 2005 levels by 2030 with binding annual limits over the 2021-2030 period to meet that target¹⁰⁵.

The EU aims to be climate-neutral by 2050 - an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. This objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal and in line with the EU's commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement.

Ireland's provisional GHG emissions are estimated to be 59.90 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂eq) in 2019, which is 4.5% lower (or 2.80Mt CO₂eq) than emissions in 2018 (62.70Mt CO₂eq¹⁰⁶. Emissions reductions have been recorded in six of the last 10 years of inventory data (2009-2019).

Ireland's GHG emissions decreased by 4.5% (2.80Mt CO₂eq) in 2019 compared to 2018 with decreases observed in all sectors except for Commercial and Public services. These two sectors showed small increases in emission (+1.8% and +1.2% respectively). Decreases observed in some the main economic sectors between 2018 and 2019 include¹⁰⁷:

- agriculture emissions decreased by -3.9%;
- transport emissions decreased by -0.3%;

¹⁰⁴ EPA (2016). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections to 2020*.

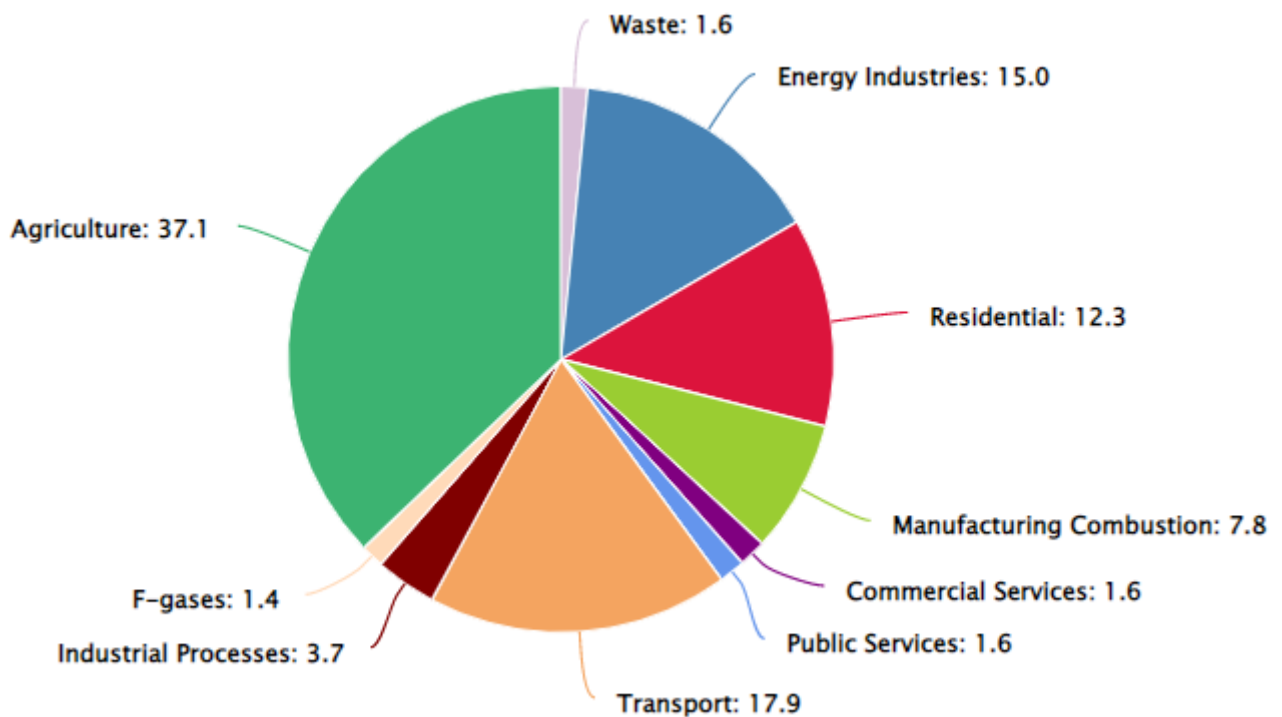
¹⁰⁵ EPA (2018). *Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2017-2035*.

¹⁰⁶ EPA (2020). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Current Situation*.

¹⁰⁷ EPA (2020). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Current Situation*.

- energy industries emissions decreased by -11.2%;
- residential emissions decreased by -7.3%;
- manufacturing combustion decreased by -2.0%;
- waste emission decreased by -0.8%; and
- f-gases emissions have decreased by -7.4%.

Figure 5.15: Ireland’s GHG Emissions by Sector for 2020¹⁰⁸



The 3 Counties Energy Agency (3CEA) provided the energy balance for County Wexford and is based on national energy balance data published by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)¹⁰⁹. The results show that currently (see Table 5.9 below), transport is the largest energy demand sector for County Wexford. The residential sector energy usage is expected to decrease due to improvements in energy efficiency and a decline in the use of fossil fuels for home heating.

¹⁰⁸ EPA (2020). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Current Situation*.

¹⁰⁹ SEAI (2020). *Energy Data Downloads*. <https://www.seai.ie/resources/seai-statistics/key-statistics/energy-data/>

Table 5.9: Wexford Energy Consumption (GWh) by Mode of Application (Extract from Volume 10)¹¹⁰

	2006	2016	2020	2030
Transport	1,596	1,496	1,836	3,065
Electricity	680	942	1,245	1,775
Heat	1,607	1,988	1,692	1,389
Total Final Energy Consumption GWh	3,884	4,426	4,773	6,228

5.6.6.5 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change impacts are projected to increase in the coming decades. However, there are many uncertainties in relation to the scale and extent of these impacts¹¹¹. Predicted adverse impacts include:

- sea level rise;
- more intense and frequent storms events;
- more intense rainfall events;
- increased likelihood and magnitude of river and coastal flooding;
- water shortages;
- adverse impacts on water quality;
- increased risk of new pests and diseases;
- changes in distribution and phenology (the timing of lifecycle events) of plant and animal species on land and in the oceans;
- Impacts on buildings and cultural heritage; and
- Impacts on human beings from altered vectors

5.6.4 Existing Air Quality, Noise and Climate Change Issues

Ireland’s **air quality** currently is good, relative to other EU Member States, but maintaining this standard is a growing challenge. In urban areas, concern has shifted to a range of pollutants associated with domestic fossil fuel use and road traffic which may be considered relatively new in the context of air quality control. The most important of these pollutants are NO₂, particulate matter

¹¹⁰ WCC (2020). *Volume 10 Draft Energy Strategy. Draft Wexford County Development Plan*

¹¹¹ EPA (2020). *What Impact will climate change have for Ireland?*

less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO) and a wide variety of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), including carcinogens such as benzene.

The key issue regarding air quality for the CDP lands is likely to be the impact on air quality from domestic fossil fuel use and local traffic. The emissions measured in this regard are NO₂, CO and PM and can have an impact on human health. However, the potential impacts from an increase in traffic volumes will be assessed at project level. To address the issues of particulate matter, Ireland needs to move towards clean ways of heating our homes and improving their energy efficiency. To reduce the impact of NO₂, there needs to be a change in our land use, energy and transportation choices.

Existing environmental air quality problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Emissions** - reduction of private car based movements.
- **Emissions** - Greater availability and reliance on renewable energy.
- **Transport** - sustainable commuting patterns and use of sustainable transport modes.

Noise pollution is considered to be one of the most damaging and prevalent forms of nuisance and pollution within urban areas. High levels of traffic noise especially can have a detrimental effect on the quality of life, and on human health.

Existing environmental noise problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **High noise levels** - areas of high noise.
- **Roads** - noise associated with increased traffic on major roads.
- **Traffic** - increasing traffic volumes affect the acoustic environment.
- **Noise areas** - prioritise for remedial action in line with international best practice.
- **Development** - new development such as roads, wind farms and quarry's, must adhere to international best practice standards for noise attenuation.

The potential effects of **Climate Change** resulting in an increase in the frequency and severity of flooding and storms events must also be considered in the CDP. Severe rainfall and storms events as a result of Climate Change could adversely impact Wexford leading to water shortages, residential flooding and disruption and damage to infrastructure. Towns and villages along the coast will

become increasingly vulnerable to rises in the sea level and coastal erosion.

The impacts of climate change, such as an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, higher rainfall, sea level rises, and summer droughts will affect coastal areas and rivers.

Existing environmental climate change problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Policy** – need to incorporate and implement strategic goals from higher level plans and programmes.
- **Biodiversity** – direct and indirect impacts from flooding, temperature changes, sea level rise, etc.
- **Population** – direct and indirect impacts from flooding, sea level rise, from health effects, etc.
- **Water** – greater demand for increasing population, industry etc.
- **Water** – rising sea levels, with impacts for coastal landscape and communities etc.
- **Water** – increased incidence of flooding with impacts for populations, development, etc.
- **Landscape** – changes to agricultural practices, greater water requirement, etc.
- **Energy** – reduce energy needs for building heating.
- **Energy** – impacts from renewable energy (e.g. biodiversity, lands, soils).
- **Energy** – reliance on fossil fuels.
- **Transport** – greenhouse emissions / reliance on private cars.

5.7 Material Assets

Material assets are resources that are valued and intrinsic to a development and the surrounding area. Material assets may be of either natural or human origin and the value may arise for economic or cultural reasons. Material assets include water supply, wastewater treatment infrastructure, waste disposal including recycling, transport infrastructure (road, rail, airports and ports), energy and supply networks and telecom services. Material assets also includes economic assets such as coastal and water resources which support fisheries and aquaculture.

WCC has prepared a *3 year Capital programme for 2020 to 2022* outlining the major projects proposed by the Council during this period. WCC is committed to the strategic development of the

County and has prepared this programme to firmly establish their position on this objective.

5.7.1 Water Supply and Wastewater Services

The sustainable growth of the County is dependent on the provision of services and infrastructure. A Plan led approach, in accordance with the County's Core Settlement and Housing Strategy is required for the delivery of such services in order to ensure there is adequate capacity to support the future development of the County.

There have been significant changes in responsibilities for water supply and wastewater treatment services. As of January 2014 Irish Water replaced local authorities as a single provider of water supply and wastewater services. The future development of County Wexford's water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure is largely dependent on the Irish Water Services Capital Investment Programme (CIP), and the availability of funding therein.

5.7.1.1 Drinking Water Quality

Irish Water is responsible for providing and developing public water services; and ensuring drinking water quality meets the standards in the Drinking Water Regulations. The EPA is the drinking water quality regulator, responsible for enforcing the *Drinking Water Regulations*.

The latest *Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2018*¹¹² was published by the EPA in 2019. The report is an overview of the quality of drinking water in public water supplies. It outlines the most important issues which should be addressed on a national level, to protect and improve public drinking water supplies, these are:

- ensure all water treatment plants are effective;
- keep water free of harmful bacteria (disinfection);
- minimise harmful disinfection by products (trihalomethanes);
- eliminate lead from our water pipes;
- prevent pesticides from entering our waters; and
- manage risks to our public water supplies.

¹¹² EPA (2019). *Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2018*.
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The reports notes the severe weather events experienced in 2018, and how important it is to know what could go wrong and take steps in advance to reduce the impact of such events. However, it concludes that the quality of public supplies water is very good, and Irish Water is continuing to make improvements to water supplies.

5.7.1.2 Water Services and Water Supply

Irish Water have prepared the Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP), '*A Plan for the Future of Water Services*' and it provides for the first time at national level an opportunity to consider the way water services are delivered in Ireland. The WSSP sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. The Plan details current and future challenges affecting the provision of water services and identifies priorities to be dealt with over the short to medium term. The Plan is to be reviewed on a five year basis.

Irish Water has developed a *National Water Resources Plan (NWRP, 2021)* which outlines the move towards a sustainable, secure and reliable drinking water supply for Ireland over the next 25 years. The preparation of the NWRP provides, an opportunity to strategically plan the way that water services are delivered in Ireland at a national level. The NWRP and SEA Environmental Report and Natura Impact Statement (NIS) were published in 2021. The NWRP includes a Full Options Assessment (FOA) process for water resource zones in Wexford. The FOA will set a 25 year plan for the water resource zones.

WCC has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Irish Water in relation to the provision of water and wastewater services. WCC operates 212 no. drinking water facilities and 1958km of public water mains serving c. 105,000 people (75% of population) on behalf of Irish Water through the SLA¹¹³. The volume of drinking water production in 2018 was 15,468,700m³.

5.7.1.2.1 Public Water Supply

The County's drinking water supplies are derived from natural resources, either surface water or ground water and it is therefore important that these resources are protected so that reliable, safe

¹¹³ Wexford County Council. *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

and good quality water supplies are always available.

Census 2016 recorded that 64% of private households in the County were served by public water supplies which was considerably lower than the State average (77%). Relative to other local authority areas, Wexford had the 15th highest number and the 7th lowest rate of households with ‘*public main*’ water supply. It is important the number of households served by public water increases in the interest of protecting water resources, sustainable development and maximising investments in this infrastructure.

Table 5.10 lists the Settlement Hierarchy with Irish Water public water assets and capacities.

Table 5.10: Irish Water Public Water Supplies and Capacities¹¹⁴

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	Water Supply Zone	Capacity of Source / Treatment
Level 1 Key Towns	Wexford Town	Wexford Town and Environs	Some capacities available, but limitations.
	Gorey	Gorey Rural and Gorey Regional Creagh	Upgrade works on-going. Capacity will be available.
Level 2 Large Towns	Enniscorthy Town	Enniscorthy	No capacity available
	New Ross Town	New Ross	Limited capacity available
Level 3 Service Settlements	Bunclody Town	Bunclody	Further assessment needed
	Castlebridge	Sow Regional	Very limited capacity available
	Courtown and Riverchapel	Gorey Rural	As for Gorey Town
	Ferns	Ferns Regional	No capacity available
	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Rosslare Strand	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Bridgetown	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Campile	South Regional	Limited capacity
	Clonroche	Clonroche	Limited capacity
	Coolgreany	Coolgreany	Limited capacity
	Kilmore Quay	Fardystown / South Regional	Capacity available

¹¹⁴ Irish Water (April 2020). *Draft Water Capacity Register*. (Wexford CDP 2021-2027, Section 9.5)
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Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	Water Supply Zone	Capacity of Source / Treatment
	Kilmuckridge	Gorey Rural	As for Gorey Town.
	Taghmon	Wexford Town	As for Wexford Town
	Wellingtonbridge	-	-
Level 4 Large Villages (those with Irish Water Public Water Supplies)	Ballycanew	Gorey Rural	As per Gorey Town
	Ballymurn	Sow Regional	Limited capacity
	Barntown	Wexford Town	As per Wexford Town
	Camolin	Camolin	Capacity available
	Duncannon	South Regional	Limited capacity
	Fethard-on-Sea	South Regional	Limited capacity
	Murrtown	Fardystown	Capacity
	Oilgate	Sow Regional	Limited capacity
	Piercestown	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Tagoat	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Tagoat	Fardystown	Capacity available.

Table 5.11 outlines the list of the proposed public water supply projects in the County identified in the *Irish Water Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024*. WCC will work alongside Irish Water to facilitate the delivery of these and any other public supply water projects that may arise during the lifetime of the Plan.

Clonroche is currently the only water supply on the *EPA’s Drinking Water Remedial Action List* due to ‘*elevated levels of pesticides above the standard in the Drinking Water Regulations*’. This action programme is to be completed by January 2021 in line with the EPA’s direction.

Table 5.11: Proposed Irish Water Public Water Projects 2020-2024^{115 116}

Project	Project Description
Gorey Regional Water Supply Contract 4 (Water treatment plan, reservoir and pumping station)	Provision for WTP and upgrade to address DW quality and demand deficiencies associated with Ballyminaun, upgrade Barnadown pumping station, interconnecting network and provision for reservoir at Ballyminaun WTP. Additional decommissioning of Barnadown WTP, Kilmuckridge WTP, Ballykale WTPs and Coolishall WTPs.

5.7.1.2.2 Private Water Supplies and Group Water Schemes

Private bored wells are used as a source of water supply to single dwellings and are the responsibility of the householder and are therefore not regulated and Irish Water has no regulatory function in this regard. However, many private wells are at risk of contamination from sources such as wastewater treatments systems.

Private wells / ‘*other private source*’ accounted for 27.2% of water supply to households in Census 2016. This rate was considerably higher than the State average (10.1%) and was the highest rate of all local authorities.

Group Water Schemes are privately owned and operated schemes. These supplies provide alternatives for areas that are not served by public water supply infrastructure and comprise mainly group water schemes for rural clusters and small settlements and private wells for individual dwellings, farms and other developments. There are two categories of Group Water Schemes in Ireland:

- Private Group Water Schemes which abstract, treat and distribute their own water supply from a private source such as a lake, river, well or spring.
- Public Group Water Schemes that obtain water by a connection to a public water supply and distribute this water through a local distribution network owned and operated by the Group.

¹¹⁵ Irish Water. *Irish Water Capital Investment Programme 2020-2024*

¹¹⁶ The projects and programmes listed are expected to be either commenced, progressed or completed during the 2020-2024 period. This list is continuously being refined and is subject to budget, technical and environmental constraints, as well as statutory approvals.

There is c. 202km of pipes under the Private Group Water Schemes in County Wexford. The Rural Water Programme is a range of measures to improve the quality, reliability and efficiency of rural water services infrastructure, including group water schemes and group sewerage schemes. The aim of this Programme is to strengthen rural economies and communities. Investment under the programme is prioritised for upgrades which help to deliver measures identified in the National River Basin Management Plan to meet the Water Framework Directive (WFD), to meet the requirements of the Drinking Water Directive and the overall proper planning and sustainable development of rural areas.

5.7.1.3 Wastewater Services Supply

The Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) (amended by Directive 98/15/EEC) aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of wastewater discharges by ensuring that wastewater is appropriately treated before it is discharged to the environment. Such treatment is essential in order to meet the requirements of the WFD.

5.7.1.3.1 Public Wastewater Facilities

According to Census 2016, the dominant form of wastewater disposal was ‘*Public Scheme*’ with a rate of 47.7% (25,742 households). This is considerably lower than the State average of 65.9%. Relative to other local authorities, Wexford has the 14th highest number of households and the 10th lowest rate of households using a ‘*public scheme*’. The requirements for individual septic tanks and proprietary wastewater treatment systems are set out in the EPA *Code of Practice for Wastewater Treatment Systems and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses*¹¹⁷.

WCC operates the Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) throughout the county treating the waste from both *domestic* and trade / industrial sources on behalf of Irish Water. All Irish Water sites are licensed and monitored by the EPA.

Table 5.12 lists the Settlement Hierarchy, and the capacity of their wastewater treatment plants and available headroom (as of 29th April 2020).

¹¹⁷ EPA (2010). *Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment Systems for Single Houses*
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Table 5.12: Overview of Public Wastewater Infrastructure in Level 1-Level 4 Settlements

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	Capacity	Headroom
Level 1 Key Towns	Wexford Town	45,000	14,011
	Gorey	36,000	14,442
Level 2 Large Towns	Enniscorthy Town	26,200	12,451
	New Ross Town	16,000	6,038
Level 3 Service Settlements	Bunclody Town	6,500	3,883
	Castlebridge (served by the Wexford Town WWTP)	-	
	Courtown and Riverchapel	-	
	Ferns	2,000	449
	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane	9,383	6,885
	Rosslare Strand	8,500	2,826
	Bridgetown	2,000	1,305
	Campile	150	0
	Clonroche	650	166
	Coolgreany	2,400	1,171
	Kilmore Quay	-	0
	Kilmuckridge	2,000	475
	Taghmon (served by the Gorey Town WWTP)	-	
	Wellingtonbridge	37	0
Level 4 Large Villages	Adamstown	500	162
	Ballaghkeen	650	185
	Ballycanew	100	0
	Ballycullane	400	251
	Ballindaggin	108	18
	Ballyhogue	178	45
	Ballymurn	650	77
	Ballywilliam	310	206
	Barntown (served by the Wexford Town WWTP)	-	
	Blackwater	2,000	925
	Bree	300	68
	Camolin	100	0
	Carrick-on-Bannow	600	341

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	Capacity	Headroom
	Clongeen	220	0
	Craanford (no public wastewater treatment plant in Craanford)	0	-
	Duncannon	-	-
	Fethard-on-Sea	150	0
	Killinerin	300	42
	Murntown (served by the Wexford Town WWTP)	-	
	Oilgate	157	47
	Oulart	350	127
	Piercestown	-	
	Ramsgrange	0	
	Tagoat	800	319

There is sufficient headroom in the Level 1 and Level 2 Settlement Hierarchy’s to accommodate the planned population and economic growth for those locations during the lifetime of the CDP, there are still significant deficiencies, particularly in the service settlements and villages.

The EPA *Urban Waste Water Report 2018*¹¹⁸ highlighted eight areas in the county which need to be addressed. These are Enniscorthy Town, Arthurstown, Ballyhack, Duncannon, Kilmore Quay, Ballycanew, Clonroche and Coolgreany. Enniscorthy Town has been completed (March 2019) and there are planned upgrades to the Irish Water public wastewater facilities at Kilmore Quay Village and Environs Waste Water Outfall, Duncannon WWTP and Wexford Town Distillery Road PS Upgrade (Arthurstown, Ballyhack), which will address some of the EPA’s issues. WCC is continuing to work with Irish Water to advance and realise capital expansions and upgrades of wastewater infrastructure for the continued sustainable growth of the County.

The following projects were also part of the CIP 2020-2024; however these projects have been re prioritised by Irish Water due to financial restraints and are now very unlikely to be delivered within the lifetime of the current CIP:

¹¹⁸ EPA (2019). *Urban WasteWater Report 2018*
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- The Fethard-on-Sea WWTP - unlikely to be built before 2025.
- An upgrade to the Slaney water intake in Clohaston Enniscorthy has been granted planning permission but is unlikely to be constructed within the current CIP.
- The Ferns WWTP upgrade will probably complete design within the CIP but will not go to construction.

5.7.2 Waste Management

One of the key drivers for a sustainable economy is the concept of a ‘circular’ economy. A circular economy aims to reduce waste and ensure that materials are used as efficiently as possible. A circular economy involves:

- getting the most from products by using them as fully as possible;
- sharing items with others to re-use where possible; and
- increasing the levels of recycling to at least recover the value of the materials used to make these products¹¹⁹.

For businesses: a circular economy reduces costs, improves the raw material supply chain and offers opportunities such as new business models and markets. For individuals: a circular economy offers a sustainable lifestyle with reduced environmental impact and lower household bills.

The European Commission’s Circular Economy Action Plan: *A New Circular Economy Action Plan for a Cleaner More Competitive Europe*, March 2020, forms one of the main blocks of the European Green Deal. The New Circular Economy Action Plan builds on the aims and achievements of the first Circular Economy Action Plan *Closing the Loop* which was launched in 2015.

Waste management in Ireland is regulated by the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2011, which require Local Authorities to prepare detailed plans for the management of waste. Under the Waste Management Acts, a Development Plan is deemed to include the objectives of the Waste Management Plan (WMP) for its area.

¹¹⁹ EPA (2020). *Sustainable Economy*: <https://www.epa.ie/mobile/irelandsenvironment/sustainableeconomy/>
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The *Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021* (SRWMP) sets out the framework for waste prevention and management in the region. The Southern Waste Region comprises ten local authority areas namely Carlow, Clare, Cork City, Cork County, Limerick City and County, Kerry, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford City and County and **Wexford**.

The strategic vision of the SRWMP is to:

‘rethink our approach to managing waste, by viewing our waste streams as valuable material resources, leading to a healthier environment and sustainable commercial opportunities for our economy’.

The CDP also supports a move towards achieving a circular economy which is essential if the region is to make better use of resources and become more resource efficient.

In line with the SRWMP, WCC will continue to:

- promote a waste prevention and minimisation programme to target all aspects of waste; and
- promote awareness and an increase in the amount of waste reused and recycled.

5.7.2.1 Waste Management Infrastructure

Waste management infrastructure includes bring centres, civic amenity centres, waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities, biological waste treatment facilities, authorised treatment facilities for end-of-life vehicles and landfills. The most significant shift in residual waste treatment has been the shift from disposal to landfill to energy recovery e.g. in waste to energy facilities and in cement manufacture.

In Wexford, the collection of **domestic** and **commercial waste** is carried out by private waste operators, whose activities are regulated by the Council. There is no operating landfill in the County, and the existing landfill at Holmestown is currently closed.

There are a number of Civic Amenity Centres around the County, in Enniscorthy, Holmestown, New Ross and Gorey. Throughout the County, there are ‘bring’ centres which cater for the bottle banks, can banks, newspaper banks and textiles banks. These facilities are usually provided in neighbourhood centres and villages.

5.7.2.2 Sludge Management Facilities

Wastewater sludge is what remains in a wastewater treatment plant after the treated water has been discharged to either ground or surface waters. It is made up mainly of energy rich organic matter that has been removed during the treatment process and is a by-product of the wastewater treatment process. Further treatment is required to this sludge to ensure the safe and efficient re-use or disposal of this resource.

There is currently one Sludge Hub Centre¹²⁰ in operation in Wexford Town. This hub has import facilities for liquid and cake sludge and treatment by thermal drying. Thermal drying is undertaken by direct or indirect of application of an external heat sources to dewater sludge to evaporate water from the sludge.

This sludge hub was completed in 2003 and is considered to have sufficient capacity for the foreseeable future.

5.7.2.3 Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste is generally collected by authorised collectors and often used for backfilling. Since there is a significant move away from landfill, which has been an outlet for C&D Waste, alternative recovery options will be required in the future years. The *EC (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011*, sets a 70% target for the reuse, recycling and recovery of man-made C&D waste in Ireland by 2020. Therefore, it is important that capacity to manage C&D Waste is made available and this is a requisite to facilitate key economic development in the County. In addition an outlet is required for uncontaminated, non-hazardous soils, much of which is subject to export at present.

There is a recognised need for waste prevention planning at design stage, and scope for waste prevention during the construction phase of a project through improved materials purchase and stock management. The priority is for waste prevention including reuse, and following that, preparation for reuse, recycling and recovery.

¹²⁰ A Sludge Hub Centre is a centralised regional sludge treatment facility which provides for treatment of wastewater sludge to produce biosolids and is typically located at large wastewater treatments plants.

5.7.2.4 Litter Management

The WCC Litter Management Plan 2017-2019 is the fourth Litter Management Plan prepared by WCC since the introduction of the Litter Pollution Act 1997 (as amended). The aim of the Litter Management Plan is to minimise the effects of litter pollution on a particular local authority area. Since 2010, the National Litter Pollution Monitoring System (NLPMS) has shown that CountyWexford has improved from 0% of the County Litter Free in 2004 to 37% in 2014 and from 70% of the County slightly littered or better in 2004 to 90% in 2014¹²¹. In order to address the litter problems, the Litter Management Plan proposes objectives and actions under four areas:

- Litter Prevention and Control.
- Environment Education & Awareness.
- Enforcement action.
- Partnership with local community / voluntary groups, businesses and schools.

Management of waste is at a national and regional level with Wexford within the Southern Region Management Plan area. The RSES outlines the importance of the circular economy and waste minimisation, which is the focus of the *Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021*. The RSES recognises that decarbonising waste will also require a change in mind-set, including corporate social responsibility in the use of resources, design, and packaging.

5.7.3 Agriculture

Agriculture includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, the breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land), the training of horses and the rearing of bloodstock, the use of the land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds. Agricultural is hugely important to the County's economy.

The increasing scale of farming, together with increasing use of chemicals, and new methods of production mean that there is pressure on the environment, in particular through soil contamination, ground and surface water pollution¹²² and impacts on natural and built heritage.

¹²¹ WCC (2017). *Litter Management Plan*.

¹²² EPA (2016). *Ireland's Environment- An Assessment*

5.7.4 Transport

Transport is fundamental to how we live and work. A well performing transport system is essential to the functioning of society and the economy as a whole. The maintenance and delivery of an efficient, integrated and coherent transport network in line with national and regional policy is essential to the future economic, social and physical development of the County. Land use planning and transport planning are inextricably linked, and their proper integration is a key determinant to sustainable development.

The *National Planning Framework, Project Ireland 2040* is the long-term overarching strategy for Ireland and contains commitments to a more environmentally sustainable public transport system to enable economic growth and meet growing passenger demand. By 2040 the population of Ireland is expected to grow to 5.7 million people. Population growth will drive greater demand for transport, with increased movement of people and goods, which intensifies the decarbonisation challenge. In 2018 transport accounted for 20.2% of Ireland’s GHG and 17.9% in 2020. Transportation contributes to poor local air quality, with increases in micro-particulates and nitrogen oxides, which impacts negatively on human health¹²³.

Dispersed settlement pattern and low population density in areas contributes to a high proportion of journeys being made by private car as there is no public transport or travel alternatives. In 2017, 96.7% of Ireland’s transport energy demand was supplied by fossil fuels. Using more sustainable modes of transport is necessary to reduce Ireland’s carbon emissions and reach the Government’s goal of an 80% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050.

The Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport is launching a review Ireland’s Sustainable Mobility (Active Travel and Public Transport) Policy (public consultation closed in February 2020). A review of the public transport policy is needed to *“ensure services are sustainable into the future and are meeting the needs of a modern economy”*.

The Sustainable Mobility Policy will look at the ways of linking people and places in a sustainable

¹²³ GOI (2018). National Planning Framework *Project Ireland 2040*.
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way by supporting, comfortable and affordable journeys; travel by cleaner and greener transport; and a shift away from the private car to greater use of active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport (e.g. bus, rail).

5.7.4.1 Eastern Economic Corridor

The Eastern Economic Corridor is a critical element of the spatial components of the economic strategy of the County. It will make County Wexford a pivotal point, connecting the Southern Region to the Dublin - Belfast corridor and West to the Atlantic Economic Corridor. It will also be important post Brexit.

The corridor will facilitate and offer many economic development opportunities to towns along the corridor including Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford while also supporting the economic development of Rosslare Harbour and the Europort. It also offers opportunities to New Ross Town which provides the link from the corridor to the Southern region and the Atlantic Economic Corridor. It will promote the development of all transport modes on this route including public transport connectivity and optimising the potential for rail freight.

5.7.4.2 Roads

Many businesses in County Wexford are dependent on road based transport and many people living in rural areas of the county are reliant on the private car for most journeys.

The recent completion of the N25 New Ross Bypass, the M11 Gorey to Enniscorthy to Oilgate and the N30 Enniscorthy to Davinstown have significantly improved interconnectivity with the rest of the Southern region and the country as a whole, including for bus services.

Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross should greatly benefit from the diversion of through-traffic and greater opportunity now exists for improvements to the public realm and for sustainable transportation in these towns.

Facilitating better national road access to Rosslare Europort for freight and other traffic is also of great importance to the economy of the county, region and country as a whole and such improved access should also reduce the social, environmental and financial costs of congestion affecting settlements on the current route.

Regional roads serve a very important function in the County's transport network by providing direct links capable of accommodating significant traffic levels between towns and villages, serving the rural areas in between, and providing access to national roads.

County Wexford has a comprehensive local road network covering all parts of the County. These roads serve an important function for rural communities and agricultural enterprises. These roads have been designated as designated as Primary and Secondary / Tertiary based on their traffic levels, width and alignment.

5.7.4.3 Ports

Ports play a vital role in facilitating Irish economic growth and it is estimated that ports handle 84% of Ireland's merchandise trade in volume and 62% in value terms¹²⁴. There are two principal ports in the County:

- Rosslare Europort; and
- New Ross Port.

The development of Ireland's ports is addressed in the National Planning Framework:

National Policy Objective 40 - *Ensure that the strategic development requirements of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Ports, ports of regional significance and smaller harbours are addressed as part of Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies, metropolitan area and city / county development plans, to ensure the effective growth and sustainable development of the city regions and regional and rural areas.*

Ireland, as an island nation, is heavily dependent on its ports, where both the export industry and retail marketplace are reliant on the maritime links that facilitate the free movement of cargoes in and out of the Country. Irish ports offer flexibility in transport services, ranging from roll-on roll-off

¹²⁴ DHPLG (2019). *Draft National Marine Planning Framework*
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(Ro-Ro) ferry services to break bulk handling¹²⁵. Irish exports handle 99.5% of Irish foreign trade (by volume) with 90% of Ireland's GDP exported. 2015 saw an increase in volume of good through Irish Ports of over 75 to over 50 million tonnes of goods handled. The National Ports Policy (2013) has a clear categorisation of ports into:

- Ports of National Significance (Tier 1) - Dublin, Cork and Shannon.
- Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) - Waterford and **Rosslare**.
- Ports of Regional Significance - Drogheda, Dún Laoghaire, Galway, **New Ross** and Wicklow, and all other ports that handle commercial freight.

The National Ports Policy identifies Ports of National Significance (Tier 2), as ports that are:

- are responsible for at least 2.5% of overall tonnage through Irish ports;
- have the clear, demonstrable potential to handle higher volumes of unitised traffic, and
- have the existing transport links to serve a wider, national market place beyond their immediate region.

Rosslare Europort (Tier 2) is a strategic national, regional and county asset, as it is a gateway to Wales and greater Europe through France. The Port serves both commercial and passenger trade and handles the largest volume of pedestrian traffic in Ireland and is the biggest roll-on-roll-off (RO-RO) passenger and freight service operating in the Irish Sea. Rosslare Europort is the fourth largest port in terms of overall tonnage handled, and the State's second largest passenger port¹²⁶.

The RSES identifies Rosslare Europort as a Strategic Economic Location, and advocates for its elevation to Tier 1 Ports Status. It is an objective of the CDP to strengthen and development the strategic international, national and regional economic role of Rosslare Europort and to support the achievement of Ports of National Significance Tier 1 Status for Rosslare Europort.

New Ross Port (Regional Significance) is of strategic importance, particularly with regard to handling specialist cargo in dry and liquid bulk products. New Ross Port is an important facility for local communities.

¹²⁵ Irish Maritime Development Office (2020). *Ports*: <https://www.imdo.ie/Home/site-area/statistics/ports-operators/ports-operators>

¹²⁶ DTTS (2013). *National Ports Policy*.

Other harbours in Wexford have a lesser role in the county's transportation network but perform important functions in terms of fishing, marine tourism and recreation¹²⁷, these include Wexford Harbour, Kilmore Quay, Courtown, Fethard, Carne, Cahore, Duncannon, Slade, St. Helen's and Ballyhack.

Marinas provide services for tourists and local people involved in water-based activities. They provide access to towns and villages and their associated services and amenities, thereby contributing to these local economies. Two Council's public marinas at Kilmore Quay and New Ross, are awarded Blue Flags, see Section 5.5.7.

5.7.4.4 Rail

Rail travel can have significant advantages as a sustainable transport mode. However, ineffective infrastructure and operations combined with the comparative ease of using road based passenger or freight journeys, has meant that the use of rail services in the County has been in long term decline. The RSES outlines that rail is a valuable national asset which contributes directly to:

- Enhanced mobility and reduced traffic congestion.
- Regional / national economic & tourism development.
- Reducing carbon emissions and achieving national climate change targets.

The RSES identifies that the network is at a competitive disadvantage due to inadequate infrastructure investment compared to the major inter-urban motorway network. The RSES outline there is scope for further improvements to existing rail services.

The RSES also supports the use of disused railway lines as greenways but requires that the use of the Rosslare-Waterford line does not prejudice the reintroduction of rail services on the line due to the important role it plays in connecting Rosslare Europort to the rest of the Southern Region. With appropriate upgrades the lines have potential to link significant populations in the south of the

¹²⁷ WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

County and to carry freight and passengers from Rosslare Europort to the Waterford City Region, the growth of which is envisaged in the NPF.

There is also clear potential for freight services to make better use of railway infrastructure.

The Rosslare Harbour-Dublin rail line is the only operating rail service in Wexford and was designated as a *Strategic Radial Corridor*. Wexford County Council promotes expanding services for both passenger and freight from Rosslare.

The *2016 Rail Review Report*¹²⁸¹³⁵ suggested that part of the line, including that between Gorey and Rosslare, was not financially viable in the long-term. However, WCC considers that the review did not fully address the potential of the line to meet future travel demands or sustainable transport policy objectives which have been significantly strengthened in the more recent NPF and Climate Action strategies.

5.7.4.5 Bus

Bus services in Wexford are run by semi-state and private companies. Bus Éireann, Wexford Bus and local link also provide services in rural areas of the county and Wexford Bus provides a town service in Wexford Town.

There are currently extensive bus services on the Wexford, Enniscorthy and Gorey to Dublin / Dublin airport route, and less frequent inter-County services on other routes, including services to / from New Ross and Bunclody and serving Waterford, Kilkenny and Carlow. Services are provided by both public and private operators.

The local link service, funded under the Rural Transport Programme, is managed locally on behalf of the National Transport Authority (NTA). Local link Wexford is one of 17 no. nationwide offices that manage rural transport under a social inclusion. The services range from door-to-door, scheduled weekly, daily and evening services through to full seven day commuter services.

¹²⁸ NTA (2016). *2016 Rail Review Report*
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There is a network of school bus services serving rural areas in the county and these services help to reduce congestion from private vehicle use for drop off and collection.

5.7.4.6 Cycling and Walking Infrastructure

Cycling and walking is environmentally friendly, fuel-efficient and a healthy mode of transport to work, school, shopping and for recreational purposes. Cycling and walking are considered an efficient, fast and relatively inexpensive form of transport and its promotion is in line with the principles of sustainable development and promotion of healthy lifestyles. Active walking and cycle infrastructure supports active health initiatives and healthy communities and significantly assist our transition to a lower carbon society.

There are a number of cycling Greenway routes under consideration and design stage at present. These include the:

- Rosslare to Waterford City Greenway – design stage.
- New Ross to Waterford Greenway – construction stage.
- Curraclloe to Wexford Greenway – under review, planning permission refused.
- Wexford Town to Rosslare Strand Greenway. This will be via the South Slob.

WCC is working in co-operation with Wexford Walking Trails Group and have developed 23 no. accredited trails in the County with continuous addition of trails particularly along the coastline (rehabilitation of *Slí Carman* route)¹²⁹.

5.7.5 Energy

The Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment (DCCA) is responsible for the development of Ireland's energy and climate policies. Ireland's long-term energy policy framework is set out in the *2015 Energy White Paper, Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030*. The Paper sets out a framework to guide Irish energy policy in the period up to 2030 and sets out a vision for a transformation of Ireland's energy systems. This includes:

- moving to lower emissions fuels and ultimately towards a lower reliance on fossil fuels;

¹²⁹ WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.
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- significantly increasing renewable generation;
- achieving a step change in energy efficiency performance;
- implementing smart and interconnected energy systems;
- strong regulatory structures and markets to underpin these changes; and
- repositioning energy consumers to have a more active role within the energy sector.

Ireland is committed to a range of renewable energy and efficiency targets. In 2014 the European Council adopted a new framework, the *2030 Climate and Energy Framework*, which includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030. The Key targets for 2030 are:

- At least 40% cuts in GHG emissions (from 1990 levels).
- At least 32% share for renewable energy.
- At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency.

The 2030 framework proposes new targets and measures to make the EU's economy and energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable¹³⁰. The 2030 framework aims to help the EU address issues such as:

- taking the next step towards the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% below 1990 level by 2050;
- high energy prices and the EU economy's vulnerability to future price rises, especially for oil and gas;
- the EU's dependence on energy imports, often from politically unstable areas;
- the need to replace and upgrade energy infrastructure and provide a stable regulatory framework for potential investors; and
- agree on a greenhouse gas reduction target for 2030.

The built environment accounted for 12.7% of Ireland's greenhouse gases in 2017. It is important that we improve the energy efficiency of our buildings, including our homes, workplaces and schools, by meeting higher energy performance standards and by increasing retrofit activity. This will reduce Ireland's dependence on fossil fuels but will also improve our living standards by making

¹³⁰ European Council (2017). *The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework*.
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our buildings healthier, safer, and less costly to heat.

The **National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030**¹³¹ takes into account energy and climate policies developed to date, demographic and economic growth (outlined in Project 2040) and includes all of the climate and energy measures set out in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2027. The NDP sets out investment priorities for climate action for that 10 year period. This funding will support the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable measures in the electricity, transport and built environment, especially for heating and cooling.

5.7.5.1 Energy Balance / Demand

An energy balance is an accounting framework for the compilation and reconciliation of data on all energy products entering, exiting and used in a country during a reference period. National energy balance data is published by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)¹³².

The 3 Counties Energy Agency (3cea) was established to provide independent sustainable energy information, support, and services to the people of Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford, to local businesses and community groups and to their local authorities. In January 2020, 3cea launched the 3 Counties Energy Transition Strategy to 2030. The vision is to be a leader in efficient use of locally produced energy, delivering low carbon homes, jobs and enterprise. By 2030 the region will:

- Be energy efficient;
- Use clean energy and produce surplus local clean energy supply;
- Empower citizens to act and participate in the energy transition with rewards for their investment, and
- Be sustainable – an attractive place to live, work, play and invest.

The Strategy also sets energy consumption targets and CO₂ emissions by sector for 2030.

5.7.5.2 Renewable Energy

The term renewable energy generally refers to electricity supplied from renewable energy sources,

¹³¹ DCCAE (2018). *Ireland's Draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030*.

¹³² SEAI (2020). *Energy Data*. <https://www.seai.ie/resources/seai-statistics/key-statistics/energy-data/>

such as **wind** and **solar, geothermal, hydropower** and various forms of **biomass**. In December 2018, the revised Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001/EU (RED II) came into force as part of the *Clean Energy for all Europeans package*. Under RED II, the overall EU target for Renewable Energy Sources consumption by 2030 is now 32%. RED II now includes a transport sub-target where Member States must require fuel suppliers to supply a minimum of 14% of the energy consumed in road and rail transport by 2030 as renewable energy.

EU countries are required to draft ten year National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for 2021- 2030 outlining how they will meet the new 2030 targets for renewable energy and for energy efficiency. Ireland has submitted a NECP 2021-2030 which sets out four scenarios for renewable energy and energy efficiency up to 2030 based on low / high oil prices and government energy measures to be implemented.

Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change (2017), require planning authorities making, reviewing, varying or amending a development plan or local area plan, to:

1. Ensure that overall national policy on renewable energy as contained in documents such as the Government's 'White Paper on Energy Policy - Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Future', as well as the 'National Renewable Energy Action Plan', the 'Strategy for Renewable Energy' and the 'National Mitigation Plan', is acknowledged and documented in the relevant development plan or local area plan;
2. Indicate how the implementation of the relevant development plan or local area plan over its effective period will contribute to realising overall national targets on renewable energy and climate change mitigation, and in particular wind energy production and the potential wind energy resource (in megawatts); and
3. Demonstrate detailed compliance with item number (2) above in any proposal by them to introduce or vary a mandatory setback distance or distances for wind turbines from specified land uses or classes of land use into their development plan or local area plan. Such a proposal shall be subject to environmental assessment requirements, for example under the SEA and Habitats Directives. It shall also be a material consideration in SEA, when taking into account likely significant effects on climatic factors, in addition to other factors such as landscape and

air, if a mandatory setback or variation to a mandatory setback proposed by a planning authority in a development plan or local area plan would create a significant limitation or constraint on renewable energy projects, including wind turbines, within the administrative area of the plan.”

The two principle / potential methods of renewable energy generation in the County are through **wind** and more recently through **solar** power¹³³. The Climate Action Plan 2021 sets a target to increase the proportion of renewable electricity to up to 80% by 2030. However, County Wexford could be in a position to exceed 100% of its electricity needs from renewable energy by 2030. Wexford’s coastal location coupled with a strong wind resource, good solar irradiation and a significant grid network present opportunities to maximise energy generation by renewable means.

Proposals for interconnectors to Wales and France could also provide opportunities to export excess power from renewable energy.

5.7.5.3 Wind Energy

Ireland has one of the most favourable climates for harnessing wind energy in Europe and this technology is the largest contributor to renewable electricity generation in the country to date. The NECP 2021-2030 suggests that onshore (and offshore) wind energy installations will continue to increase in line with projections for energy consumption by 2030.

Wexford is a predominantly rural County with a strong pattern of independent towns and villages connected by the roads network. The areas identified for wind energy development avoid the larger settlements of Wexford, Enniscorthy, New Ross and Gorey. In addition, a minimum exclusion zone of 1000 metres has been applied to all Level 1 to 4 Service Settlements and Large Villages identified in the Settlement Strategy of the Draft Wexford CDP. These exclusion zones will facilitate the continued growth, development and investment into these existing settlements.

The delivery of wind energy must also be balanced with protection of the landscape of Wexford, including the natural and built environment such as:

- designated sites;

¹³³ WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*
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- residential areas;
- existing operational and permitted wind farms;
- tourism and recreation;
- landslide susceptibility;
- archaeology and protected structures;
- geological sites; and
- landscape and visual impacts.

In 2020, the Irish Wind Energy Association identified the ‘Installed Capacity’ in the Republic of Ireland at c.4300 MW, with just over 300 no. wind farms in the Republic of Ireland. In County Wexford the ‘Installed Capacity’ is 182.5MW from 11 no. wind farms¹³⁴.

5.7.5.4 Solar Energy

Solar energy uses the sun’s energy for power or heat production. Solar energy can be captured in two ways:

- Active solar techniques which include the use of photovoltaic panels and solar thermal panels to harness energy; and
- Passive solar techniques including orientation of a building towards the sun.

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems use daylight to convert solar radiation into electricity. PVs respond to both direct radiation (i.e. direct sunlight) and diffuse radiation (i.e. through cloud cover), and their output increases with increasing irradiance.

Thermal solar panels can be used in buildings for heating / hot water and can make a significant contribution to reducing energy costs. Solar panels, generally located on a south-facing roof, transform the sun’s radiation into heat.

Since November 2016, over 100 applications for utility scale Solar PV farms have been lodged with Irish planning authorities for an estimated 725MW of solar PV generation potential. The combined site area for these schemes is 1,625ha¹³⁵.

¹³⁴ WCC Planning Department

¹³⁵ WCC Planning Department

County Wexford has some of the highest solar irradiation yields in the country, thus making it attractive for Solar PV developments. Currently 36 no solar farms have been granted permission in County Wexford with a combined output of 475MW and covering an area of c.885ha. Construction is currently underway on delivery of the first of these projects.

5.7.5.5 Bioenergy

Bioenergy may be defined as the energy derived from biomass. Biomass is the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste. It also includes crops specifically grown for energy use, such as willow and miscanthus. Biomass can be used to generate electricity, heat and transport fuels.

Bioenergy is produced through many different processes: combustion and anaerobic digestion being the most common and widely used.

- Combustion is the process whereby biomass (for example wood chips) is burned to produce process heat or to heat space or hot water.
- Anaerobic digestion involves the bacterial transformation of biomass (for example animal manure) to methane gas or biogas.

The biogas can be used to fuel a stationary gas engine or gas turbine to produce electricity or burned in a boiler to provide heat or to raise steam. Biogas can also be compressed and used as a transport fuel.

The Climate Action Plan 2021 includes actions to support the use of biomass to increase the level of renewable energy in the heat sector, increase the renewable biofuel content of motor fuels, support the biomass supply chain and realise the potential of bioenergy supply opportunities, including biomass mobilisation and biogas / biomethane supplied from anaerobic digestion.

Wexford is ideally placed to maximise the potential of bio-energy. There is a strong forestry resource combined with a number of heat demand centres, which could provide a viable opportunity for combined heat and power technology.

The Irish Bioenergy Association through their Bioenergy Installations Map of Ireland 2017 have identified 11.5MW Bioenergy Installation in County Wexford. These are made up a mixture of systems operation with woodchip, wood pellet or wood logs as a fuel source as opposed to oil or gas.

5.7.6 Telecommunications

High-speed broadband and telecommunications is core to competitiveness. Broadband is one of the key drivers in maintaining competitiveness and supporting socio-economic development. The National Broadband Plan¹³⁶ (NBP) sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland. It will ensure that people living and working in rural areas have the same digital opportunities as those in urban areas. The targets of the NBP include:

- 70 Mbps -100 Mbps available to at least 50% of the population with a majority having access to 100 Mbps.
- At least 40Mbps and in many cases faster speeds to at least a further 20% of the population and potentially as much as 35% around smaller towns and villages.
- A minimum of 30 Mbps available to all, no matter how rural and remote.

The Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) has developed an interactive *National Broadband Plan Map* which shows how progress is being made in the deployment of high speed broadband, including those premises passed under the 'eir Commitment Agreement'. The most recent update to the delivery of broadband shows the progress made to Q1 2020. The delivery of broadband in areas is categorised in two ways (refer Figure 5.16a):

- **Amber areas** - the target areas for the State intervention of the National Broadband Plan.
- **Blue areas** - where commercial operators are delivering or have indicated plans to deliver high speed broadband services. Operators are continuing to enhance their services in these

¹³⁶ DCCA (2019). *Delivering the National Broadband Plan*.
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areas to improve access to high speed broadband.

The latest broadband coverage statistics for County Wexford is Q1 2020 and is shown in Table 5.12.

Table 5.13: High Speed Broadband Delivery Statistics up to Q1 2020 in County Wexford¹³⁷

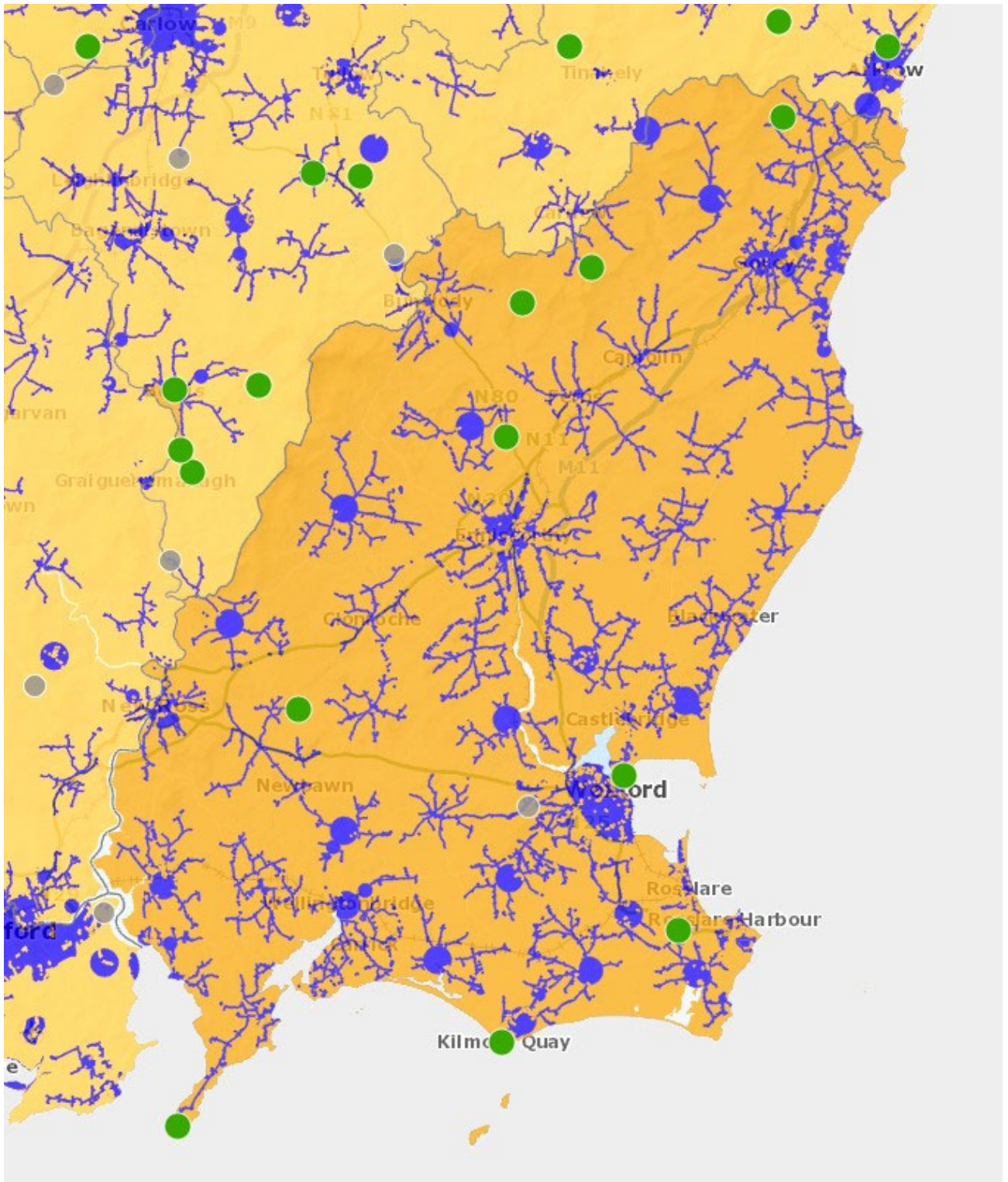
Total number of premises	Amber No. of Premises for the State Intervention Area	Blue No. of Premises for Commercial Operators
83,556	22,430	61,125

WCC will seek to promote enhancement of broadband delivery in Wexford in the period of the Development Plan in accordance with National policy in order to:

- promote the attractiveness of regional locations outside of the main urban centres for economic development both indigenous and FDI;
- facilitate more flexible working arrangements such as working from home and reduce commuting;
- reduce social isolation and enhance quality of life; and
- encourage the provision of WiFi zones in public buildings.

¹³⁷ DECC (2021). <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/5634d-national-broadband-plan-map/>

Figure 5.16a: Map of Broadband Delivery Statistics up to Q1 2020 in County Wexford¹³⁸



Amber and Blue Areas in County Wexford
Green Circles indicate Broadband Connection Points connected.
Grey Circles indicate Broadband Connection Points in Planning

¹³⁸ DECC (2021). *High Speed Broadband Map*.
<https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=99c229dc4c414971afc50818b25337ef>

5.7.7 Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fishing and aquaculture¹³⁹ are a vital part of Ireland’s coastal economy and largely co-existed with other marine sectors such as ports, marine leisure and tourism. The Irish coastline inshore and offshore waters contain some of the largest and most valuable sea fisheries resources in Europe.

In Ireland, the fisheries and aquaculture sector are an important economic activity, particularly in remote coastal areas. Aquaculture provides key products for the seafood industry which also feeds into the tourism sector. In 2018, Ireland’s ocean economy had a turnover of €6.2 billion (or 1.1% Gross Domestic Product). Compared to 2016, 2018 saw a 13% increase in turnover and a 13% increase in employment¹⁴⁰. Ireland’s ocean economy provided employment for 34,132 full time equivalent. The Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) 2018 Aquaculture Survey¹⁴¹ indicates that in 2017 Irish aquaculture production continued to expand in both volume (+7%) and value (+24%) and unit value from 2016.

Aquaculture activity is carried out in Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay. Most aquaculture activity in Bannow Bay involves intertidal oyster cultivation, in addition to some mussel cultivation. Potential for growth opportunities in the seafood sector lies in developing greater processing scales, to capitalise on the supply of raw material. The sector has significant potential for sustainable growth in terms of value added product in areas of food ingredients, health and sport nutrition markets.

Kilmore Quay has established itself as a successful maritime village and is home to Sofrimar, Atlantis and Errigal Bay, successful indigenous seafood companies.

5.7.8 Existing Material Assets Issues

Existing environmental material assets problems, which are relevant to the Plan are set out in the following paragraphs.

The development of the Draft Wexford CDP will result in increasing demand for water, wastewater

¹³⁹ This includes the culture or farming of fish, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants or any aquatic form of food suitable for the nutrition of fish

¹⁴⁰ SEMRU (2019). *Ireland’s Ocean Economy*

¹⁴¹ BIM (2018). *Aquaculture Survey*

treatment, waste management, transport infrastructure / links and energy and telecommunications services.

New developments, (including housing, offices and retail development), will generate pressure on existing water sources to meet demands and provide a suitable, safe and secure quantity and quality of drinking water supply. Provision of rural housing development presents challenges in terms of adequate servicing with potable water and wastewater infrastructure, in protection of environmental resources such as biodiversity, landscape, surface water and groundwater, and increasingly in terms of climate change and climate change adaptation.

New developments should only be permitted where there is adequate capacity in the wastewater infrastructure in accordance with urban wastewater treatment disposal requirements and standards. Currently, municipal wastewater discharges are creating significant pressure on the receiving waterbodies. Similarly, all new development should be drained on separate systems (*i.e.* separate foul and surface water pipes), as this will reduce the likelihood of flooding of foul water pipelines during periods of very heavy rainfall. Inadequate infrastructure, including inadequate capacity, contribute to the contamination of receiving surface water and groundwater waterbodies.

In Ireland in recent years there has been a move away from the disposal of waste to landfill. However, population growth and development, and challenges in providing sustainable recycling infrastructure continues to put pressures on the local authorities to provide better waste management and access to waste services. According to CSO figures, some 500,000 homes in Ireland do not implement waste prevention practices¹⁴².

New developments will generate waste during both the Construction and Operational Phase of the development. Construction methodologies and choice of sustainable material will be encouraged for new developments, and developers will need to demonstrate that sustainable construction materials used are sourced sustainably. Waste material generated onsite during the Construction Phase must be in accordance with the relevant national waste management legislation.

¹⁴² CSO (2016). *Environmental Indicators Ireland 2016*.
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The movement of people is key to the success of new development and areas, where adequate transport infrastructure (*i.e.* road, rail, cycle and pedestrian routes) to these developments and accessibility throughout the development / area (safe footpath and cycle paths) is fundamental to the development of Wexford.

The development of road infrastructure services, has implications for biodiversity, landscape and air quality, habitat and landscape fragmentation and health and Climate Change implications. In Ireland, the development of the road infrastructure network, has led to an over-reliance on private cars and the road network. There is a continuing need to encourage a shift away from private cars usage and provide more reliable and connected modes of public transport. Promoting public transport, cycling and pedestrian activity, through the provision of quality and integrated public transport networks and infrastructure, can ensure traffic volumes and congestion on local road networks are minimised.

Currently 88% of Ireland's energy is derived from fossil fuels, which has a negative impact on the environment and on human health¹⁴³. There is a need to phase out the reliance on fossil fuels, with a shift to renewable energy resources, however, renewable energy will require large scale investment (public and private) in energy efficiency and innovative systems. Identifying and enabling indigenous renewable energy will also support Ireland's energy security – notwithstanding that the delivery of renewable energy also has environmental implications, e.g. for biodiversity and landscape. New developments and large developments require excellent energy and power services which create direct and indirect emissions, particularly CO₂, methane and dioxins.

The CSO predicts that the average annual population growth rate during the period 2017-2051 will be c. 0.8%¹⁴⁴. Consequently, new developments must be offered connection to high speed broadband and telecommunication services. The infrastructure requires a need to plan for these elements to ensure that there is adequate availability to support future development, in a manner that is environmentally appropriate, cost effective and efficient while ensuring the protection of public health.

¹⁴³ EPA (2016). *Ireland's Environment 2016*.

¹⁴⁴ CSO (2016). *Population and Labour Force Projections 2017-2051*

Continued provision of clean drinking water is critical for existing and proposed development areas. In Wexford 64% of private households in the county were served by public water supplies which is lower than the State average. In particular the larger towns in Wexford have limited available capacity.

Climate change through rising sea levels, flooding, soil instability, and reduced air quality has potential for significant impact on materials assets in County Wexford, especially where they are located along the coasts, river corridor and flood zones, in urban areas and along transport corridors.

5.8 Cultural Heritage

The physical traces left in the landscape by previous generations in archaeological monuments and sites and in historic buildings, townscapes and vernacular structures forms part of the tangible cultural heritage linking the past and present.

The identity of Wexford is intrinsically linked to its heritage and is central to how we see ourselves as individuals, communities and as a county. The cultural and natural heritage and landscape are vital assets that help the county compete as a tourism destination and as a location of choice for investment. Wexford's wealth of archaeological and built heritage makes it exceptional in Ireland. Heritage gives each town, village and rural area in Wexford a character and local distinctiveness that contributes to a strong sense of place and an immense source of pride for its people and communities. A positive approach to heritage management enhances quality of life and environmental sustainability.

Archaeological Heritage refers to sites, monuments and complexes imprinted in the landscape and area protected under the national monuments Act 1930-2004. There are c. 1,700 monuments in County Wexford included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). **Architectural Heritage** refers historic or modern buildings of architectural, technological or social importance. There are currently c. 1,400 structures on the Record of Protected structures.

It is noted that there a number of key national policy documents pertaining to archaeology and built heritage that under preparation, being updated, including: (Draft) Heritage Ireland 2030; Built and Archaeological Heritage: Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan; the (Draft) Built Vernacular Strategy; and the National Policy on Architecture (pending)¹⁴⁵¹⁵³.

5.8.1 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological heritage is a non-renewable resource which helps us to understand how cultures and past societies developed. It consists of material remains in the form of sites and monuments, as well as artefacts or moveable objects. **‘Monuments’** refer to manmade structures or natural features altered by man while ‘sites’ are normally situated below ground and may have no visible surface features at all. The archaeological heritage of an area includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other types as well as their context, whether situated on or under land or water.

The Historic Environment Viewer available on the National Monuments Service website provides direct access to information compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland about the identified archaeological sites and monuments of County Wexford¹⁴⁶.

The National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 provide for the protection of archaeological heritage.

At present, a monument is protected in one of four ways:

- It is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- It is registered in the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM).
- It is a national monument subject to a preservation order (or temporary preservation order).
- It is a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or a Local Authority.

¹⁴⁵ (DTCAGSM, 2020) Department Submission to Draft Plan

¹⁴⁶ <https://maps.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>

Different levels of protection apply to a monument depending on which of the four categories it falls under.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and structures, features, objects or sites listed in this Record are known as Recorded Monuments. The RMP is based on the earlier Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); a manual containing a numbered list of all certain and possible monuments accompanied by 6-inch Ordnance Survey maps (at a reduced scale). There are in excess of 150,800 records in the SMR database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments. The remaining 12,000 records are classified as 'Redundant record': the majority of these relate to obsolete terms, records or features that are not monuments.

There are more than 120,000 monuments on the RMP in Ireland and c. 1,700 of these are located in County Wexford. The RMP is not an exhaustive list of all archaeology in existence. Other sites are added on an ongoing basis and may be listed on the National Monuments Service website¹⁴⁷.

Monuments on the Register of Historic Monuments are established under the Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment Act) 1987. Under the provisions of Section 5(8) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987.

'**Historic Monuments**' include prehistoric monuments and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the Country. There are 57 no. historic monuments¹⁴⁸ in County Wexford.

There are 19 no. monuments in County Wexford listed in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister¹⁴⁹.

There are 7 no. monuments / sites in Wexford listed on the Preservation Order list¹⁵⁰. Two further

¹⁴⁷ www.archaeology.ie/

¹⁴⁸ These refer to those only on the list of Historic Monuments.

¹⁴⁹ This list can be accessed here: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/monuments-in-state-care-wexford.pdf>

¹⁵⁰ This list can be accessed here: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/po19v1-all-counties.pdf>

monuments (Vinegar Hill and Ferns Castle) which have been taken into State Guardianship are included above but these also have Preservation Orders.

Owners of lands on which a monument listed on the Record of Monuments and Places, or the Register of Historic Monuments is situated have been notified of the presence of the monument and the legal protection which applies.

When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a Recorded Monument or a Registered Monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister two months before commencing that work. This is to allow the National Monuments Service time to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the monument.

For national monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a Local Authority or which are subject to a preservation order or temporary preservation order, the prior written consent of the Minister is required for any works at or in proximity to the monument.

Breach of these requirements is an offence. It is also an offence under the National Monuments Acts to dig or excavate anywhere for the purpose of uncovering archaeological features without or otherwise than in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

County Wexford's archaeological heritage is not confined to known monuments and sites identified in the RMP. Section 19 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 sets out the procedures for dealing with the discovery of an unrecorded archaeological objects or sites. If archaeological objects, structures or sites are discovered, they must be reported to the National Museum in Dublin or the National Monuments Service in Dublin as soon as possible.

The discovery of unrecorded monuments can often occur during excavations. Section 26 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) requires that excavations for archaeological purposes

must be carried out by archaeologists acting under an excavation licence. The Database of Irish Excavation Reports¹⁵¹ contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1969 to the present year.

5.8.1.1 Maritime & Underwater Archaeology

Maritime archaeology explores the way that people lived and worked by the coast. Ireland's maritime landscapes include ancient settlements along the coast and islands, piers, harbours, fish traps and shipwrecks and submerged landscapes on the seabed. Threats to maritime archaeology include climate change, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, fishing and shellfish farming, coastal and offshore development. Such activities can lead to the damage or destruction of underwater archaeological sites.

The Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland includes all known wrecks for the years up to and including 1945. There are currently over 10,000 entries on the Inventory, with many records from the Barrow Estuary, Wexford Harbour, and around the Wexford coast generally. All shipwrecks over one hundred years old and underwater archaeological objects are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 and must not be interfered with, except in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. A map of the Shipwreck is shown on Figure 5.16.b below.

¹⁵¹ Database of Irish Excavation Reports (2019): <https://excavations.ie/>
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Figure 5.16b: Map of Shipwrecks County Wexford



5.8.1.2 Battlefields

The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is currently undertaking an Irish Battlefields Project. The aim of the project is to assist in identifying the appropriate statutory protection that should be extended to battlefield sites. The Draft Plan includes a list of 16 Battlefield Sites (Table 13.6).

5.8.2 Architectural Heritage

The **architectural heritage** of Wexford contributes to its unique sense of place. The Council wishes to ensure that those buildings, streetscapes and features which are of merit are protected and managed so that they retain their character and special interest.

Architectural Heritage extends to a wide range of elements (vernacular heritage, thatched cottages, historic town centres, historic gardens etc.). The key assets are recorded and protected under the Record of Protected Structure for County Wexford (Volume 5 of Draft Plan), and as Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA).

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) identifies, records and evaluates the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently, as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage¹⁵². As well as built heritage, the NIAH also maintains a record of significant historic designed landscapes, demesnes and gardens throughout the country. The NIAH records c.1000 built structures and c.176 garden records in County Wexford.

Potential impact of climate change on built heritage is acknowledged and addressed in ‘Climate Change Adaptation Sectoral Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (DCHG, 2019)’. Climate change can alter and accelerate decay or can overwhelm the capacity of older structures to deal with severe weather events, increased extremes of wetting and drying, or cold or heat. There is also significant threat to architectural heritage from climate action posed by maladaptation, that is, poor quality or ill-advised adaptation works leading to damage to heritage, whether directly or indirectly¹⁵³.

5.8.2.1 Record of Protected Structures

Section 10 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) places an obligation on all Local Authorities to include in their Development Plan objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. These buildings and structures are compiled on a register known as the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

A Protected Structure, unless otherwise stated in the RPS, includes:

- the interior of the structure;
- the land lying within its curtilage;
- any other structures within the curtilage, and their interiors; and
- all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures.

Owners or occupiers of a protected structure may request the Council to issue a declaration as to the type of works, which may or may not be permitted in their structure. The record of protected

¹⁵² www.buildingsofireland.ie

¹⁵³ (DTCAGSM, 2020) Department Submission to Draft Plan

structures for Wexford is contained within Volume 5 (Record of Protected Structures) of the CDP. The current record includes over 1400 structures, with 81 proposed additions and 7 proposed deletions.

As part of the Proposed Material Alterations it is now proposed:

- To not add 4 of those structures
- To not delete one of those structures
- To add a further 11 structures which were not proposed as part of the Draft Plan.
- To delete one structure from the list which it was not proposed to delete in the Draft plan.

5.8.2.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Section 81 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) places a statutory obligation on planning authorities to ensure that all Development Plans must now include objectives to preserve the character of a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is:

- a) of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value, or
- b) contributes to the appreciation of protected structures.

Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) are of great importance for the protection and enjoyment of our heritage. In considering an application for permission for development in relation to land situated in an ACA, a planning authority, or the Board on appeal, must take into account the material effect that a development proposal would be likely to have on the character of the ACA. Planning permission is required to substantially or completely demolish any building within an ACA.

Generally, there is a presumption in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of an ACA. This does not prevent alterations, extensions or new development within the area but seeks to ensure that any new development is compatible with the special character of the area.

The Draft Plan identifies 12 ACAs (i.e. 3 within Wexford Town; 3 within Enniscorthy; 4 within New Ross, 1 in Gorey and 1 in Bunclody (proposed)).

5.8.3 Cultural Heritage Issues

Construction activities have the potential for direct negative impacts on heritage features and their setting. Development of infrastructure, in addition to development resulting from economic growth and increasing population, can potentially impact on the integrity of sites or features of architectural, archaeological or cultural heritage interest. This could directly impact upon the cultural amenity resource and tourism potential of Wexford.

Implementation of the CDP also provides the opportunity to potentially uncover new heritage features and enhance public awareness of and access to these sites.

Existing environmental cultural heritage problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Development of infrastructure** - development resulting from economic growth and increasing population, can potentially impact on the integrity of sites or features and their views to / from architectural, archaeological or cultural heritage interest.
- **Development** - in close proximity to sites and areas of cultural heritage may adversely impact upon the cultural landscape setting.
- **Development** - can adversely impact on a community's sense of place.
- **Landscapes** - there is a need to identify and protect culturally important landscapes.
- **Tourism** - demand for development in areas of tourism and along the coastline including holiday accommodation, can potentially impact cultural heritage sites and features.
- **Architecture** - impact on heritage buildings and streetscapes of regional and local importance.
- **Archaeology** - impact of development on archaeological monuments and their settings including undiscovered sites / features.
- **Coastal and Waterbody Archaeology** - archaeological heritage and potential cultural heritage areas which may be impacted by coastal / river processes, proposed flood relief measures or coastal / river protection measures.
- **Climate Change** – can alter and accelerate decay or can overwhelm the capacity of older structures to deal with severe weather events and safeguard against adverse effects of maladaptation for / as a result of climate change.

5.9 Landscape and Visual

The concept of landscape encompasses all that can be seen by looking across an area of land, *i.e.* it is the visible environment in its entirety. Landscape is the context in which all change takes place and helps to create a unique sense of place or identity within an area. The landscape supports a wide range of ecological habitats despite growth in its resident population. The interaction of all of these elements influences landscape character for future generations.

A *National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025*¹⁵⁴ was published, in line with Ireland's obligations under the European Landscape Convention. The key objectives of this Strategy are the recognition of landscape in law and the provision of a policy framework to put measures in place for the management and protection of landscape, the production of a national Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) through data gathering and an evidence based description of character assessment, raising awareness and public consultation.

5.9.1 Landscape Character Assessment

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a process that describes maps and classifies landscapes. Landscape character is defined as '*a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse*'.

LCA identifies areas of common character called landscape character areas or landscape character units (LCU). A LCU has a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements that makes it different from its neighbouring landscape. Each LCU has its own distinctive character, based upon patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural, historical and ecological features.

The objective of a LCA is to analyse the character, value, and sensitivity of landscapes identified within a particular area. By understanding how different landscapes developed and evolved from both a natural and social perspective, decisions relating to the management and planning of the landscape can be made from an informed basis.

¹⁵⁴ DAHG (2015). *National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025*
Brady Shipman Martin 6483_ _RP-01_04

5.9.1.1 Landscape Character Units

The LCA is a broad level assessment and in reality there are no abrupt changes in landscape character at the boundaries of the various Landscape Character Units (LCUs). As such the boundaries of a LCU are indicative only and all policies in the CDP which apply to any given unit may equally be applied to an area adjoining that particular unit. This can only be determined following a site visit and visual assessment by the Council.

The LCA identified four LCU. Within these LCU are also Distinctive Landscape features which, for policy purposes, are treated as another LCU. There are therefore five LCU in the LCA:

- Uplands
- Lowlands
- River Valleys
- Coastal
- Distinctive.

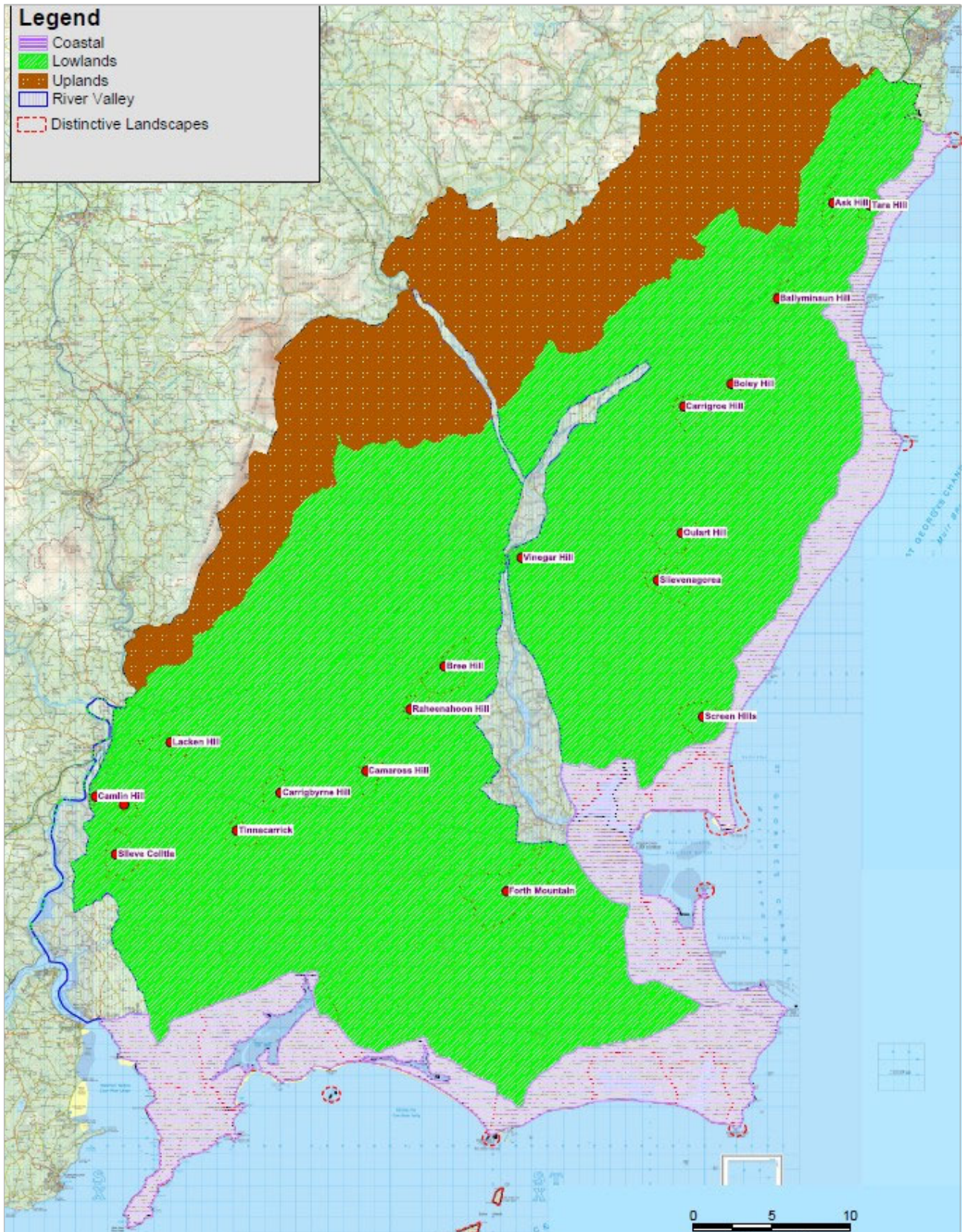
‘Distinctive Landscapes’ (e.g. rolling hills, kettle and kame landscape, sloblands, etc.) are different to the main LCU in which they are located. They generally represent features in the landscape and seascape which have visual interest and prominence. Certain landscapes also have particular values which communities or individuals attach to them e.g. historical, ecological, socio-cultural and / or religious interest. In some cases, landscapes may have more than one value attached to them.

The Landscape Character Types area shown in Figure 5.17.

5.9.2 Protected Views and Prospects

The importance of landscape and visual amenity and the role of planning in its protection are recognised in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), which requires that Development Plans include objectives for the preservation of the character of the landscape, including the preservation of views and prospects and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest. Landscape objectives of the Draft Plan aims to protect views and vistas from waterways from inappropriate development that would detract from the amenity of the waterways. The protection of views and prospects in County Wexford are considered when assessing projects and development proposals.

Figure 5.17: Landscape Character Types (LCT) in County Wexford¹⁵⁵



¹⁵⁵ Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027

5.9.3 Habitats and Landscape Features of Importance for Biodiversity

Many important and significant biodiversity areas occur outside sites that are subject to legal protection under EU and National legislations. There are many habitats and important features that are of particular importance for biodiversity throughout Ireland, including County Wexford. Such areas include, hedgerows, woodlands and other field boundary types such as stone walls and ditches, rivers, streams, canals, wetlands, salt marshes and sand dunes. It is important that these areas are protected and enhanced where possible, as these landscape features and habitats cannot be sustained in isolation from one another as they provide ecological ‘corridors’ that support the movements of species necessary to maintain biodiversity.

5.9.4 Landscape and Visual Issues

Landscape can be considered a dynamic rather than static asset. It is constantly changing, and its changes are driven by nature itself, by direct human intervention, and indirectly through the consequences of human activity, notably Climate Change. All physical development undertaken by human impacts on the landscape. At the same time, human activity, especially farming, does much to maintain the landscape.

Areas of a highly sensitive landscape have a low capacity to absorb new development, and this can be a challenge to locate new development in these areas without it becoming unduly obtrusive. The CDP should seek to conserve and enhance natural habitats and ecosystems to protect and improve biodiversity.

Existing environmental landscape and visual problems, which are relevant to the Plan include:

- **Development and housing** - developments are having adverse and visual impacts on the landscape.
- **Housing** - visual impact with greatest pressure for expansion of settlements in lowlands.
- **Windfarms** - dominating features in uplands, on skylines and in seascapes.
- **Agriculture / forestry** - agricultural practices and expansion in lowlands and large scale forestry development in uplands.
- **Quarrying** - impact of operations on the landscape.
- **Coast** - off-shore wind developments have potential visual impacts on the coastline.
- **Coast** - coastal areas experiencing greater pressure for recreation access, tourism and

residential development - second homes and holiday homes.

5.10 Interrelationships and Cumulative Impacts

The environment is both complex and dynamic and the various elements of the environment interact in an equally complex and dynamic manner. The permutations can be numerous, however, at a basic level the principal interactions can be either qualified or quantified in most instances.

As noted in the EPA publication, *'Good Practice Guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessment in Strategic Environmental Assessment'*, in Ireland, "key cumulative effects – where environmental receptors are at, or near, their thresholds or their capacity to assimilate more change – include climate change; water management, including flood risk management; air quality; and biodiversity, including peatlands and wetlands. Land-use change over time is irrevocably changing Ireland's landscape." There may also be more locally significant cumulative effects; for example, loss of tranquility and amenity affecting people's health and wellbeing.

In accordance with the SEA Directive, the interaction between the SEA environmental topics must be taken into account as part of the assessment process. While all environmental topics interact with each other to some extent, it is considered that the most significant interactions are between:

- human beings and water and soils;
- human beings and air and climate;
- human beings and material assets (transport);
- biodiversity and land, soils and water;
- biodiversity and air and climate and landscape;
- land, soils and water
- land, soils, water and climate
- land, soils, water, material assets;
- material assets and landscape, heritage; and
- landscape, heritage and climate.

6 Strategic Environmental Objectives

6.1 Introduction

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures derived from environmental protection objectives established at international and / or national level (*e.g.* through EU Directives). SEOs are used as standards against which the provisions of the Plan can be evaluated, in order to identify areas in which significant adverse impacts are likely to occur, if unmitigated.

Therefore, the primary objective of the SEA is to provide for a high level of environmental protection and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of the Wexford CDP.

The SEA Directive requires the identification of environmental protection objectives - SEOs. These SEOs assist in the prediction, description and monitoring of impacts on the environment as a result of the CDP. Indicators allow impacts to be assessed and highlighted in a simple and effective manner. Indicators are also be used to form the basis of a monitoring programme for the Plan, see Chapter 10 (Monitoring Measures), the results of which will inform the next Plan Review and other studies.

Thus to achieve the aim of assessing and improving the environmental performance of the Plan, a number of Environmental Objectives, specific to each environmental topic have been formulated, see Table 6.1. These SEOs are a fundamental part of the SEA process. The Objectives are derived through consultation between the Planning Authority, the report authors (guided by SEA guidelines, incorporating where relevant international, national and regional policies which govern environmental protection / conservation) and are based on the overall strategy of the Planning Authority to safeguard the environmental integrity of the Development Plan area and to develop its functional area in a sustainable manner.

SEOs are distinct from the objectives within the Plan, although they will often overlap and are

developed from international, national and regional policies which generally govern environmental protection objectives. The SEOs are used to assess the proposed development strategies of the Draft CDP, its policies and objectives, in order to evaluate and identify where conflicts may occur, see Chapter 8 (Strategic Environmental Assessment).

The development of these objectives ensures that the SEA focuses only on those issues that are most relevant and of significance to the Plan.

The SEA objectives are separate to the objectives contained within the CDP. The SEA objectives have been divided into environmental topics, with at least one objective for each topic:

- Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B);
- Population & Human Health (PHH);
- Soils & Geology (SG);
- Water (W);
- Air Quality & Noise (AN);
- Climate Change (CC);
- Material Assets (MA);
- Cultural Heritage (CH); and
- Landscape & Visual (LV).

Table 6.1: SEO for the Draft Plan

Theme	SEO
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.
	(B_2) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated ecological and heritage areas.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	(PHH_1) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.
	(PHH_2) Protect human health and well-being.
Soils & Geology (SG)	(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites.

Theme	SEO
Water Quality (W)	(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses, groundwater and the marine environment, in compliance with the requirements of the WFD objectives and measures.
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	(AN_1) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport. (AN_2) Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.
Climate Change (CC)	(CC_1) Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.
Material Assets (MA)	(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county's and Wexford's population.
Cultural Heritage (CH)	(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.
Landscape & Visual (LV)	(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character including the coastal character within Wexford.

7 Description and Evaluation of Alternatives

7.1 Introduction

Article 5 of the SEA Directive requires the consideration of reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme and the significant environmental effects of the alternatives proposed. Therefore, consideration and evaluation of the likely environmental consequences of alternative development plan strategies is an important aspect of the SEA process. This Chapter of the ER identifies reasonable alternatives, evaluates and compares their relative environmental impacts and provides reasons for selecting the preferred alternatives.

In accordance with SEA guidelines the alternatives put forward should be reasonable, realistic and capable of implementation. They should also be in line with the appropriate strategic level at which the plan will be implemented within the national planning hierarchy. The Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027 is framed within a policy context set by a hierarchy of National and Regional level strategic plans as well as the Irish and European legislative framework. The Plan must be aligned with the NPF/NDP and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES). The Plan must contain the mandatory content set out in the Act and it must have regard to the variety of Section 28 and other guidelines and policies of the Ministers of the Government. The plan must also have regard to the variety of legislation at International, European and National level and associated plans and guidelines including but not limited to those related to water, waste, heritage, waste, air and climate. Therefore the options for alternatives are significantly determined and restricted by these higher level plans, legislation and guidelines. It is also important to note that the County Development Plan is a strategic level plan and some alternatives will more appropriately be considered in lower level plans such as local area plans. A *'do-nothing'* scenario situation has not been included as it is neither a reasonable nor realistic alternative for a county development plan.

The alternatives proposed have been assessed against the established Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs), as set out in Chapter 6, relating to aspects of the environment likely to be affected by the Plan's implementation. The evaluation process resulted in the identification of potential

impacts and informed the selection of the preferred development scenario for the Draft Wexford CDP. This evaluation sought to understand whether each alternative was likely to improve, conflict with, or have a neutral interaction with the environment of the County. This assessment has been reviewed and updated to also take account of Proposed Material Alterations including proposed changes to the Settlement Hierarchy.

7.2 The Settlement Hierarchy and Core Strategy Growth Pattern

The Core Strategy Vision for County Wexford 2027 (Chapter 3) as set out in the Draft CDP 2021-2027 is that Wexford will:

- *Be a self-sustaining, low carbon, climate resilient county where people want to live, work and play.*
- *Offer high quality sustainable employment opportunities and high quality residential developments.*
- *Have sustainable urban and rural environments supported by excellent physical and social infrastructure.*
- *Continue to value its unique natural environment, built and cultural heritage, and which offers a range of high quality experiences to both residents and visitors.*

The Draft Plan is based on the principles of proper and sustainable development which means that development will be promoted in accordance with appropriate international, national and regional policy and guidance.

A number of alternative development scenarios were identified for the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy based on the current and predicted future needs of the county as well as the statutory and operational requirement of preparing the Plan. In broad terms the scenarios were grouped into three viable but very different approaches. Each scenario has a differing outcome both in planning terms and in terms of the environmental consequences and these are discussed further below.

The alternatives strategies considered are broadly defined as:

- Scenario 1: *Growth based on market demand*

- Scenario 2: *Strictly Urban-centric growth.*
- Scenario 3: *Balanced, planned growth.*

The NPF and Implementation Roadmap sets out projections to achieve accelerated urban growth. The NPF projects that the population of the Southern Region will grow from between 340,000 to 380,000 people by 2040.

The RSES vision for the Southern Region is led by the need for transformative change. By 2040, the population of the Region will most likely grow by 380,000 people to reach almost two million. The RSES for the Southern Region includes population projections for each Strategic Planning and Local Authority area in the region for to 2031.

Table 7.1: Population and Projected Population for County Wexford 2011 to 2031

County Wexford	2011	2016	2027	2031	2040
Population	145,320	149,722	-	-	-
NPF Roadmap County Total	-	149,722	167,300	172,500	186,167
Projected Population (Draft Plan)	-	-	167,300	-	-

The Local Authority has a duty to plan for this increase in population and to set out how it can be suitably accommodated within the Plan area. Allied to this is the necessity to provide essential services and appropriate infrastructure to facilitate both the existing and future population needs and the need to ensure that employment opportunities exist through economic development or activity and that development has regard to climate change policy. The alternative plan scenarios are explored to determine the most sustainable approach to the development requirements set out in the NPF and RSES.

7.3 Description of Alternative Plan Scenarios

As outlined in Section 7.1 the selection of Alternatives for the new plan is significantly constrained by the requirement to comply with the policies and objectives of the National Planning Framework, RSES

and other National Guidelines, all of which have been subject to SEA. Likewise consideration of a do-nothing alternative is not considered as this is not reasonable for a county development plan.

Given these restrictions the following plan alternatives have been formulated and assessed:

Scenario 1: Growth planned around market demand

Scenario 2: Strictly Urban-Centric Growth

Scenario 3: Balanced, Planned Growth.

7.3.1 Alternatives Scenario 1: Growth planned around market demand

This scenario would see growth planned to facilitate market demand. This would entail planning for continuing strong demand for growth in Gorey associated with its relative proximity to the Dublin area and good transport links, particularly by road. There would be a lesser growth around Wexford town but with very limited or no growth in Enniscorthy and New Ross. Outside of the main towns there would be very limited or no growth in the other villages, partly as a consequence of infrastructure deficiencies, partly as demand would be met through one-off housing provision. The current levels of one-off housing demand growth would continue or increase.

7.3.2 Alternatives Scenario 2: Strictly Urban-Centric Growth

This scenario would see growth strictly restricted to the four main towns of:

- Wexford Town.
- Gorey.
- New Ross.
- Enniscorthy.

There would be no policy support or infrastructure provision for housing growth, elsewhere including in the rural villages. Rural one-off housing would be entirely curtailed.

7.3.3 Alternatives Scenario 3: Balanced, Planned Growth

This scenario would see growth promoted in accordance with a settlement hierarchy designed to pragmatically achieve compact urban growth whilst providing for the spatially balanced regeneration of rural villages. Wexford Town and Gorey, as key towns in the Southern RSES, would be targeted for more than 30% population growth to 2040 with New Ross and Enniscorthy being targeted for 30% population growth over that time. Outside of the main towns, realistic population

growth in the larger and smaller villages would be promoted, largely based on spatial locational factors, the function of the villages in serving a wider catchment area, and the availability of infrastructure. Outside of villages, one-off housing would continue to be permitted, but only if strictly in accordance with Government rural housing policy and guidelines.

7.3.4 Assessment of Alternatives Plan Scenarios

Alternative 1: Growth planned around market demand - which involves minimal intervention would likely result in negative impacts across the majority all environmental receptors throughout County Wexford. The option would see continuing demand for residential development in Gorey, solely due to its proximity to the Dublin area. There would also be lesser growth around Wexford Town and limited or no growth in Enniscorthy and New Ross. There would be very limited or no growth in other settlements and villages around Wexford. However, this development option would also present significant challenges for the provision of required infrastructure, wastewater, potable water, sustainable land use and transport and for protection of biodiversity, soils, groundwater and landscape. It would have uncertain impacts on human health and population, on the one hand providing housing in locations of choice but on the other hand resulting lives dominated by commuting and the associated health and environmental effects.

Alternative 1 would counter the provision of balanced services throughout the county, undermine the position of Wexford Town as the highest tier settlement with county level services, for the county, and exacerbate sustainable transport and climate change initiatives (refer to Table 7.2).

Alternative 1 is not a desirable environmental plan alternative having regard to the foregoing reasons.

Alternative 2: Strictly Urban-centric growth - positively promotes development in larger settlements, with resultant benefits for soils, landscape and provision of sustainable servicing and transport measures. However, while this approach would be appropriate for larger settlements, it would present challenges for smaller settlements in meeting the demand for local provision of social and services infrastructure and sustainable transport. Bias against all rural development would also have a negative effect for those who require a rural location (e.g. agriculture) and would have a negative impact on social and economic development generally within the county (refer to Table

7.2).

There would be negative impacts on human health and population with people unable to live in the rural area in which they work resulting in reverse commuting and social isolation. There would be potential effects from interactions between population and human health and noise, air quality and flooding/surface water management. Similarly, potential impacts would arise from large or rapid concentrations of urban growth on surface water management, flooding, air quality and noise.

While having benefits, Alternative 2 is not a desirable environmental plan alternative having regard to the foregoing.

Alternative 3: Balanced, planned growth - represents a balanced recognition of established patterns of development in the county having regard to the requirements of the NPF and RSES. The approach provides for rural protection while allowing an appropriate level of growth within lower tier settlements. This approach works with existing and planned delivery of services infrastructure, (and having regard to the capacity assessment - see Appendix A8.5) and presents the best option towards sustainable transport.

Alternative 3 supports local communities and population, supporting provision of local services and infrastructure, which assists in countering isolation without impact on surrounding environment (refer to Table 7.2).

While having some uncertain environmental effects Alternative 3 is a balanced sustainable approach to planned development for the county as a whole. As such Alternative 3 has been selected as the basis of the preparation of the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027.

Table 7.2: Assessment Matrix of Alternative Scenarios against Strategic Environmental Objectives

Plan Alternative					Water Quality						Material Assets				
	Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna)	Population & Human Health	Soils & Geology	Surface Water	Groundwater	Flooding	Air Quality	Climate Change	Noise	Water Supply	Wastewater Treatment	Waste Management	Transport	Cultural Heritage	Landscape & Visual
Alternative 1: Growth planned around market demand															
Alternative 2: Strictly Urban-Centric Growth															
Alternative 3: Balanced, Planned Growth															

Key

Positive	
Negative	
Uncertain	

7.3.5 Selected Alternative

While having some uncertain environmental effects Alternative 3 is a balanced sustainable approach to planned development for the county as a whole. As such Alternative 3 has been selected as the basis of the preparation of the Core Strategy in the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027. This is based on the following:

- consistent with the requirements of the NPF and RSES;
- Supports the existing urban centres;
- maintains and enhances existing development, whilst protecting the rural environment;
- prioritises growth in strategic well-serviced areas capable of delivering appropriate and sustainable development; and
- promotes smarter travel policies, reduction in commuting, with increased walking and cycling.

Having regard to the SEO's (see Table 7.2), uncertain environmental effects are identified on biodiversity, flora and fauna, soils and geology, surface water, climate change, transport and cultural heritage. This is due in part to the limited availability of water and/or wastewater capacity in certain settlements, and the unforeseen effects of rural housing demand and provision in the surrounding areas where such infrastructure is not available (for persons with a demonstratable social or economic functional rural housing need to live in that area) to allow people to remain in their local area. Rural housing development, in general, may result in additional pressures/threats on surface water and ground water (e.g. from inadequate wastewater treatment), biodiversity (e.g. by interrupting ecological corridors) and cultural heritage (e.g. by impacting on unknown archaeological heritage during construction works) if not adequately mitigated. It may also result in increased travel which would have implications for climate change. Potential negative effects are also identified on landscape as a result of one-off housing and other industries which require a rural location¹⁵⁶.

Uncertain and negative effects are mitigated by the inclusion of protective objectives included in the Plan (see Appendix A8.3 and Tables 9.1 and 9.2 Mitigation Measures) and will be further considered at the project level.

¹⁵⁶ See Section 7.3 for further detail on the evolution of the alternatives in the Rural Housing Policy

The Settlement Hierarchy (as amended in the Proposed Material Alterations to the Plan) is developed around seven levels. While each level serves a different strategic role, together they will achieve a balanced, spatial planning settlement framework which supports our urban and rural areas. All settlements, regardless of their level, have an important role and contribution to make to the economic and social life of the county.

The allocation of settlements to the different levels had regard to a range of factors including:

- The guiding principles outlined in Section 3.4 of the CDP Volume 1.
- Designation in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, *i.e.* Key towns.
- Scale of existing population and its existing performance.
- Rate and pace of past development and the extent to which there are outstanding requirements for infrastructure and amenities.
- Accessibility and potential influence in a regional and sub-regional context.
- Environmental and infrastructural capacities and the need for a plan-led approach for investment in key infrastructure, *e.g.* water services.
- Scale of employment provision and the economic potential of the settlement, including planned economic projects.
- Extent of local services and amenity provision, in particular, third level education, post primary education, health, retail and leisure.
- Scope of the settlement to leverage investment, in particular employment.
- Character of the local geography and accessibility as a service centre for rural hinterlands.
- The need to sustain rural populations and services.
- The need to provide for attractive, alternative options to rural housing within small towns, villages and rural nodes.

The Development Plan includes a settlement hierarchy as set out in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Region, see Table 7.1.

Table 7.3: Settlement Hierarchy

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement ¹⁵⁷
Level 1 Key Towns	Wexford Town and Gorey Town
Level 2 Large Towns	Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town
Level 3a Service Settlements	<u>Bunclody Town, Castlebridge, Courtown and Riverchapel, Ferns, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Rosslare Strand.</u>
Level 3b Strategic Settlements	<u>Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmuckridge, Kilmore Quay, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.</u>
Level 4 Large Villages	Adamstown, Ballaghkeen, Ballycanew, Ballycullane, Ballindaggin, <u>Ballyhack</u> Ballyhogue, Ballymurn, Ballywilliam, Barntown, Blackwater, Bree, Camolin, Carrig-on- Bannow, Clongeen, Craanford, Duncannon, Fethard, Killinerin, Murntown, Oilgate, Oulart, Piercestown, Ramsgrange, Tagoat.
Level 5 Small Villages Category 1	Arthurstown, Caim, Davidstown, Duncormick, Glenbrien, Glynn, Kilmore, Kilmyshall, Kiltealy, Lady's Island, Marshalstown, Monagear, Newbawn, Rathnure and Screen.
Level 5 Small Villages Category 2	Ballinaboola, Ballygarrett, Ballymitty, Ballymoney, Boolavogue, <u>Carne, Carrowreagh,</u> Castledockrell, Cleriestown, Courtnacuddy, Crossabeg, Curracloe, Foulkesmills, Gusserane, <u>Killinick,</u> Holyfort, Monamolin, Monaseed, Rathangan, Tomhaggard.
Level 6 Rural Nodes	Ballycarney, Ballycogley, Ballyduff, Ballyedmond, Ballyellis, Ballyfad, Ballyoughter, Ballyroebuck, <u>Ballythomas,</u> Baldwinstown, Cahore, Cassagh, Castletown, Clologue, Clohamon, Cullenstown, Cushinstown, Donard, Galbally, Horeswood, Killann, <u>Mayglass,</u> Killenagh, Killurin, Poulpeasty, Raheen, Rathgarogue, Saltmills, Tara Hill, Tellarought, Tempeshambo, The Harrow, The Rock, Tombrack, Watchhouse Village.
Level 7 Open Countryside	The open countryside outside of the settlements listed in Levels 1 to 6.

7.4 Rural Housing Policy

7.4.1 Description of Alternative Rural Housing Policies

The rural housing policy must have regard the Rural Housing Guidelines and must also be consistent with the NPF and RSES with regard to distinguishing between areas under urban influence and other rural areas. The objectives in the NPF and RSES provide that in rural areas under urban influence, single rural housing will be considered in the open countryside for those with a demonstratable economic or social functional need to live there.

¹⁵⁷ In the event that a settlement has not been allocated a 'level' in the Settlement Hierarchy, the Planning Authority will determine the appropriate level, role, function and growth controls for that settlement and advise accordingly

Given these restrictions the following plan alternatives have been formulated and assessed:

Alternative 1: Dispersed Rural Housing

Alternative 2: Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas

Alternative 3: Pressure and Sensitive Areas – reduced specified distance

Alternative 4: Pressure and Sensitive Areas – increased specified distance

Alternative 1 Dispersed

This alternative would allow for a dispersed pattern of development and would not differentiate between the characteristics of particular areas. All applications would be assessed on their merit.

Alternative 2 Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas

This alternative would divide the County into two areas based on whether they are subject to development pressure and/or commuter pressures or not i.e. areas under urban influence and elsewhere.

Alternative 3 Pressure and Sensitive Areas with reduced specified distance (Pre-draft plan)

This alternative divides the County into areas based on past levels of development pressure, commuter pressures, distances from main roads etc. The policy also considers sensitivities such as designated ecological areas and landscape character units.

The pressure areas are divided into three categories with strict local need distances applied for the consideration of a rural house for a persons who have a demonstratable social functional housing need to live there:

- Areas under Strong Urban Influence (specified distance 5km)
- Stronger Rural Areas (specified distance 7km)
- Structurally Weak Areas (specified distance 10km)

Two additional ‘sensitive’ areas are included also with strict local need distances:

- Coastal Zone (specified distance 3km)
- Landscape and Heritage Areas (Designated ecological areas including SACs, SPAs and NHAs and Landscape Character Units including Uplands, River Valley, Coastal and Distinctive

Landscapes) (specified distance 3km)

Alternative 4 Pressure and Sensitive Areas with increased specified distance (Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations)

This alternative divides the County into the same areas as outlined under Alternative 3 but with local need distances increased as follows:

- Areas under Strong Urban Influence (Draft 15km, PMA 7km).
- Stronger Rural Areas (Draft 20km, PMA 15km).
- Structurally Weak Areas (Draft 25km, PMA no specified distance).

The sensitive areas are divided into two categories also with strict local need distances:

- Coastal Zone (Draft 3km, PMA 3km).
- Landscape and Heritage Areas (Designated ecological areas including SACs, SPAs and NHAs and Landscape Character Units including Uplands, River Valley, Coastal and Distinctive Landscapes) (Draft 3km, PMA 3km).

7.4.2 Assessment of Alternative Rural Housing Policies

Alternative 1 Dispersed – by not providing for Rural Housing Designations at Plan level and instead assessing all applications on their merit, this alternative would provide a less coherent and coordinated approach that would adversely impact upon the protection and management of the environment and sustainable development. The absence of restrictions would be more likely to result in increased levels of greenfield development in areas immediately surrounding existing towns and villages. Urban generated development would be more likely to occur under this alternative within rural areas outside of established settlements. This alternative would result in lower density urban sprawl and associated adverse effects upon sustainable mobility, climate emission reductions and various environmental components.

Alternative 2 Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas – this alternative would restrict development in rural areas that are under strong urban influence but would not provide additional consideration of more sensitive areas such as the coastal zone, designated ecological sites and sensitive landscapes. This would likely result in increased pressure for rural housing in sensitive areas such as the coastal zone, designated sites, uplands and river valleys which could have adverse effects

on these areas in terms of biodiversity, geology, water, heritage and landscape. The increased pressure for rural housing would also have cumulative adverse effects on water quality, sustainable mobility, climate emission reductions and material assets in terms of the efficient use of existing infrastructure.

Alternative 3 Pressure and Sensitive Areas with reduced specified distance (Pre-draft plan) - would restrict development in rural areas that are under strong urban influence and would positively impact upon the protection and management of the environment and sustainable development. Rural development would be directed towards appropriate rural areas 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 reductions and various environmental components – to a greater degree than would be the case under Alternative 4. This alternative also contributes to the development of sustainable communities in rural areas which are in decline or where services are stagnating. Stricter criteria for sensitive areas would also reduce impacts on most environmental receptors.

Alternative 4 Pressure and Sensitive Areas with increased specified distance (Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations)

This alternative would also restrict development in rural areas under strong urban influence preventing low density urban sprawl and associated adverse effects upon sustainable mobility, climate emission reductions and various environmental components –to a lesser degree than would be the case under Alternative 3. Due to the increased specified distances this alternative would be a less controlled approach and would result in increased pressure for rural housing in the urban influence area with less control on the pace of development over the period of the plan.

7.4.3 Selected Alternative Rural Housing Policy

Alternative 4 was selected with increased distances was selected for the Draft Plan, and through Proposed Material Alteration No. PMA CH4.24, the Members are proposing to reduce the specified distances in line with the County Development Plan 2013-2019 (as extended). The PMA /reduced distances will have the same impacts as the Draft Plan but to a lesser degree.

Rural housing development, in general, may result in additional pressures/threats on surface

water (e.g. from inadequate wastewater treatment), biodiversity (e.g. by interrupting ecological corridors) and cultural heritage (e.g. by impacting on unknown archaeological heritage during construction works) if not adequately mitigated. It may also result in increased travel which would have implications for climate change. Potential negative effects are also identified on landscape as a result of one-off housing.

Uncertain and negative effects are mitigated by the inclusion of protective objectives included in the Plan (see Appendix A8.3 and Tables 9.1 and 9.2 Mitigation Measures) and will be further considered at the project level.

Table 7.4: Assessment Matrix of Alternative Scenarios against Strategic Environmental Objectives

Plan Alternative				Water Quality						Material Assets					
	Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna)	Population & Human Health	Soils & Geology	Surface Water	Groundwater	Marine	Air Quality	Climate Change	Noise	Water Supply	Wastewater Treatment	Waste Management	Transport	Cultural Heritage	Landscape & Visual
Alternative 1: Dispersed															
Alternative 2: Pressure and Non-Pressure Areas															
Alternative 3: Pressure and Sensitive Areas with reduced distances															
Alternative 4: Pressure and Sensitive Areas with increased distances															

Key

Positive	
Negative	
Uncertain	

7.5 Energy Strategy

The Energy Strategy contained in Volume 10 of the Draft Plan sets out a framework to guide future renewable energy development over the plan period. The Strategy aims to position County Wexford as a leader in renewable energy generation and sets an ambitious target of 100% of the County's energy consumption (electricity) to be from renewable energy sources by 2027. The Strategy is framed within the context of national policy on renewable energy and climate action and is required to set out how the Plan will contribute towards the national renewable energy targets of 70% by 2030. In this regard the framework, objectives and targets set out in the Strategy will place the County in a position to exceed its population share of the national target by 2027. The Energy Strategy Vision is set out in Section 1.2 of the Strategy as follows:

“To maximise Wexford’s renewable energy potential and its transition to becoming a more energy secure, low carbon county in line with national energy targets whilst balancing the need to protect the environmental, social and heritage assets of the county.”

A number of alternatives were considered during the course of the Energy Strategy preparation, and these are outlined below.

7.5.1 Description and Assessment of Alternative Renewable Energy Options

It is noted that the selection of Alternatives for renewable energy is significantly constrained by the requirement to comply with national policy and guidelines, all of which have been subject to SEA. Given these restrictions the following plan alternatives were formulated and assessed:

Each of the renewable energy development options were evaluated against the SEO's. The results of this evaluation are shown in Table 7.4 below. The assessment includes consideration of secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

Strategic Energy Options

Option 1: Do Nothing Scenario (or Onshore Wind Only)

This option would involve retaining the existing Wind Energy Strategy as a means to achieving renewable energy targets. However, it was decided early in the plan process that a complete Renewable Energy Strategy should be prepared to:

- Take account of updated national and regional policy in relation to climate change, renewable energy and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Take account of technological advances and extant planning permissions for other renewable energy developments, including solar farms; and
- Indicate how the implementation of the Plan will contribute to realising overall national targets on renewable energy and climate change mitigation in line with Government policy.

The Wind Energy Strategy 2013-2019 contained a target of 70% of electricity consumption to be from renewable sources and, although this would still be consistent with national renewable energy targets to 2030, it was considered that, due to the availability of renewable resources in the County, and having regard to extant permissions, Wexford can exceed this target and aim to achieve 100% of its electricity needs from renewable resources during the plan period, thus transitioning to a low carbon economy and becoming a leader in sustainable renewable energy generation.

The reliance on onshore wind to deliver this increased target would have significant positive effects for climate change reduction targets. However, it could have significant adverse effects in terms of noise emissions and impacts on the landscape if not adequately mitigated. There would be uncertain effects on biodiversity, population, soils and geology and heritage. Potential for other renewable energy developments would also not be realised.

Option 2: Combination of Renewable Energy Developments

This option involves the development of a combination of renewable energy technologies, including wind and solar energy developments, together with a smaller number of bioenergy developments and other small-scale community developments to meet the renewable energy target during the plan period. The County is well placed to meet 100% of its electricity energy consumption from a variety of renewable energy resources having regard to its coastal location, a strong wind resource, good solar irradiation and a significant grid network. The County also has a strong forestry resource for the purposes of developing the bioenergy sector and a number of heat demand centres which provide a viable opportunity for combined heat and power technology.

This alternative would be positive for climate change and would balance impacts between those

associated with wind farms and more land intensive renewable energy developments such as solar farms. It would allow for a blend of technologies to reach the renewable energy targets. However, there would be uncertain effects on biodiversity, population, soils and geology, heritage and landscape if not adequately mitigated.

Option 3: Offshore Renewable Energy Development

This scenario would see the direction of renewable energy developments to the offshore areas of County Wexford as a means of achieving the renewable energy target. The Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPP) identifies the east coast of Wexford as being suitable for wind and tidal development while the south coast is identified as being suitable for wind only. A foreshore licence was granted in 2018 for site investigation works to inform the possible construction of a windfarm off the north Wexford coast and a further foreshore licence is at consultation stage for site investigation works off Cahore Point. A further licence application is at consultation stage for site investigation works for an offshore windfarm off the coast off Helvick Head in Co. Waterford and incorporates an area south of Hook Head off the Wexford coast.

Potential adverse effects are identified on marine waters and uncertain effects on landscape in terms of views from land. Uncertain effects are also identified on biodiversity and cultural heritage/underwater archaeology, from offshore renewable energy development and its associated landfall development, which would require appropriate mitigation.

While a lot of progress has been made in this area in terms of the National Marine Planning Framework and the Maritime Area Planning Bill 2021, which seeks to streamline the planning consent process for offshore development, the anticipated timeframes involved in the planning, consent and delivery of the necessary infrastructure to enable such developments to be developed and become operational is expected to go beyond the period of this plan. In addition, it is expected that further research and development will be required before tidal energy is developed. As such, the sole reliance on offshore renewable energy development as a means to meeting the renewable energy target during the plan period is considered unlikely.

Spatial Energy Options

Option 4: Consolidate Renewable Energy Development in a Single Large Cluster

This option would allow for the clustering of new wind farm, solar farm and bioenergy

developments in a single location based on strategic analysis of the most suitable area in terms of resources, environmental, landscape and other factors. This approach would potentially lead to significant effects in a particular location, particularly in terms of landscape and environmental impacts. However, these effects would be localised rather than dispersed throughout the county. This option would seek to meet the renewable energy target for the county whilst limiting the extent of environmental, visual and amenity impacts. However, limiting all developments to a single area in the County may make it more difficult to achieve the renewable energy target.

Option 5: Disperse Renewable Energy Development throughout the County

This option would allow for the dispersal of wind farm, solar farm and bioenergy developments throughout the county within potentially suitable areas. This approach would not realise opportunities for clustering renewable energy developments in the most strategic or environmentally appropriate locations and could result in widespread environmental and visual impacts around the county.

Potential negative effects are identified on landscape from the dispersal of developments throughout the County while uncertain effects are identified on biodiversity, population, soils and geology and heritage which would require mitigation measures. Uncertain effects are also identified on transport, as certain developments such as bioenergy developments may result in a significant amount of traffic which would be required to be assessed and mitigated.

Option 6: Strategic Approach to Renewable Energy Development

This approach recognises where the principal renewable energy resources are and matches them to existing infrastructure – two critical considerations for renewable energy development. It seeks to protect designated sites and existing settlements while maximising the potential of local renewable energy resources. This approach would allow potential applicants a means to progress renewable energy developments within robust strategic areas in the county, thus assisting the county in meeting its renewable energy targets. It would also encourage clustering or sharing of infrastructure associated with renewable energy development. This alternative would have the least environmental impacts out of all the alternatives considered.

Table 7.5: Assessment Matrix of Renewable Energy Alternatives against Strategic Environmental Objectives

Key				Water Quality						Material Assets					
	Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna)	Population & Human Health	Soils & Geology	Surface Water	Groundwater	Marine	Air Quality	Climate Change	Noise	Water Supply	Wastewater Treatment	Waste Management	Transport	Cultural Heritage	Landscape & Visual
Positive +															
Negative -															
Uncertain ?															
Neutral 0															
Option 1: Do Nothing Scenario (or Onshore Wind Only)	?	?	?	?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	?	?	-
Option 2: Combination of Renewable Energy Developments	?	?	?	?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	?	?	?
Option 3: Offshore Renewable Energy Development	?	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	?	0	0	0	0	?	?
Option 4: Consolidate Renewable Energy Development in a Single Large Cluster	?	?	?	?	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	0	?	?	+/-
Option 5: Disperse Renewable Energy Development throughout the County	?	?	?	?	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	0	?	?	-
Option 6: Strategic Approach to Renewable Energy Development	+/?	+/?	?	?	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	0	?	?	?

7.5.2 Selected Alternative

The selected alternative is a combination of Option 2 and Option 6 – using a combination of renewable energy resources to meet the renewable energy target within robust strategic areas. Together these options form the basis for the Energy Strategy, allowing for the strategic development of renewable energy development in areas of highest viability while seeking to avoid or reduce impacts on the environment and ensuring the protection of residential and visual amenity.

Positive and uncertain effects are identified on biodiversity, flora and fauna: positive as the areas identified for large commercial solar and wind farm development avoid the designated sites; and uncertain as the effects from development on non-designated sites and ecological networks/corridors are unknown. Similarly, positive and uncertain effects are identified on population and human health as the areas identified for large commercial wind and solar farms avoid the larger settlements, but development outside of these settlements will require mitigation to ensure that impacts do not arise on residents in the rural area. There are also potential effects from bioenergy and other renewable energy developments on population which will require mitigation.

Uncertain effects are identified on soils, geology and water quality (surface water) due to issues such as soil erosion/compaction and sedimentation and these will require mitigation. Positive impacts are identified on air quality and climate change as a result of increasing the renewable energy supply. There are potential negative or uncertain effects on noise, mainly from wind farms, which will also require mitigation including setbacks from noise sensitive properties, the use of best available technology and consideration of noise assessment reports at the project level. Material assets are mainly unaffected with the exception of transport which will require mitigation in the form of transport assessments/construction management plans. The landscape character assessment will be used to inform the identification of areas of wind and solar farm development to avoid the more sensitive landscapes including Uplands, River Valleys, Coastal and Distinctive Landscapes. However, cultural heritage and landscape will require further mitigation at the project level to protect the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage and visual amenity.

Uncertain and negative effects are mitigated by the inclusion of protective objectives included in the Plan and will be further considered at the project level (see Appendix A.3 and Tables 9.1 and 9.2 Mitigation Measures).

8 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

8.1 Introduction

The SEA process ensures that the environment is central to all decisions on the future development of County Wexford.

The purpose of this Chapter is to highlight the potential positive environmental effects and the potential conflicts, if they are present, between the stated objectives contained in the Draft Plan and the Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) with the SEA Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs). Furthermore, the assessment examines the potential impact arising from the Plan's implementation of its policies and objectives on sensitive environmental receptors.

The process of SEA and the Plan formulation is an iterative one and as such environmental considerations have informed all stages of plan preparation carried out to date in order for the potential for significant positive effects to be maximized and the significant adverse effects arising from implementation of the plan to be minimised. Nonetheless, it is possible that some individual plan objectives will create potential significant adverse effects. Where the environmental assessment identifies significant adverse effects, consideration is given in the first instance to preventing such impacts and where this is not possible for stated reasons, to lessen or offset those effects through mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 9 (Mitigation Measures) of this report.

In accordance with SEA Guidelines the assessment identifies 'impact' under four headings. Firstly, the quality of impact is addressed using the following terms:

- **Potential Positive Impact** - A change which improves the quality of the environment.
- **Uncertain Impact** - The nature of any impact cannot be ascertained at this stage.
- **Neutral or No Relationship** - A change which does not affect the quality of the environment.
- **Potential Negative Impact** - A change which reduces or lessens the quality of the environment.

In some instances, there is little or no relationship between the various Plan policies / objectives and

the respective environmental receptor. Where this occurs, the potential impact is regarded as *neutral* and no further discussion is deemed necessary.

Each of the objectives of the Draft Plan and the PMA have been screened for their impact and where a *neutral impact* is noted no further discussion is provided within this report. Where a potential conflict exists between a SEO and the objectives this is noted and appropriate mitigation proposed.

8.2 Environmental Assessment of Draft Plan

The overall assessment of the potential impacts of the Draft Plan on the environment is provided in Figure 8.1, where the impact may be either potentially **positive (dark green)**, **neutral (grey)**, **potentially negative (red)**, or **uncertain (aqua)**. A detailed assessment is provided in Appendix A8.1 and discussed further in section 8.2.1 below. This assessment includes consideration of secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short medium and long term, temporary and permanent, positive and negative effects.

Uncertain and potentially negative significant environmental effects are associated with development (residential areas, rural housing, industry, amenity, recreation, marinas etc.), provision of infrastructure (wastewater, water, utilities, etc.), transport (roads, rail, greenways, blueways, cycleways and walkways etc.) and other land uses (forestry, renewable energy, flood protection, etc.), and in particular with potential impacts on biodiversity (flora and fauna), population and human health, soils, water, air and climate, cultural heritage and landscape.

Where the assessment has determined that an impact is potentially *uncertain or negative*, the objective is considered against other protective objectives (see Appendix A8.3 and Table 9.1) and where not adequately mitigated, specific mitigation is proposed to ensure that the *uncertain or negative aspects* offset, see Chapter 9 (Mitigation Measures).

This effectively reduces or eliminates identified *negative and uncertain impacts*. Furthermore, monitoring the implementation of the Draft Plan, as discussed in Chapter 10 (Monitoring Programme), will ensure that if any *negative impact* becomes a reality it will be identified at an

early stage and appropriate actions taken by the relevant authority / agency to remedy the situation.

Appendix A8.4 demonstrates how the Draft Plan addresses the Key Environmental Policy Areas of Climate; Air Quality and Emissions; Water; Nature; and Waste and Circular Economy identified in the EPA publication ‘State of the Environment Report - Ireland’s Environment 2020’.

8.2.1 Environmental Assessment of Draft Plan

A detailed assessment of the individual policies and objectives of the Draft Plan is presented in Appendix A8.1. The following provides an overview of the assessment.

8.2.1.1 Volume 1 Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 1, *inter alia*, sets out Legislative Context, Plan Format, and underlying Themes for the Draft Plan, expressly noting Climate Action and Social Inclusion, Accessibility and being Age Friendly. The Draft Plan includes the following environmentally sustainable goals (Figure 1-1 of Draft Plan):



The assessment of the environmental impact of policies and objectives in Chapter 1 is overwhelmingly positive or neutral.

8.2.1.2 Volume 1 Chapter 2: Climate Action

As the impacts of climate change are experienced first-hand at the local level, the Council is best placed to plan and respond to local climate change and to use its services and resources to help local communities and businesses build resilience to the impacts. Many of the Council's services, including the management of roads, coastal areas and water services, are already feeling the effects of climate change, responding on the ground to extreme weather events which are having impacts on people, property and infrastructure across the county. The Climate Action Charter, which was signed by all local authorities on the 31st October 2019, requires every local authority to embed decarbonisation, sustainable development and climate resilience into every aspect of their work.

Chapter 2, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to the Policy Context, Climate Change in County Wexford, Climate Action Spatial Planning Strategy, including Climate Action Strategic Objectives in the Draft Plan. The objectives are all inherently positive or neutral in terms of environmental objectives.

8.2.1.3 Volume 1 Chapter 3: Core Strategy

Chapter 3, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Compliance with the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), Compliance with the NPF and the RSES, the Core Strategy and Guiding Principles, which includes:

- Climate Action;
- The development of 'Centres of Scale' to drive regional growth;
- The development of the Eastern Economic Corridor;
- Utilise the proximity to the Waterford MASP;
- Compact growth and liveable sustainable settlements;
- Regeneration;
- Addressing legacies in places where services have not kept pace with rapid phases of growth) and regional disparities in disadvantage;
- Connected settlements and networks;
- Smart Growth of Settlements; and
- Vibrant Rural Areas.

The vision for the Core Strategy is that “by 2027 County Wexford will:

- Be a self-sustaining, low carbon, climate resilient county where people want to live, work and play.
- Offer high quality sustainable employment opportunities and high quality residential developments.
- Have sustainable urban and rural environments supported by excellent physical and social infrastructure.
- Continue to value its unique natural environment, built and cultural heritage, and which offers a range of high quality experiences to both residents and visitors.”

Chapter 3 also details Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy, Core Strategy Development Strategy Approach, Allocation of Population to the Settlement Hierarchy, Housing Requirements, Housing in Level 7 Open Countryside, and Retail.

The policies and objectives of the chapter are largely determined by the requirement of the higher level National Development Plan (NDF)/ National Planning Framework (NPF) and Regional Spatial and Economy Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Region.

While many policies and objectives are positive the potential environmental impact of other policies and objectives are uncertain in that, depending on implementation they have potential for negative effects. This includes objectives relating to the provision of infrastructure, residential development, ensuring sufficient zoning of lands to meet planned population and housing growth, economic development of the Eastern Economic Corridor, preparation of future Local Transport Plans, development of Trinity Wharf for employment and tourism, development of Rosslare Europort, economic growth and the required infrastructure in the main towns together with improvements to public realm. (See also Sections 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 for further discussion on impacts of settlement strategy). These policies and objectives require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.4 Volume 1 Chapter 4: Sustainable Housing

The Council's role is to guide the location, nature and quality of new housing development within its administrative area and to comply with its statutory obligations to ensure housing developments conform to relevant Government guidelines. Through its statutory land use plans and development management functions, the Council ensures that sufficient and appropriate land is zoned for residential development, secures the delivery of social housing through the implementation of Part V, and manages the development of housing in all areas of the county. This chapter provides the spatial planning framework and objectives to deliver sustainable housing in the county.

Chapter 4, *inter alia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Housing, Policy Context, Sustainable Housing Strategy, Housing Requirements, Locations for Future Housing, Future Housing Delivery, Specific Housing Needs, Housing in the Open Countryside.

The majority of policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact, however, some policies and objectives are uncertain in that, depending on implementation they have potential for negative effects. This includes objectives relating to housing provision, residential zoning in LAPs, active land management and rural housing (see Sections 7.3.2 and 7.3.3 for further discussion on impacts of rural housing policy). These policies and objectives require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.5 Volume 1 Chapter 5: Design and Place-making in Towns and Villages

The creation of successful places is shared activity between local authorities, infrastructure providers, designers, businesses and local communities. Successful places share a number of common factors. Figure 5.11 illustrates the many components and conditions which are required.

Figure 5.1 Components of Successful Places



While the various components are covered under the respective chapters of the Plan (see Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing, Chapter 15 Sustainable Communities and Social Infrastructure, Chapter 8 Transport and Chapter 10 Environment Management) this chapter focuses on ensuring quality and sustainability in physical form of towns and villages ensuring that they are successful and vital places.

Chapter 5, *inter alia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Change in our Towns and Villages, Policy Context, Goals, Strategy, The Design Process, Design Quality, Compact Growth and Regeneration and Vibrant, Inclusive, Resilient and Adaptable (towns and villages).

While the majority of policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact, other policies and objectives are uncertain in that, depending on implementation they have potential for negative effects. These policies and objectives particularly relate to development objectives relating to redevelopment of derelict sites (TV41) and increased building heights (TV43) and require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.6 Volume 1 Chapter 6: Economic Development Strategy

This chapter sets out the Council’s broad Economic Development Strategy and provides details on how this will be supported by the Council’s functions and activities and the planning process. The

Plan seeks to promote the county as a nationally and internationally attractive and distinctive location in which to conduct business due to its significant strategic location and other significant environmental attributes and factors. Continued economic development and job creation with enhanced regional accessibility will be supported by the work of the Planning and Economic Development Directorate and Local Enterprise Office (LEO) and guided by this Plan. The Strategy has been devised having regard to the policy documents set out in Section 6.4 and baseline conditions which exist in the county as set out in Section 6.5.

Chapter 6, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to the Role of the Council in Economic Development, Climate Action and Economic Development, Policy Context, the Economic Profile of County Wexford, the Economic Development Strategy and Specific Locations for Economic Development.

While the majority of policies and objectives are overwhelmingly positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact, other policies and objectives are uncertain in that, depending on implementation they have potential for negative effects. These policies and objectives particularly relate to development objectives relating to economic growth and development, rural enterprises and infrastructure development (including at Rosslare Europort) and require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.7 Volume 1 Chapter 7: Tourism Development

This chapter sets out the spatial planning strategy and objectives to guide and facilitate the development of a sustainable tourism industry in the county. While the Council strongly supports the development of tourism as a key pillar of economic growth for the county, it also recognises that there is a need to protect and manage the county's tourism assets and resources to ensure their long term sustainability and ensure that new tourism developments respect, respond and enhance their physical setting, environmental quality and local community.

Chapter 7, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Tourism, Policy Context, the Tourism Product, the Tourism Development Spatial Strategy, Locations for Tourism, and Specific Tourism Developments.

While the majority of policies and objectives are overwhelmingly positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact, by the nature of tourism other policies and objectives are uncertain in that, depending on implementation they have potential for negative effects. Uncertain effects are identified from objectives relating to the development of marinas, greenways, blueways, cycling routes, walking trails, recreation on the Slaney and Barrow Rivers, tourism resorts, replacement holiday chalets and provision of tourist infrastructure. These policies and objectives particularly relate to tourism initiatives that through development and use have potential for impacts on biodiversity, water, cultural heritage, landscape etc. and as such require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.8 Volume 1 Chapter 8: Transportation Strategy

The overall priority in national and regional transport policy is to promote a model shift towards sustainable means (public transport, walking and cycling) and away from outright reliance on the private motor vehicle. While this will prove challenging in a county with such a high number of people living in rural areas, the Council is committed to achieving change.

The Council's role as a Planning Authority means it can promote sustainable transport systems through the integration of land use and transportation, the promotion of compact development to minimise journey length and maximise opportunities to use sustainable modes. It can also ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided and conducive, attractive and safe streets and transport systems are developed.

Chapter 8, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Transportation, Policy Context, Sustainable Transport Strategy, Walking and Cycling, Public Transport, Roads, Sightlines which Require Works, Travel Plans, Traffic and Transport Assessments, Road Safety Audits and Road Safety Impact Assessments, Rosslare Europort, and Air Travel.

While many policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact, by the nature of transportation other policies and objectives are uncertain or potentially negative in that, depending on implementation they will result in negative or uncertain environmental effects. In particular, potential negative impacts are identified from objectives which support the Oilgate to Rosslare National Road Scheme, Clonroche Bypass and upgrades to the N30

and N80, improved access to Rosslare Europort, and objectives relating to the development of Rosslare Europort and New Port.

Major transportation infrastructure projects, be they road, rail or marine based all have potential for significant impacts on all environmental aspects and as such require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.9 Volume 1 Chapter 9: Infrastructure Strategy

The chapter provides the spatial framework and objectives for the planning and provision of infrastructure, either directly by the Council, or by other agencies or operators. This provision must also have regard to the Council's other functions including their environmental responsibilities and ensuring compliance with relevant European and National legislation. This chapter should be read in conjunction with the other chapters in the Plan, in particular, Chapter 10 Environmental Management and the Development Management Manual in Volume 2.

Chapter 9, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Infrastructure Planning, Policy Context, Infrastructure Strategy, Water Supply, Wastewater, Waste Management Infrastructure, Historic Landfills, Graveyards and Crematoria, Telecommunications and ICT Strategy, Flood Risk and Surface Water Management, Power Transmission and Gas Network.

While many policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact, by the nature of infrastructure development other policies and objectives are uncertain in that, depending on implementation they will result in negative environmental effects. These include objectives relating to provision of wastewater treatment infrastructure, digital and mobile infrastructure, waste recycling and recovery facilities, flood defences and energy networks.

Major infrastructure projects have potential for significant impacts on all environmental aspects, but especially biodiversity, water, cultural heritage and landscape, and as such require consideration for inclusion of mitigation measures as set out in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.10 Volume 1 Chapter 10: Environmental Management

Chapter 10 sets out the spatial planning perspective for the framework to sustainably manage the environment by ensuring that land use and future developments protect and enhance, where possible, environmental quality and contribute to the health and wellbeing of our county. The chapter should be read in conjunction with the remainder of the CDP and the development management manual in Volume 2.

Chapter 10, *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and the Environment, Policy Context, Environmental Management Strategy, Water Quality, Air Quality, Noise, External Lighting, and the Major Accidents Directive.

By their nature the majority of the policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact. Potential uncertain effects are identified from objectives in relation to external lighting. Mitigation of potentially uncertain policies and objectives is addressed in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.11 Volume 1 Chapter 11: Landscape and Green Infrastructure

The European Landscape Convention defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. Landscapes vary due to their underlying geology, soils, topography, land cover, hydrology, historic and cultural development and climatic considerations. The landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people and often gives a locality its ‘sense of place’. Landscapes are also recognised for their environmental, social and economic benefits.

Chapter 11 *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and the Landscape, Policy Context, Goal, Strategy, Landscape Character Assessment, Other Landscape Features, Landscape Sensitivity, Assessing Visual Impacts, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, and Green Infrastructure.

By their nature the majority of the policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact. No potentially negative or uncertain effects have been identified in

this section.

8.2.1.12 Volume 1 Chapter 12: Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning

The Plan sets out the spatial planning framework for future development in the county's coastal areas. The policy approach responds to the challenges facing these areas, controlling the scale and rate of development which can be accommodated without damaging or detracting from the qualities and attractions of the coast. It is also focuses on maximising the economic development potential of these areas to create employment for the local community and to further enhance these areas as attractive places to live, visit and to work.

Chapter 12 *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action in Coastal Areas, Marine Spatial Planning, Coastal Zone Management Spatial Strategy, Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area, Specific Land Use/Land Side Developments in the Coastal Zone, Development within Settlements in the Coastal Zone, and Development outside of Existing Settlements in the Coastal Zone.

By their nature the majority of the policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact. Uncertain effects are identified from objectives relating to economic development of coastal and maritime areas, infrastructure, carbon capture and storage and RE developments, growth of harbours, new access points to the beach and upgraded facilities. Mitigation of potentially uncertain policies and objectives is addressed in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.13 Volume 1 Chapter 13: Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning

The Plan identifies objectives to ensure the protection of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the county and provides the spatial framework and objectives for its protection either directly by the Council, or by supporting its protection through other responsible agencies. The plan seeks to protect a diverse range of the county's heritage, both designated and undesignated sites, including Natura 2000 sites, geological sites, nature reserves, archaeological sites, protected structures, architectural conservation areas and the county's biodiversity such as hedgerows.

Chapter 13 *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Heritage, Natural

Heritage, Archaeological Heritage, and Built Heritage.

By their nature all of the policies and objectives are either positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact.

8.2.1.14 Volume 1 Chapter 14: Recreation and Open Space Strategy

The chapter sets out the strategy and objectives to guide the spatial development of open space and recreation facilities in the county and to facilitate increased participation in physical and recreational activities. These facilities, while contributing to the physical and mental wellbeing of our residents, are also important stimuli in attracting employment and enterprise to the county and in the development of recreation tourism, making the county an attractive place to live, work and visit.

Chapter 14 *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Recreation, Policy Context, Recreation and Open Space Strategy, Open Space, Play Facilities, Sports and Leisure Facilities, Walking and Cycling Routes, Public Rights of Way, and Natural Amenities.

By their nature the majority of the policies and objectives are positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact. However, development of recreational and amenity facilities – and particularly access to the natural environment – has the potential for environmental effects. Potentially uncertain policies and objectives are addressed in Chapter 9.

8.2.1.15 Volume 1 Chapter 15: Recreation and Open Space Strategy

The development of sustainable communities in the county's urban and rural areas lies at the heart of the vision for the county. Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

Chapter 15 *interalia*, sets out the response in relation to Climate Action and Sustainable Communities, Tackling Deprivation in County Wexford, Strategy, Social Inclusion, and Community

Developments.

By their nature all of the policies and objectives are either positive or neutral in terms of potential environmental impact.

8.2.1.16 Volume 1 Maps and Volume 2 to 13 of Draft Plan

The Draft includes associated land use maps and the following volumes:

- Volume 2 Development Management Manual
- Volume 3: Settlement Plans and Specific Objectives
- Volume 4: Section 28 Statement of Compliance
- Volume 5: Record of Protected Structures
- Volume 6: Architectural Conservation Areas
- Volume 7: Landscape Character Assessment
- Volume 8: Retail Strategy
- Volume 9: Housing Strategy
- Volume 10: Energy Strategy
- Volume 11: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Volume 12: Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Volume 13: Natura Impact Report

Volume 3 provides Settlement Plans for Bunclody Town and Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, as well as Specific Objectives for Castlebridge and Rosslare Strand. The following potential significant effects have been identified on a number of environmental receptors/SEOs:

- Castlebridge – uncertain effects from residential development, provision of cycle paths, flood relief works.
- Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane – uncertain effects from residential development, transport infrastructure including provision of new local routes, pedestrian and cycling facilities, enhancement of TEN-T network and connections associated with the Europort, economic development including development of the Europort, maritime development and tourism development, development of the coastal path and Rosslare to Waterford Greenway. Potential significant negative effects are identified from objectives relating to reserving

land for the proposed N25/N11 Oilgate to Rosslare Harbour Scheme, development of new access routes to the Europort and improvements to the existing N25.

- Rosslare Strand – uncertain effects from provision of serviced residential sites and social and affordable housing, development of Rosslare Harbour to Rosslare Greenway, provision of footpaths, cyclepaths and car parking, tourism development, development of community/sports centre and school.
- Bunclody Town – uncertain effects from residential development, new connections, development of sports and recreational facilities, tourism and recreation development on the River Slaney and development of community facilities. Potential negative effects are identified from an objective relating to the provision of a new link road on air and climate with uncertain effects on biodiversity, soils and geology, water, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape.

Volume 8 Retail Strategy, which is aligned with the Core Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy of the Draft Plan, seeks to ensure that retail development is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement. It is an objective of the Draft Plan (Objective ED42) that retail development will be located in accordance with the objectives contained in the Retail Strategy in Volume 8. This objective is identified as having positive impacts on population with neutral impacts on all other receptors. No additional impacts are identified from the objectives contained in Volume 8, however further consideration will be given to retail development at the LAP and project level.

Volume 9 Housing Strategy includes a set of objectives which are identified as having positive effects on population but neutral effects on all other environmental receptors, with the exception of Objective P01 relating to the zoning of land to facilitate the aims of the Core Strategy and meet future housing requirements which has uncertain effects on all other receptors. Mitigation for this objective is set out in Chapter 9.

Volume 10 Energy Strategy includes objectives to support the development of Renewable Energy to meet targets for GHG emission reductions and to support the transition to a low carbon economy, with positive impacts for climate change and air quality. However, potential conflict or uncertain effects are identified on the other SEOs/environmental receptors which will require appropriate mitigation, as set out in Chapter 9.

The other appendices are environmentally positive and have informed the Draft Plan.

It is acknowledged that the Plan sits in a hierarchy of documents setting out national and public policy land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, tourism, climate action, environmental protection environmental management etc. These policy documents include the:

- National Planning Framework (NPF);
- National Development Plan (NDP);
- National Mitigation Plan;
- National Adaptation Framework;
- Climate Action Plan;
- Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region etc.

These higher level plans have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, where relevant, and already provide for various development and environmental protection measures that have been incorporated into the Draft Plan. Lower tier plans and projects must be consistent and comply with the provisions of the Development Plan and will also be subject to their own plan-level SEA and AA / project level EIA and AA requirements as relevant.

8.3 Environmental Assessment of Material Amendments (September 2021)

The Draft Plan and supporting documentation was placed on public display for 10 weeks between October and December 2020. A total of 168 submissions and observations were received during the public consultation period and the Chief Executive’s Report on the submissions and observations on the Draft Plan was prepared in April 2021 and circulated to the Elected Members of Wexford County Council. The Members reviewed the Chief Executive’s Report and provided motions for further recommended amendments. The Members determined that SEA and AA were required with respect to the PMA.

The PMA and supporting documents, including this SEA Environmental Report, which includes a SEA screening of the Material Amendments, will be placed on a further period of public display for 4 weeks, during which submissions or observations may be made in relation to the proposed Material Amendments.

An assessment of the Material Amendments to the Draft Plan is provided in section 8.3.1 below.

8.3.1 Environmental Assessment of Material Amendments

A detailed assessment of the PMA is provided in Appendix A8.2 of this Environmental Report. This assessment includes consideration of secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short medium and long term, temporary and permanent, positive and negative effects. The assessment of PMA is considered in the context of the whole Draft Plan in accordance with the Draft SEA Guidelines.

The majority of the amendments provide for clarification or update of policies and objectives and are either neutral or positive in terms of potential effects on environmental factors and strategic environmental objectives. In addition, many of the amendments provide for protective measures and as such are positive in terms of their potential effects on environmental factors and strategic environmental objectives.

A number of amendments were screened in for stage 2 appropriate assessment due to their potential for significant effects on European sites and therefore have also been screened in for SEA due to potential conflict with SEOs on biodiversity which could result in significant environmental effects (refer to Table 8.1). An NIR was carried out which determined that measures have already been incorporated throughout the draft plan which will have the effect of avoiding or reducing potential impacts on the qualifying interest and special conservation interests of European sites to ensure that their conservation objectives are not undermined and, therefore, adverse effects on the integrity of European sites are avoided. These protective measures will also provide the same protection and mitigation for those proposed material alterations which were screened in for stage 2 AA and SEA with no additional or new mitigation measures required.

Where positive effects are identified, for example from PMA relating to biodiversity restoration, in some instances, these are included as Protective Objectives.

In some instances, the PMA are identified as having potential for both negative and positive

significant effects (e.g. CH8.14, CH8.15, CH24 have significant positive effects for climate change and air quality in terms of promoting or facilitating sustainable transport options whereas they may also have potential negative effects in terms of the provision of the infrastructure which in itself would require mitigation for impacts on biodiversity, soils, etc).

A number of the material amendments refer to future plans, programmes or strategies, which depending on their formulation, objectives and any resulting action could set a framework for development that has the potential for negative effects on environmental factors and strategic environmental objectives. Many of the amendments with potentially negative or uncertain effects (refer to Table A8.2 and 8.1 below) relate to future plans, frameworks, strategies; development opportunities; transportation plans and initiatives; infrastructure developments; specific tourism initiatives, including greenway projects, etc. where the likely effect on the environment cannot be fully determined at this stage. Therefore, mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 9.

Table 8.1 Proposed Material Amendments with Potential for Negative or Uncertain Environmental Effects

Volume / Chapter of Draft Plan	Proposed Material Amendment (Refer to Table A8.2 for detail)
Volume 1 Chapter 2 – Climate Action	CH2.25*
Volume 1 Chapter 3 – Core Strategy	CH3.11*, CH3.24, CH3.33, CH3.34**, CH3.36, CH3.39*, CH3.43*, CH3.44*, CH3.45, CH3.46, CH3.47, CH3.48, CH3.52, CH3.54*, CH3.55*, CH3.56**
Volume 1 Chapter 4 – Sustainable Housing	CH4.5, CH4.15*, CH4.20, CH4.23, CH4.24, CH4.29**
Volume 1 Chapter 5 – Design and Place-Making in Towns and Villages	Ch5.2*, CH5.3, CH5.11*, CH5.12**
Volume 1 Chapter 6 – Economic Development Strategy	CH6.3, CH6.19**, CH6.26
Volume 1 Chapter 7 – Tourism Development	CH7.7, CH7.8, CH7.9, CH7.10**, CH7.16, CH7.18**
Volume 1 Chapter 8 – Transportation Strategy	CH8.5*, CH8.6, CH8.8, CH8.12*, CH8.14**, CH8.15**, CH8.18*, CH8.22*, CH8.24**, CH8.29**, CH8.30**, CH8.31**, CH8.32*, CH8.42
Volume 1 Chapter 9 – Infrastructure Strategy	CH9.15, CH9.29*, CH9.30**, CH9.31**
Volume 1 Chapter 11 – Landscape and Green Infrastructure	CH11.13, CH11.15

Volume / Chapter of Draft Plan	Proposed Material Amendment (Refer to Table A8.2 for detail)
Volume 1 Chapter 12 – Coastal Zone Management & Marine Spatial Planning	CH12.12*, CH12.15*, CH12.16*, CH12.17*, CH12.19*
Volume 1 Chapter 13 – Heritage and Conservation	CH13.12*, CH13.13*, CH13.14*, CH13.15*
Volume 1 Chapter 14 – Recreation and Open Space	CH14.14**, CH14.15**, CH14.16*
Volume 3 Bunclody Town Settlement Plan	BT.5**, BT.6**, BT.8**, BT.9**, BT.10, BT.11**, BT.14**
Volume 3 Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane Settlement Plan	RHK.9**, RHK.18, RHK.19**, RHK.24**, RHK.25
Volume 3 Castlebridge Specific Objectives	CB.6**
Volume 3 Rosslare Strand Specific Objectives	RS.5, RS.7**, RS.8
Volume 10 Energy Statement	ES.14, ES.17**, ES.20**

* PMA screens in for AA and hence for SEA.

** PMA screens in for AA and for other environmental factors.

8.4 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects can be described as the addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact. There are two types of potential cumulative effects that have been considered, which are:

- *Potential intra-Plan cumulative effects.* Intra-Plan cumulative effects arise from the interactions between different types of potential environmental effects resulting from a plan, programme, etc. If there are elevated levels of environmental sensitivities, any future development could result in environmental conflicts and lead to a deterioration in environmental integrity. The interrelationships between environmental components that help determine these potential effects are identified in Section 5.10 (e.g. interrelationships between: human beings and water and soils, human beings and air and climate); and
- *Potential inter-Plan cumulative effects.* Inter-Plan cumulative effects arise when the effect of the implementation of one plan occur in-combination with those of other plans, programmes, developments, etc.

With regard to potential inter-Plan cumulative environmental effects, these occur as a result of the combination of: potential environmental effects which are identified by the assessment; and the effects arising from other legislation, plans, programmes or developments arising.

When considering the relationship with legislation and other plans and programmes it is important to note that the CDP will be implemented within areas that have existing plans and programmes (refer to Section 4.3) for a range of sectors at a range of levels (e.g. National, Regional, County and Local) that are already subject to more specific higher and lower tier SEA and AA.

When assessing the likely *inter-Plan cumulative effects*, this requires the knowledge of all likely effects of all plans / developments under consideration. Therefore, the assessment is limited in this instance as there has been limited assessment of the likely types of developments provided for by other policies, plans and programmes that could occur in-combination with the implementation of the County Development Plan.

Where they exist, the SEA recognises the existence of other environmental assessments with a view to avoid duplication of assessment, in compliance with the SEA Directive.

The Drafting of the Plan, and the SEA, has taken account of the WCC's obligation to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in-combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Cumulative effects that have been considered include those resulting from the Plan:

- Other land use Plans - Wexford Town & Environs Development Plan, Enniscorthy Town Development Plan, Gorey LAP, Clonroche LAP, New Ross Town & Environs Development Plan, Courtown & Riverchapel LAP, Taghmon LAP and lower tier land use plans within and adjacent to County Wexford.
- Water services, waste management, transport and energy infrastructure plans (e.g. Irish

Water’s Water Services Strategic Plan and associated Capital Investment Plan) and the County Wexford County Council Corporate Plan and Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan.

- Environmental protection and management plans - River Basin Management Plan and Flood Risk Management Plans).

Potential cumulative effects include:

- An increase towards greenhouse gas and other emissions to air, from travel related activities, (in-combination with plans and programmes from all sectors) due to facilitating development which must be accompanied by road capacity.
- A reduction towards greenhouse gas and other emissions to air, from travel related activities, (in-combination with plans and programmes from all sectors) due to facilitating a shift from motorised transport modes to more sustainable and non-motorised transport modes.
- Increased need and capacity for water and wastewater treatment services arising from new facilities and developments and associated potential adverse effects.
- Delivery of new facilities and developments which are accompanied by appropriate levels of water services which contributing towards environmental protection.
- Habitat damage / loss, enhancing ecological connectivity, due to facilitating linear developments such as greenways and blueways.
- Development of greenfield lands or the obstruction of flood paths / plains, resulting in potential cumulative effects on flood risk.
- Potential adverse effects on all environmental components arising from any development in greenfield and brownfield sites, in-combination with plans and programmes from all sectors. Plans and programmes from other sectors undergo SEA and comply with environmental legislation while projects are subject to EIA and AA, as relevant.

These cumulative effects have the potential (if unmitigated), to result in changes in the environment within and beyond County Wexford.

A variety of the issues covered by the Plan provisions are regional issues which are considered: at Regional Assembly level and by planning authorities across the Region. The solutions to these issues are often regional solutions which are subject their own consenting procedures.

8.5 Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (AA) and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) have been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Draft Plan and the SEA.

Under the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 1992/43/EEC), the requirement for AA is provided. A Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and in accordance with the requirements of Council Directive 1992/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

The NIR assesses the effects of the Draft Plan on European sites designated for certain habitats and species. The conclusion of the Draft NIR is

‘...in light of the best scientific knowledge, with respect to those European sites within the zone of influence of the Draft Plan, the potential impact sources and pathways, how these could impact on the sites’ special conservation interest species and whether the predicted impacts would adversely affect the integrity of those European sites.

...following an examination, analysis and evaluation of the relevant information, including in particular the nature of the predicted impacts associated with the Draft Plan, that the Draft Plan will not adversely affect (either directly or indirectly) the integrity of any European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.’

A SFRA is required by ‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ (2009) and associated *Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014*. The recommendations from this SFRA have been integrated into the Draft Plan.

Policies and objectives have been integrated into the Draft Plan through the SEA, SFRA and AA processes. The preparation of the Plan, SEA, AA and SFRA has taken place concurrently and the findings of the AA and SFRA have informed both the Plan and the SEA.

8.6 Climate Mitigation and Adaption in the Draft Plan

Climate Change, and considerations around Climate Mitigation and Adaption are to the forefront of the Draft Plan and specifically addressed in Chapter 2 - Climate Action. The Plan incorporates specific Climate Action objectives (CA01 to CA16 inclusive) which support implementation of International and National objectives on climate action, transition to a climate resilient low carbon county, and alignment with the Climate Action Plan 2021.

Figure 8.1: Summary Assessment

		Strategic Environmental Objectives under Environmental Factors									
		Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna)	Population & Human Health	Soils & Geology	Water Quality	Air Quality	Noise	Climate Change	Material Assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape & Visual
1	Introduction										
2	Climate Action										
3	Core Strategy										
4	Sustainable Housing										
5	Design and Place-making in Towns and Villages										
6	Economic Development Strategy										
7	Tourism Development										
8	Transportation Strategy										
9	Infrastructure Strategy										
10	Environmental Management										
11	Landscape and Green Infrastructure										

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12	Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning										
13	Heritage and Conservation										
14	Recreation and Open Space Strategy										
15	Sustainable Communities and Social Infrastructure Strategy										
Volume 2	Development Management Standards										
Settlement Plans	Castlebridge										
	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane										
	Rosslare Strand										
	Bunclody Town										
Volume 4	Statements of Compliance and Policy										
Volume 5	Record of Protected Structures										

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Volume 6	Architectural Conservation Areas											
	Volume 7	Landscape Character Assessment										
Volume 8	Retail Strategy											
Volume 9	Housing Strategy											
Volume 10 Energy Strategy	Solar Energy											
	Wind Energy Development											
	Bioenergy											
	Other Renewable Energy											
	Supporting Infrastructure											

Key

Positive		Uncertain	
Neutral		Negative	

9 Mitigation Measures

9.1 Introduction

The quality of the environment within the CDP area is an important issue for consideration by Wexford County Council. To achieve a sustainable society it must be protected, preserved and enhanced where necessary. Wexford contains a rich and varied landscape, as well as a wealth of natural and man-made heritage assets. These form the basis for a high level of amenity and tourism potential in the area. This has been recognised throughout the SEA and CDP process and the Draft Plan is framed within ideals of sustainability throughout its vibrant communities, dynamic economy and unique cultural and natural heritage.

Article 5 of the *SEA Directive* requires that mitigation measures be proposed for *significant adverse effects* identified on the environment as a result of the implementation of the Plan. The SEA is an iterative process prepared in tandem with the formulation of objectives of the Draft Plan. While not always possible to achieve, it is the aim of the process to ensure that sensitive environmental receptors are given adequate and appropriate consideration throughout.

Environmental considerations have informed the preparation of the Draft Plan and therefore, the objectives of the Plan have been framed to avoid potential adverse impacts, wherever possible. A key aspect of the SEA has been the identification of uncertain or potential negative effects of the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Amendments (as presented in Chapter 8 (Strategic Environmental Assessment) of this Report). Uncertain and potentially negative environmental effects are associated with development (residential areas, industry, amenity, recreation, etc.) provision of infrastructure (wastewater, water, utilities, etc.), transport (roads, rail, greenways, etc.) and other land uses (forestry, renewable energy, flood protection, etc.). It is also noted that for the most part, many agricultural practices, which can result in negative environmental effects are outside the scope of the Draft Plan. Once identified, the mitigation stage identified, amended and / or included protective objectives as required to avoid or mitigate these uncertain or potential negative effects. The mitigation process which is set out in Table 9.1 and 9.2 will ensure that implementation of the Plan will have a *neutral to positive impact* on the environment as a whole.

In addition, within the Plan there are references to the requirement for an AA where a proposal for development may impact on the integrity or long-term conservation status of a protected Natura 2000 sites. A full assessment of potential impacts on Natura 2000 sites, including the incorporation of mitigation measures is presented in the Natura Impact Report (NIR) which accompanies the Draft Plan.

9.2 Zoning

The CDP is the *'parent'* document guiding development within the County and informing the direction and content of lower level plans such as Local Area Plans. Thus the environmental protection policies and objectives will apply in a *'trickle down'* manner to lower level Plans. However, lower level plans will have to maintain compliance with the protective objectives identified in Chapter 8 of this Environmental Report to ensure that potential environmental effects are avoided or appropriately mitigated to avoid significant effects.

The Draft CDP acknowledges that at a countywide level, there is a necessity to ensure that there is adequate zoned serviced land and buildings at appropriate locations to facilitate economic development for the Plan period. In order to ensure towns and villages grow at a suitable and sustainable scale, appropriate to their position in the settlement hierarchy, measures must be put in place to ensure that the quantum and scale of residential development that will take place in urban centres complies with the Plan.

In order to ensure that growth occurs in line with the household allocations it will be necessary for the Planning Authority to monitor development management decisions on a countywide basis and this will be incorporated into the ongoing management functions of the planning department. It will also be included in the progress report to be prepared two years after the adoption of the Development Plan.

9.3 Development Management

Wexford County Council in its role as Planning Authority is responsible for the management of development within its functional area. The planning process is the principal mechanism available

to the Local Authority to control development, and ultimately, to prevent adverse environment impacts.

Any application for planning permission for a new development, extension to existing development or intensification or change of use will be assessed in terms of its potential impact on existing adjacent developments, existing land uses and / or the surrounding environment / landscape. WCC will operate the statutory planning system in a balanced and fair manner, ensuring that the objectives presented within the Plan are fully adhered to.

Proposals for development contravening the Plan will not proceed outside of the material contravention process.

9.4 Enforcement

The primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the terms of a planning permission rests with the person carrying out the development pursuant to a planning permission. In the normal course of carrying out developments, there will also be parallel requirements to comply with other codes such as the national Building Regulations made under the Building Control Act 1990 or water pollution legislation, to mention but two examples.

The Department of Environment, Community and Local Government has published the Water Services (Amendment) Act 2016 to regulate wastewater discharges from all homes that are not connected to the public sewerage network. It provides for registration and inspection arrangements for on-site septic tank systems or domestic wastewater treatment systems. The Local Authorities are required to establish and maintain a registration system for same.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) gives power to the Council to take enforcement action where development proceeds without the necessary consent from the Local Authority, or if conditions attached to a grant of permission are not complied with and when other breaches of planning control have occurred. The Council will take enforcement action whenever it is expedient to do so, having regard to the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as

amended), and associated guidelines.

9.5 Co-operation with Other Authorities

The Council will continue to liaise with state agencies / departments whose remit is the protection of the environment or aspects thereof. To this end the Local Authority will continue to work closely with the EPA, the NPWS, relevant Fisheries Board, surrounding local authorities and others with responsibilities for the various aspects of the environment.

To this end the Council will continue to work with and assist the EPA in carrying out its functions within the Plan area. The Environment Section within Wexford County Council monitors and controls industries and waste activities that fall outside the EPA's remit and provides an array of essential environmental services, including:

- water pollution monitoring and control;
- air pollution monitoring and control;
- waste management plan implementation;
- waste management permitting and enforcement;
- control of hazardous waste movements;
- pollution incident response;
- environmental awareness and education;
- burial grounds; and
- animal control, litter control and tidy towns.

These activities will continue throughout the lifetime of this Development Plan and key indicators will be monitored on an ongoing basis.

9.6 Environmental Awareness

There are obvious environmental benefits in creating an awareness of the environment generally and the contributions individuals, as well as sectors / industries, can make to its enhancement. Wexford County Council will be proactive in promoting environmental issues and sustainable practices in the various sectors that have potential to cause deterioration in the quality of the natural or built resources within County Wexford.

WCC will continue to work local communities, groups, landowners, the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and other relevant parties to identify, protect, manage and, where appropriate, enhance awareness and value of environmental benefits and biodiversity.

9.7 Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure can be defined as an interconnected network of natural space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions and provides associated benefits to human populations. Green Infrastructure describes the functionality of rivers, inland waterways, floodplains, wetlands, woodlands, farmland, coastal areas, parks and open spaces, natural conservation areas, gardens and allotments and the services provided by it. It includes, for example, existing ditches to carry water rather than piped networks.

Green Infrastructure has positive economic, social and health benefits. Green infrastructure is provided as an integral part of sustainable development alongside other infrastructure such as utilities and transport networks if the maximum benefit from natural assets is to be obtained.

In this regard Wexford County Council ensure the protection, enhancement and maintenance of the natural environment and recognise the economic, social, environmental and physical value of green spaces through the integration of Green Infrastructure planning and development in the planning process.

9.8 Mitigation Measures - Specific Environmental Topics

Environmental considerations have informed the preparation of the Draft Plan and therefore, the objectives of the Plan have been framed to avoid potential adverse impacts, wherever possible. Uncertain or potential negative effects of the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Amendments have been identified and presented in Chapter 8 (Strategic Environmental Assessment) of this Report. Once identified, the mitigation stage identified, amended and / or included protective objectives as required to avoid or mitigate these uncertain or potential negative effects. Table 9.1 lists the uncertain or potential negative effects of the Draft Plan and sets out the protective / mitigation objectives which are incorporated with the Draft Plan to ensure that implementation of the Plan will have a *neutral to positive impact* on the environment as a whole.

Table 9.2 lists the potentially negative effects of the Proposed Material Amendments and the mitigation included in the Draft Plan, which will ensure that implementation of the Plan will have a *neutral to positive impact* on the environment as a whole.

9.8.1 Biodiversity

Biodiversity (natural heritage) is of central importance to County Wexford and in accordance with Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the effect of the Draft Plan on Natura 2000 sites has been undertaken.

WCC will ensure the protection of such sites designated in National and European legislation, and in other relevant International Conventions, Agreements and Processes. WCC will work with the relevant statutory authorities, such as the NPWS to identify, protect and conserve vulnerable, rare and threatened species of wild fauna and flora and their habitats.

Any proposed development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 sites and likely to have a significant effect in a Natura 2000 site(s) either individually or in-combination with other plans or projects will require proponents to conduct an AA in accordance with Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), regarding the potential impact that the proposed development may have on the conservation status of the site. Proposed developments within these areas will be referred to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) for review.

If AA concludes that the project will have a negative impact on the site, it may only proceed, and be carried out, for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) as outlined in the Directive and the Member State concerned shall take all necessary compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 site is protected. The European Commission must be informed where this occurs.

Throughout all stages of preparing the Draft Plan, the various policies, objectives and proposed amendments have been reviewed and evaluated with respect to the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive before being incorporated into the Draft Plan to ensure that the individual elements of the Draft Plan would not give rise to adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites.

9.8.1.1 General Mitigation Measures

- An AA will be required of any proposed developments likely to have an impact on the Natura 2000 site network.
- The AA and mitigation will ensure that proposed developments will not have an impact and take full account of the habitats and species, water quality, ecology, risk of disturbance and flood risk areas.
- The AA shall provide for appropriate site-specific buffer zones along the Natura 2000 site, where deemed necessary, to maintain the integrity of the site and to ensure that development will not encroach onto the Natura 2000 site and associated habitats.
- It is important where feasible to ensure the provision and maintenance of appropriate ecological buffer zones and protect the integrity of the site.

In addition to the above Wexford County Council has put in place policies that seek to:

- avoid significant impact on plant animal or bird species protected by law;
- conserve the ecological, archaeological cultural and educational significance of designated peatlands;
- have regard to the geological and geomorphological heritage values of identified geological sites;
- promote the best practice in the control of invasive species; and
- raise public awareness and understanding and to increase public participation in the County's biodiversity and natural heritage.

9.8.1.2 Woodlands, Hedgerows & Trees

Woodlands and individual trees contribute positively to the biodiversity, landscape character and scenic quality of Wexford. In County Wexford, there is a network of hedgerows and pockets of woodland across the rural landscape as well as undeveloped areas of the coastline. However, these

ecological networks are important in connecting areas of local biodiversity with each other and with nearby designated sites so as to prevent islands of habitat from being isolated entities.

Wexford County Council will encourage and promote the retention of woodlands, hedgerows and trees, together with stone walls or other distinctive boundaries. In addition WCC will promote the preservation and enhancement of native and semi-native woodlands, trees and groups of trees and the use of native species in new plantings.

There will be a presumption against removal of significant hedgerows during the course of developments. *Under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000* the cutting of hedges (and uncultivated vegetation) during the bird-nesting season (March 1st to August 31st inclusive) is prohibited, except in certain legally defined circumstances.

9.8.2 Soil & Geology

The soil and geological environment plays a significant role in land uses, and its appropriateness for differing activities is not solely confined to agricultural practices. Land use change will have a significant local impact and the Plan outlines the need to reduce the existing level of zoned land for residential purposes. Furthermore, the Plan emphasises the desire to develop brownfield sites in advance of greenfield sites. While potential contamination must be appropriately addressed and mitigated, this will have a positive outcome on land use and the soil environment.

Wexford contains a range of soils that support various habitats and land uses and provide valuable mineral resource potential. Fertile soils also provide the basis for a thriving agricultural and food sector. Soil erosion can occur due to surface erosion resulting from construction agricultural and forestry activity and have the potential to impact significantly water quality and fishery resources. Coastal erosion is also noted as a problem in the County. Wexford County Council will continue to work with the GSI and the OPW to ensure that risks posed by coastal erosion are carefully managed so as to protect people, property and coastal habitats. WCC has commenced work on a *County Coastal Strategy* which will make recommendations about the management of development in vulnerable areas and approaches to coastal protection.

Wexford County Council will have regard to the geological and geomorphological heritage values of identified geological sites in the County and prevent inappropriate development through consultation with Geological Survey, Ireland.

9.8.3 Water Quality

The water environment is sensitive to most forms of development. It can be affected both directly, for example through river engineering works and water extraction for consumption, and indirectly, for example through pollution from surface water run-off, and agricultural and industrial processes.

Wexford County Council has statutory responsibilities to protect and manage water quality in the County and the planning system has a major role to play in ensuring the protection, maintenance and improvement of water quality through the location and management of development.

WCC is currently implementing the RBMP 2018-2021, and associated programme of measures as detailed within the RBMP. WCC is committed to reaching the necessary water quality standards as required under the WFD.

Importantly under Section 34(2)(a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), when making its decision in relation to an application, Planning Authorities are restricted to considering the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, regard being had to the provisions of the Development Plan as well as other provisions. These other provisions include, where relevant, the policy of the Government, Government Departments, Agencies or Regional Authorities.

The assessment of site conditions is critical to ensuring that new development does not adversely affect water quality generally and groundwater quality specifically. The Planning Authority uses a standard site characterisation form along the lines of the model included at Annex C in the EPA 'Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (P.E. <10)'¹⁵⁸, and insist upon the use of such qualified personnel in carrying out site assessments.

¹⁵⁸ EPA (2009). *Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (P.E. <10)*
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9.8.3.1 Surface Waters

The status of the **river waterbodies** in County Wexford ranges from ‘*bad*’ to ‘*high*’ during the 2013-2018 monitoring period. The latest EPA ‘*Water Quality in Ireland Report 2013-2018*’ indicates that in County Wexford 1% of its rivers had a ‘*high*’ status, 32% had ‘*good*’ status, 39% had a ‘*moderate*’ status, 13% had ‘*poor*’ status while 1% had ‘*bad*’ status.

Further work is required if the objectives of the WFD are to be achieved within the given timeframes. The Council will implement measures in the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021. All measures undertaken by the Council or in partnership with various stakeholders including Irish Water, the EPA, Inland Fisheries, Forestry Services, Teagasc, LAWPRO and others, will assist with achieving on-going improvements in the environmental status of waterbodies from source to the sea.

9.8.3.2 Groundwater

As outlined in Section 5.5.4 the WFD Groundwater Quality Status between 2013 and 2018 was generally ‘*good*’¹⁵⁹ and therefore, the CDP must protect groundwater from deterioration. There are pockets of ‘*poor*’ quality groundwater present at the industrial facility (P0394-01) outside Enniscorthy Town, a waste facility (W0016-02) north of Wexford Town, and an industrial facility (P0062-02) to the south of Wexford town. Groundwater may be also subject to hydrological pressures and a balance between groundwater abstraction and recharge must be achieved.

It is the policy of the Council, when assessing development proposals, to have regard to any significant negative impact caused on groundwater resources within the Plan area, having regard to the EPA guidelines applicable at the time. Wexford County Council will use statutory powers under relevant Planning and Environmental legislation to protect groundwater, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Integrated Pollution Control and / or Water Pollution legislation in balancing the need to protect the environment with the need for development.

Specifically in relation to the protection of water resources in the Plan area, the following will be undertaken:

¹⁵⁹ EPA Maps (2019)
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- It will be Council policy not to allow any development that would have an unacceptable impact on the water resource of the area, including surface water, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated wetlands.
- WCC will protect and enhance surface water and groundwater resources which are essential as part of an integrated approach to the management of water resources, necessary to ensure the highest water quality into the future, as set out in the WFD (Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy).
- It will be Council policy to promote the implementation of Water Quality Management Plans for ground, surface, coastal, and estuarine waters in the plan area as part of the implementation of the WFD (European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003).

9.8.3.3 Flooding & Flood Risk

The National CFRAM programme commenced in 2011 and is the principle response to EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) on the assessment and management of flood risk. It was transcribed into Irish law under S.I. No. 122 of 2010. The OPW is the lead agency for flood risk management in Ireland and is the national competent authority for the overall implementation of the Floods Directive. The *'Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities'* aim to ensure a rigorous assessment of flood risk at all levels to provide a consistency of approach throughout the country.

Section 28 of the Guidelines requires local authorities land use plans to be subject to a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to identify potential flood risk in the plan area. A SFRA was carried out as part of the process of preparing the Plan and it is contained in Volume 11.

The SFRA provides further detail of the application of the sequential approach, flood zones, climate change, vulnerability of developments, the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessment, the development management justification test, mitigation and residual risk. There are a number of Flood Risk Management Objectives outlined in the Draft Plan which include:

- To carry out flood risk assessments when implementing forward planning and development management for the purposes of regulating, restricting and controlling development in areas at risk of flooding, and to minimise the level of risk to people, business, infrastructure and

the environment through the identification and management of existing and potential future flood risk.

- To ensure that flood risk management is incorporated into the preparation of future statutory local area plans.
- To ensure that climate change is fully embedded in future flood risk management in land use planning and flood risk management activities in the County.
- To ensure all future development proposals comply with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management.
- When potential flood risk is identified in either Flood Zone A, B or C, the Planning Authority will require the applicant to submit an appropriately detailed site-specific flood risk assessment.
- To continue to assist the Office of Public Works in developing catchment-based flood risk management for rivers, coastlines and estuaries in County Wexford as part of the South-Eastern CFRAMS.

Development at all levels will be required to comply with the recommendations of these Guidelines and but also the Flood Risk Management Objectives as outlined in the Draft CDP. In achieving the aims and objectives of the Guidelines, Planning Authorities must:

- Ensure that undeveloped vulnerable land use zoning objectives are not sited in areas of flood risk, particularly floodplains and coastal areas subject to flooding, except where there are no suitable alternative sites available in areas at lower risk that are consistent with the objectives of proper planning and sustainable development.
- Adopt a sequential approach to spatial planning which aims to avoid flood risk, where possible, substitute less vulnerable uses where avoidance is not possible, and mitigate and manage the risk where avoidance and substitution are not possible.
- A precautionary approach should also be applied to flood risk management to reflect uncertainties in flooding datasets and risk assessment techniques and the ability to predict the future climate, the performance of existing flood defences and the extent of future coastal erosion.

Wexford County Council will assess planning applications for development in accordance with the provisions these Guidelines but also the Flood Risk Management Objectives of the Draft CDP. The Flood Risk Management Objectives refer not only to the Planning Guidelines but also to OPW CFRAM, Climate Change and compliance with the Habitats Directive for flood relief measures.

It will ensure that only developments consistent with the overall policy and technical approaches of the Flood Risk Management Objectives and the Planning Guidelines will be approved and permission may be refused where flood issues have not been, or cannot be, addressed successfully and where the presence of unacceptable residual flood risks to the development, its occupants or users and adjoining property remains.

In accordance with the Guidelines, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was prepared. The purpose of an SFRA is to provide a broad (wide area) assessment of all types of flood risk to inform strategic land-use planning decisions. The SFRA includes Stage 3 Flood Risk Assessments for the settlements of Bunclody Town and Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane as the CDP includes zoning for both of these settlements and flood risk was poorly defined previously. The approach to zoning, including the application for the sequential approach and the Development Plan Justification Test, was informed by the results of those FRAs.

Future zoning in the county, including the new local area plans for Wexford Town, Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town, will be subject to Stage 3 Flood Risk Assessments and the Development Plan Justification Tests before decisions on zoning are made.

9.8.3.4 Coastal Waters

Good water quality in coastal areas and the maritime area is very important, in particular, for the local communities, supporting habitats and ecosystems and for economic development. There are also habitats that can play a part in managing water quality.

The coastline of Wexford stretches from Kilmichael Point in the north of the County to Waterford Harbour in the south and is c. 246km long. There are many established uses along the coastline including ports, harbours, fishing, aquaculture, residential, leisure and amenity.

There are six **coastal waterbodies** off County Wexford. Three of these recorded ‘*moderate*’ status, one has a ‘*good*’ status while the remaining two were unassigned a status. These coastal waters provide an important resource, supporting and generating employment and recreational activities and must therefore be protected.

The Council will ensure that development proposals will not result in adverse impacts on water quality, and where possible contribute to an improvement, in order to achieve the objectives of Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and other Directives including Bathing Water, Shellfish Waters and the associated Pollution Reduction Programme and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

9.8.4 Air Quality, Noise, Climate Change

9.8.4.1 Air Quality

Fossil fuels, which affect air quality and contribute to the greenhouse effect, are used in transport and general energy consumption. Transportation is one of the most significant generators of greenhouse gasses and consumers of energy. In 2017, 19.8% of Ireland’s greenhouse gas emissions were attributable to transport sources. While considerable advances have been made in engine design and fuel efficiency, Wexford County Council will seek to ensure that all potential development will clearly demonstrate that traffic management is a key consideration. This relates particularly to proposed large scale residential, industrial or commercial development.

WCC will also continue to improve air quality by having regard to the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) which implements Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe. WCC will also encourage the use of the best available technology (BAT) in specific industrial facilities likely to give rise to emissions concerns, including air and odour.

While public transport is strongly supported by WCC this is not always a viable option for people to access work, education or other facilities. However WCC will require developers to give consideration to the transport implications of any proposed development which the Council as

Planning Authority must adjudicate on.

Wexford County Council's Climate Change Adaption Strategy includes transport related goals relating to the integration of land use with transport in development plans, EV infrastructure, and factoring extreme weather resilience in the design and maintenance of transport infrastructure in the County.

9.8.4.2 Noise

The EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise. The Directive applies to noise, to which humans are exposed, particularly in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas.

The Council has prepared a Noise Action Plan (NAP) in accordance with the requirements of Environmental Noise Regulations 2018 (S.I No. 549 of 2018) which give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of noise.

It is the policy of WCC to seek to preserve and maintain air and noise quality in the County in accordance with good practice and relevant legislation and to update Noise Mapping in accordance with revised or updated thresholds for such mapping.

9.8.4.3 Climate Change

The County's first *Climate Change Adaption Strategy* was adopted in September 2019. Its purpose is to ensure a proper comprehension of the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, to bring forward the implementation of climate resilient actions in a planned and proactive manner; and to ensure that climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all plans and policies and integrated into all operations and functions of the Council.

The climate change goal is to protect the people, buildings, infrastructure, businesses and ecosystems in County Wexford against the negative impacts of climate change, build resilience to

climate change, change our behaviours and patterns of development to lessen the extent of climate change and take advantage of any opportunities that climate change may bring. This will require the Council, key stakeholders, businesses and communities to work together.

Wexford County Council is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, using sustainable renewable energy sources and moving to a low carbon economy. The Draft Plan includes objectives to:

- Facilitate a modal shift towards sustainable transport options, encouraging the use of electric vehicles by ensuring EV infrastructure is in place, and to work with transport providers to develop public transport options across the county, both in urban and rural areas.
- Delivering compact growth, through increasing densities, developing brownfield sites and infilling the redundant areas of our towns and villages and facilitating the development of mixed residential and commercial areas which will reduce the distance people need to travel to their homes, workplaces and other amenities and services.
- Increase employment opportunities within the county so as to reduce the amount of unsustainable commuting out of the county for work, much of which is car-based commuting.
- Facilitate sustainable agriculture such as afforestation which not only acts as a carbon sink but is a source of renewable fuel and biomass.
- Facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy which is focused on clean, low carbon technologies and promotes the development of sustainable renewable energy sources such as wind, tidal and solar energy as a means of reducing dependencies on fossil fuels.
- In line with the European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Recast ensure that all new buildings be Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) by 31st December 2020.
- Maximise the opportunities offered by the presence of the UN European Centre of Excellence in High Performance Buildings in Enniscorthy Town and help develop standards that will improve energy efficiency in buildings and significantly reduce emissions.

9.8.5 Material Assets

9.8.5.1 Water Supply

Water supply and wastewater services and disposal are critical infrastructural requirements for any development, in particular those of an urban nature. The provision of such services should complement and facilitate the sustainable development of the County in line with the Council's adopted settlement, economic and core strategies.

The delivery of supporting services for development, particularly water services, is critical. Wexford County Council has sought to direct growth towards centres where capacity is available and will work with Irish Water to ensure the expansion of services necessary to support the development strategy in this Plan, in accordance with the sustainable management of water resources.

9.8.5.2 Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment is essential to ensure public health and to ensure that the quality of receiving waters, either ground or surface, are not diminished by the discharge. Wexford County Council is working with Irish Water in the delivery of public wastewater services which address the residential, commercial and industrial needs of the county subject to compliance with all relevant EU and national legislation and guidelines and normal planning and environmental criteria.

9.8.5.3 Waste Management

The Southern Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (SRWMP) embraces the circular economy approach and provides the framework for the prevention and management of waste in a safe and sustainable manner. The targets of the plan include a 1% reduction in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan, achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020 and reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill from 2016 onwards in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

Wexford County Council will continue to promote effective waste management through the avoidance and / or reduction of waste within the Plan area. WCC objectives that will be implemented include:

- Sustainably managing waste generation, supporting investment in different types of waste

treatment and support circular economy principles, prioritising prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, to support a sustainable and healthy environment, economy and society.

- Implementing the provisions of the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, and any updated version published during the lifetime of the Plan.
- Supporting the development of appropriately sited waste recycling and recovery facilities etc.
- Encouraging and facilitating the development of new alternatives and technological advances in relation to waste management such as Organic Waste to Energy / Combined Heat and Power schemes.
- Restricting the provision of sludge management facilities to the sites of existing public wastewater treatment facilities due to the nature and characteristics of existing operations and these site and the need to strictly control the treatment of sludge.
- To use regulatory enforcement powers available to the Council under the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, to address unauthorised waste facilities and the illegal disposal of waste in the county.

9.8.5.4 Transport

An efficient transport / access network is essential to the economic performance of the County. It is essential that the road and rail networks in the area are maximised in order to strengthen accessibility both within the Plan area and between the Plan area and the wider region.

Strengthening economic activity is of the utmost importance and needs to be supported by a good quality road network.

The completion of the M11 Gorey-Enniscorthy-Oilgate Scheme and N25 New Ross By-Pass scheme in 2019 and 2020 has reduced inter-regional journey times and will bring other economic and social benefits to the county.

The Council's strategy is to provide an effective and sustainable transport system which is accessible to all. An effective transport system is integral to economic competitiveness in the County and

improves personal wellbeing. The overall priority in national and regional transport policy is to promote a modal shift towards sustainable means (public transport, walking and cycling) and away from outright reliance on the private motor vehicle. Wexford County Council is committed to the promotion of sustainable means of travel including public transport, walking and cycling.

The Council will achieve its goal to reduce the overall travel demand and achieve a modal shift through land use planning through the following key measures:

- Reducing demand for travel by integrating land use planning and transport planning and ensuring that new development is compact and connected and located in proximity to existing services and employers and / or at locations with the highest levels of accessibility for public transport and optimise potential for sustainable modes such as walking and cycling.
- Prioritising sustainable modes of transport (walking and cycling) by ensuring that the development of our towns and villages and the respective route networks are designed in a manner which is permeable, attractive and safe for those users.
- Reducing the carbon generated by the movement of people and goods by prioritising the development of appropriate infrastructure such as public transport, rail freight, cycle paths, electric vehicles etc.
- Ensuring that international, national and regional connectivity is developed to adequately serve the needs of the people and economy and ensure that transport infrastructure and services for all modes of travel is enhanced on the Eastern Economic Corridor from Belfast to Dublin to Rosslare Europort including Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford.
- Preparing Local Transport Plans for the towns of Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross.
- Setting standards to ensure that development takes place in a manner which is efficient, sustainable, safe and universally accessible and requiring that infrastructure is incorporated in new developments to accommodate alternative fuels to diesel and petrol.
- Responding in a pro-active and collaborative matter to ensure that the county is ready for, and can fully benefit from, technological changes in transport including in the provision of Electric and other alternative fuels infrastructure.

9.8.6 Cultural Heritage

The safe-guarding of the cultural heritage of Wexford is a priority for the Council and it is their intention to actively support the protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage to benefit the people of Wexford and in order to target cultural tourism as a major economic driver in the County.

Wexford has a rich, diverse and distinctive cultural identity with a strong and internationally acclaimed creative and artistic base. The arts and culture of Wexford are an expression of its identity and play an important role in our social and economic well-being.

The County also contains many important historic landscapes and places such as Vinegar Hill, Carrigbyrne and Coolgreany, which together with prehistoric monuments, are important in defining its cultural identity. There has been significant investment in cultural heritage in recent years with substantial investment in libraries, museums and theatre and centres for the arts. The Council has played an important role in providing and facilitating this development and in supporting the arts community.

The Plan supports the sustainable development of cultural heritage and will encourage the development of cultural land uses and activities in order to support the arts and increase local awareness of our cultural heritage and identity.

The overall goal within the CDP is to protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance the natural, built and cultural heritage of the County and to encourage all to appreciate, enjoy, understand and care for our heritage to help enhance and secure it for future generations.

The following measures are divided by category and the breadth of measures proposed is reflective of the importance that cultural heritage plays in our modern society.

- WCC will promote the protection and conservation of **heritage sites, artefacts and monuments**, including underwater archaeology and archaeological landscapes.
- The Council will ensure that development in the vicinity of a **recorded monument** is

sensitively sited and designed and that it does not significantly detract from the monument.

- Any proposed development which may impact on the integrity of any monuments, sites, objects or areas of **archaeological, cultural, architectural, historical or heritage** importance under the protection of WCC and / or the DCHG shall be referred to the relevant section of the department for their observation and / or comment prior to a determination of permission.
- In securing the preservation of the **archaeological heritage**, the Planning Authority will have regard to the recommendations of the DCHG, both in respect of whether or not to grant Planning Permission and in respect of the conditions to which permission would, if granted, be subject.

9.8.7 Landscape & Visual

The importance of landscape and visual amenity and the role of planning in its protection are recognised in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), which requires that Development Plans include objectives for the preservation of the character of the landscape, including the preservation of views and prospects and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest.

The Landscape and Landscape Assessment: *Draft Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (Department of the Environment and Local Government, 2000) provide current guidance for planning authorities on the preparation of a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA).

There are a number of other ecological, heritage, cultural and historical layers which help to shape the landscape and should be taken into consideration in future development proposals. Ecological, scenic and amenity designations reflect areas of elevated public awareness and as such may be considered also to have a significant landscape value.

Much of the coastline areas are distinctive for their natural beauty and their diverse range of activities. The Council must consider the potential impacts on seascape and landscape to ensure that both iconic views and character are protected and also to aid in the process of enabling development where it is most appropriate, e.g. the effects of development such as wind and tidal

energy projects, port development, coastal defences, cable landings and pipelines on an area's seascape and landscape will need to be carefully considered.

The overall goal is to protect the inherent beauty of Wexford's landscape and to promote and enable appreciation and enjoyment of the County's landscapes. The CDP landscape strategy is as follows:

- To protect the inherent characteristics and quality of our landscape both in their own right and for the economic benefits derived from them.
- To sustain the natural and cultural heritage of our landscapes county while respecting that it is a changing landscape.
- To ensure that development is respectful and appropriate to its landscape context.
- To promote enjoyment and appreciation of our landscapes.
- To protect the elements of our landscapes which perform important functions such as regulating floods, carbon sinks, green infrastructure and ecosystem services.

Table 9.1: Mitigation Measures

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 3 - Core Strategy				
CS01	To implement the Core Strategy Guiding Principles and Development Approach and to ensure that required infrastructure and services are provided by infrastructure providers, either in advance or in tandem with development, to achieve this implementation.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
CS02	To ensure that new residential development in all settlements complies with the population and housing allocation targets and the principles set out in the Core Strategy and Settlement Development Strategy, in so far as practicable.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
CS03	To ensure that sufficient zoned lands are available to satisfy the planned population and housing growth in those settlements over the lifetime of the Plan.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
CS06	To promote and facilitate the economic development of the Eastern Economic Corridor as an inter-urban regional economic driver, in particular, in Gorey Town, Enniscorthy Town, Wexford Town and Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and the Europort.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
CS08	To prepare Local Transport Plans for the Key Towns and Large Towns which focus on the development of town bus networks, rail services, the development of inter-modal transport hubs, improvements to cycling and walking infrastructure and rural transport services into towns and seek investments for the sustainable transport measures set out in these plans.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(PHH_2) (SG_1)</p> <p>(W_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(MA_1) (CH_1)</p> <p>(LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>CS11</p>	<p>To support the concept of rural settlement networks, and support the sustainable development of infrastructure to assist collaborative projects and sharing of assets and strengths to drive sustainable population and enterprise growth in sub-regional areas.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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				<p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
<p>WT03</p>	<p>To promote and support the development of the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>WT04</p>	<p>To develop industrial, commercial, infrastructure and residential development in Wexford Town to support the port function at Rosslare Europort.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
<p>WT05</p>	<p>To support development of additional capacity at Rosslare Europort and the provision of rail freight services and facilities to support sustainable increases in port operations.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>WT06</p>	<p>To support the development of tourism projects in the town including those associated with the town’s new Maritime brand such as the planned marina at Trinity Wharf, and the proposed Wexford to Rosslare Greenway subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the town.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
<p>WT07</p>	<p>To support the delivery of the infrastructural requirements which would benefit the key town role including improved road infrastructure such the M11 / M25 Oilgate to Rosslare Harbour scheme and upgrading of the N30 and N80, improved digital connectivity, upgrading and development of water supply and additional investment in wastewater infrastructure to support the economic development and anticipated growth of the town.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>WT08</p>	<p>To support the delivery of infrastructural requirements to allow Wexford Town keep pace with the planned population and economic growth. These requirements include education and the prioritisation of additional primary and post primary school places in order to address existing and future demand and the provision of additional social, cultural and amenity facilities including the new Min Ryan Park and the redevelopment of Wexford Arts Centre.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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<p>GT02</p>	<p>To facilitate strategic employment development in the town allow it become more self-sufficient in terms of employment including development of opportunity sites and property solutions.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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GT04	To ensure the Local Transport Plan for the town provides the framework to seek investment to develop a public transport inter modal hub in the town, develop an orbital route and new road bridges over at Ballytegan and Ramstown / Knockmullen) and improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.		(B_1) (B_2) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
GT07	To support key infrastructure projects for the town including the delivery of natural gas and improvements to the N11 Gorey to Enniscorthy such as the improvements to the N30 and the N11 / N25 Oilgate to Rosslare scheme.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>ET01</p>	<p>To strengthen the role of Enniscorthy Town as a Large town with a large economic hinterland and leveraging its strategic location and accessibility to Rosslare Europort and the Eastern Economic Corridor (port, rail and road) build on its inherent strengths including digital connectivity, innovation and enterprise, tourism, and culture, to facilitate economic and employment growth in the town, and in particular promote Enniscorthy Business and Technology Park and the NZEB Training Centre as key economic drivers for the town and to support the development and</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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	improvement of the business / industrial centre at Kilcannon and located on the R772 and Old Dublin Road into a modern Business park capable of attracting international companies as key economic driver for the County.			(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ET07	<p>To support the delivery of infrastructure requirements to allow Enniscorthy keep pace with the planned population growth including the delivery of natural gas, and improvements to road links such as the N30 and the N80 and the proposed N11 / N25 Oilgate to Rosslare Scheme and improvements to digital connectivity to support the achievement of Smart Town status, upgrading and development of water supply and amenity facilities including in the development of a public space with playground facilities in St Senan’s parish of Enniscorthy town.</p> <p>Any such proposals will be subject to Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs and SPAs.</p>		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

<p>NT01</p>	<p>To maximise the economic development potential of the town, optimising the potential offered by the N25 New Ross Bypass, the presence of New Ross Port and its proximity to the Waterford MASP and Wexford Town.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
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				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
NT02	To focus on tourism development as a key economic driver for the town and the county, prioritising the implementation of the New Ross Tourism Transformation Project, securing Fáilte Ireland designation as Tourism Destination Town and the development of the New Ross to Waterford Greenway.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
NT05	To improve the public realm and attractiveness of the town centre as a place to live, work and visit through key urban regeneration projects / environmental improvement schemes such as the High Hill Street Park and the removal of the old oil tanks and the construction of a new public space in their place on the Quays.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan	Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 4 - Sustainable Housing			

SH05	<p>To prioritise the provision of new housing in existing settlements and at an appropriate scale and density relative to the location in accordance with the National Planning Framework, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region and the Core Strategy and the Settlement Strategy in the CDP.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
SH10	<p>To ensure the development of land is carried out on a phased basis and to identify the priority of land for development in the relevant local area plan and in accordance with the methodology for the Prioritisation of Development Lands in the National Planning Framework and in accordance with the relevant criteria in the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007) and the Local Area Plan-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012) and any updated version of these documents during the lifetime of the Plan.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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SH12	To undertake Active Land Management (including the use of CPO powers) to manage		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02
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	<p>the supply of land for residential development and ensure suitable zoning is in place to achieve compact, smart, sustainable growth targets within existing urban footprints.</p>		<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
<p>SH36</p>	<p>To facilitate the development of suitably located and well-designed student accommodation which will enable and encourage students to attend third level institutions in the county. These facilities should be located along public transport routes, where possible, and in close proximity to the third level facility.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

SH37	To consider individual rural housing in the open countryside in accordance with the categories and associated criteria set out in Table 4-2 and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the relevant development management standards.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05
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				<p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
SH38	To strictly control individual rural housing in the open countryside in areas that are reaching their carrying capacity in terms of effluent treatment capacity, visual amenity and / or roads carrying capacity in accordance with the requirements set out in Table 4.6 and the associated definitions and notes and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the relevant development management standards.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

SH40	All planning permissions granted for individual rural dwellings in the open countryside will be subject to a condition that the dwelling house be used as a permanent residence only.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
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				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
SH43	To require the design of new single houses to be of high quality and in keeping with the rural character of the site and the area, protect the visual amenities of the area and that of the landscape character unit in which it is located.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 5 - Design and Place-making in Towns and Villages				

<p>TV41</p>	<p>To implement the provisions of the Derelict Sites Act and encourage and facilitate the redevelopment of derelict sites to bring them back into productive use and address environmental and visual amenity concerns. The Council will prioritise the following types of sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main routes and thoroughfares, 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (W_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjacent to heritage buildings or protected natural heritage sites, • on tourism and amenity routes and trails, • adjacent to schools and other sensitive receptors, • where they interfere with economic development or employment uses, and • other sites where public health or safety concerns arise 			
TV42	To identify appropriate locations where increased building heights will be actively pursued when preparing future local area plans.		(LV_1)	(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

TV43	<p>To adopt give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Centres. • Arterial Routes and in particular routes with public transport and places with high ‘place’ value along these such as urban villages and major junctions. • Routes served by local intra-town public transport. • Bounding medium and large amenity areas where tall building will increase the sense of enclosure and provide surveillance • Other appropriate ‘edge’ sites such as quaysides. • Local Community Spaces (Gorey LAP and other LAPs as appropriate) • Corner sites and landmark sites which assist in way finding. 		(LV_1)	(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
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	Subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and in accordance with the requirements of Objective TV44, TV45 and TV46.			
Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 6 - Economic Development Strategy				
ED04	To develop the extended Eastern Economic Corridor and the towns and settlements on the corridor as a significant driver of economic growth in the Southern Region, linking the Rosslare Europort and the Southern Region with Dublin and Belfast.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

ED05	To develop our towns to a sufficient scale and quality to be drivers of regional economic growth, investment and prosperity.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED10	To support the delivery of the National Broadband Plan as a means of developing further opportunities for enterprise, employment, education, innovation and skills development in county, and in particular for those who live and work in rural areas.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

ED12	To support and facilitate the development and expansion of Carlow IT, Wexford Campus.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED13	To support and facilitate the development of the Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Construction in Enniscorthy Town.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED31	To ensure that the economic development and employment related land use zonings contained in this Plan and future Local Area Plans, reflect the variety of modern use types, the skills of the labour force and the variety of plot size to suit the variety of land use types and intensities.		(SG_1)	(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
ED32	To protect land zoned for economic development, industry and employment related uses from inappropriate development that would undermine future economic activity or the sustainable development of such areas.		(SG_1)	(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05

ED34	To provide and support the provision and improvement of infrastructure required to facilitate economic development including water, waste, transport (including rail lines		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
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	and Rosslare Europort), and communications infrastructure to serve land and property.		(CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED35	To facilitate and participate in works to regenerate and revitalise existing business parks and industrial estates within towns and promote the regeneration of obsolete and / or under-utilised buildings and lands that could yield economic benefits, with appropriate uses subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED46	To strengthen economic development opportunities and transport along the Eastern Economic Corridor from Belfast to Rosslare Europort and in particular in the settlements along the corridor.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

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ED50	To prioritise the provision of waste, water, ICT and transport infrastructure for the four towns and ensure that the areas identified for		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
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	economic development in each town are adequately and appropriately served.			(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
ED51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location for the town and the county, and to maximise the economic development opportunities that this development will bring forward for the town, both directly and indirectly. • Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. • Further develop and expand the presence of the Financial Services, Life Science and ICT industries in the town. • Further develop manufacturing industries in the town. • Maximise the tourism potential of the town through the development of the Wexford Town ‘Maritime Town’ brand, the planned Greenways and the vibrant Arts and cultural scene in the town. 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>ED52</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. • Support the expansion of existing industries in the town. • Support the expansion of ICT related employment in the town. • Facilitate the future development of the M11 Business Park, • To promote the Hatch Lab and to support the provision of similar property solutions as a means of providing office space for start- 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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	<p>ups and providing commuters with office space near to their homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further develop the spin off potential offered to the town by its proximity to the popular tourism destinations in north Wexford. • Support the further development of the town as destination for retail including niche boutiques. 			<p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. • Support the development of the National Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Construction at Killagoley and to develop synergies and research and development opportunities around the theme of sustainable construction and NZEB. • Maximise the opportunities offered by the Business and Technology Park, and to utilise it as a platform to attract new small and medium enterprises to the town. • Support the designation of Enniscorthy as a Smart Town and to utilise this designation to development economic opportunities. • Maximise the economic opportunities offered by developing the tourism potential of the town, both direct and indirect. • Facilitate the expansion of existing industries in the town, and to support the development of new industries and employment opportunities. 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>ED54</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the tourism potential of the New Ross town as a key economic driver for the town and county. • Maximise economic development opportunities that may arise due to the town’s proximity to the Waterford MASP, and its connection to the Southern Region and the Atlantic Economic Corridor. • Develop the role of New Ross Port and associated port related economic development subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive. • Support the development of existing industries in the town including manufacturing, transport and logistics, maximising the opportunities offered by New Ross Port, the N25 By-pass and close proximity to Belview Port and Rosslare Europort and Dublin via the M11. • Support the expansion of the Life Sciences industry in the town, and to support the development of new industries. • Support the development of business hubs and flexible working spaces to provide start-up companies with office space and commuters the opportunity to work in an office environment close to their homes in the town. 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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ED55	To facilitate commercial development, including office, industrial and commercial development, at scale appropriate with the nature and scale of the settlement.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05
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				<p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED56	<p>To ensure that commercial development takes places in a sequential manner, with development such as local services, shops and professional services located in close proximity to the centre of the settlement. Where industrial or business park development is being considered, the location selected should minimise impacts on the public realm but should adjoin the settlement.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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ED57	To facilitate the extension of an existing commercial development facility within a town or village provided the resultant scale and form of the enterprise is compatible with the character and scale of the area and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
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				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED58	To facilitate the conversion of existing buildings, including residences where appropriate for employment generating uses, subject to Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

ED59	To ensure that new development is appropriately designed, adds positively to the public realm of the settlement, is connected by footpaths and lighting and does not negatively impact on residential amenities.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED63	To support the sustainable growth and development of the marine sector and marine economy through the implementation of the National Marine Planning Framework and by facilitating marine related development at appropriate locations in the towns, villages, ports and harbours of the county subject to compliance with relevant Directives, the relevant objectives in this Plan including Chapter 7 Tourism, Chapter 8 Transport, Chapter 9 Infrastructure, Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning, and normal planning and environmental criteria. Marine development in rural areas will be considered in accordance with the section of this chapter on Rural Areas.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED64	To support the development of new coalitions amongst productive sector enterprises, coastal communities and public agencies to support the sustainable development of the marine resource and the marine economy. Any supports arising, which result in further expansion of or new enterprise, will be subject to the outcomes of the required appraisal, planning and environmental assessment process.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED66	To protect the marine related functions of ports in the county including landside accessibility to ensure the future role of ports as strategic marine assets is protected from inappropriate uses.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
ED68	To support the role of ports, where appropriate, in facilitating the sustainable development and operation of off-shore renewable energy development, and to support sustainable and enabling infrastructure development to harness marine wealth including grid, pier and port facilities to support renewable energy and export potential.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED69	To ensure that any economic activity which utilises the marine resource shall also have regard to compliance with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive which requires achieving and maintaining ‘Good’ Environmental Status of coastal and marine waters.		(B_1) (B_2) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

ED70	To ensure that adequate and appropriate land is zoned in Rosslare Harbour and New Ross to facilitate a variety of scales of economic development and have regard to the land extensive nature of uses such as distribution, logistics and other related sectors in Rosslare Harbour and New Ross.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
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				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED71	To provide, or facilitate, the provision of appropriate infrastructure to ensure that economic potential arising from the Rosslare Europort and New Ross Port for the region can be realised.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED76	To develop the county as a leading innovator in the green economy in areas such as sustainable agriculture, sustainable construction, the production of renewable energy and the bio-economy, and to support development of enterprises and technologies that employ green technologies and support a low carbon economy.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>

ED77	To support the development and expansion of the Sustainable Construction campus in Enniscorthy Town.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
ED80	To support the Action Plan for Rural Development led by the Department of Rural and Community Development and to support the development of priority areas under the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 led by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

ED81	To enhance the competitiveness of our rural areas by supporting innovation in rural economic development and enterprise through the diversification of the rural economy into new sectors and services including ICT based industries and those addressing climate change and sustainability.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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				<p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ED82	<p>To facilitate the development of the rural economy through supporting a sustainable and economically efficient agricultural and food, together with forestry, fishing and aquaculture, energy and extractive industries, the bio-economy and diversification into alternative on-farm and off-farm activities, while at the same time noting the importance of maintaining and protecting the natural landscape and built heritage which are vital to rural tourism.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

ED86	<p>To develop a diverse base of smart economic specialisms in our rural economy, including innovation and diversification in agriculture (agri-Tech, food and beverage), the marine (ports, fisheries and the wider blue economy potential), forestry, peatlands, renewable energy, tourism (leverage the opportunities from the Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland’s Ancient East and Ireland’s Hidden Heartlands brands), social enterprise, circular economy, knowledge economy, global business services, fin-tech, specialised engineering, heritage, arts and culture, design and craft industries as dynamic divers for the rural economy.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED96	To facilitate farm or rural resource related enterprises, including food production and processing on farm holdings, where the key resource is produced on the farm (or other nearby rural resource) or a number of farms in the locality subject to Objectives ED88 to ED89 and normal planning and environment criteria. The scale of the facility should be appropriate to the rural character of the area and will be assessed having regard to a number of factors including source of material, scale of the operation, building size, traffic movements to and from the site, water and wastewater requirements, environmental impacts including noise and odour, number of employees and hours of operation.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED110	To ensure that the road network to serve the extractive industry development is adequate in respect of its condition, width and horizontal and vertical alignment to carry the anticipated number and types of vehicles generated by the operation for the development without unduly impacting on the capacity or function of the road and / or effecting the safety of other road users including walkers and cyclists.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

ED113	<p>To consider proposals for major commercial development in rural areas in exceptional circumstances where:</p> <p>i. The specific characteristics of the proposed development such as noise, odour, resource requirements or unique energy requirements</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	<p>makes it unsuitable for town or village location or a location proximate to residential properties: and</p> <p>ii. Where relevant, it is a development necessary to meet national or regional waste management or climate change objectives and targets. The development will only be considered where the Planning Authority is satisfied that the requirements of Objective ED115 have been complied with and the resultant assessment by the Planning Authority has concluded that the location is appropriate and the development is consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>			<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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ED114	<p>To consider proposals for economic development with unique location requirements in rural areas in exceptional circumstances and where the applicant has clearly demonstrated that the proposal meets the following criteria:</p> <p>i. The development is of regional, and / or national, economic significance, is a development of very significant economic investment and a form that is specialist in nature;</p> <p>ii. The development has specific location requirements in terms of access to the grid network and / or ready access to fibre infrastructure connections; and</p> <p>iii. The direct employment relative to site area is not high and therefore the use would</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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	<p>not represent an efficient use of zoned serviced land.</p> <p>The development will only be considered where the Planning Authority is satisfied that the requirements of Objective ED115 have been complied with and the resultant assessment by the Planning Authority has concluded that the location is appropriate and that the development is consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>			
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ED115	<p>To require planning applications for development proposals referred to in Objective ED113 and Objective ED114 to be accompanied by detailed evidence based report which:</p> <p>i. Demonstrates compliance with the criteria in either Objective ED113 or Objective ED114 respectively;</p> <p>ii. Contains an assessment of zoned lands in the county and a justification as to why those lands are not suitable for the proposed development;</p> <p>iii. Identifies and assesses impacts on all sensitive receptors including residences, natural and built heritage, landscape, rural character and shall also examine the impact of the proposal on other rural related and rural dependent economic activities;</p> <p>iv. Demonstrates that the proposed development will not have a negative impact on these receptors; and</p>		<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1)</p>	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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	v. Contains a Traffic and Transport Assessment / Road Safety Audit / Travel Plan to address the issue of accessibility by various modes of transport and demonstrate that the road infrastructure has capacity to cater for the proposed development. Developer funded infrastructural improvements will be conditioned, where deemed necessary.			
ED116	To consider the development of a replacement commercial use on a brownfield site in a rural area where an existing use has ceased and subject to compliance with Objective ED115(iii), (iv) and (v). In general, the Planning Authority will not consider development which is people intensive (either employee or customer), the subdivision of the property or an increase in the intensity of activity on the site. The applicant will be also be required to submit proposals which ensure that the proposal have a positive impact on the visual character of the area.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 7 - Tourism Development				

TM02	To facilitate, where appropriate, proposals to improve access for all at existing tourism sites and facilities, and to require all new tourism related developments to ensure the development is accessible to everyone, regardless of their age, size or ability.		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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<p>TM16</p>	<p>To facilitate the development of tourist attractions and tourist related commercial and retail developments such as craft and design and artisan food shops, that are appropriate in scale and design for its host town or village.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
<p>TM17</p>	<p>To develop and maximise the tourism potential of the county by facilitating the appropriate expansion of existing and the provision of new universally accessible sustainable tourism attractions, facilities and infrastructure in towns and villages while ensuring the protection of the environment and subject to compliance with the normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>		<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)</p>	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
<p>TM24</p>	<p>To facilitate development which would improve tourism potential and tourist numbers, such as marinas, sea angling, sailing, marine adventure activities, diving and surfing and beach nourishment at appropriate locations in accordance with this chapter and Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>TM25</p>	<p>To facilitate the development and facilities to support cruise tourism in Rosslare Harbour and the county.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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				<p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TM27	To encourage the development of infrastructure such as harbours for tourism and commercial purposes subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TM29	To ensure that the development of greenways / active travel routes along disused railways safeguards the railways and does not prejudice their reopening for the sustainable movement of freight and / or passenger travel in the future		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

<p>TM31</p>	<p>To consider the development of car parking facilities at designated entry / exit points along greenway and blueways routes, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
TM32	To facilitate the provision of outdoor activity based tourism facilities which extend the tourist season. Consideration will be given to this type of development in rural areas where the development is suitable for the rural location, is appropriate in scale for the rural location and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and with normal planning and environmental criteria. The Planning Authority may consider the provision of indoor facilities where it is ancillary to and complements an outdoor activity based tourism facility. Proposals to provide ancillary tourism accommodation will be subject to Section 7.7.5 and associated objectives.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
TM33	To facilitate and encourage the development of new and expanded outdoor activities such as cycling routes, walking trails, (including in the Blackstairs Mountains in consultation with Coilte and other landowners), mountain hiking, bird watching, water sports and canoeing. The location of these developments will be considered on a case-by-case basis, having regard to the nature of the proposal, its location and siting, its scale, potential for impacts on its host rural area and residential amenities and environment and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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TM34	To support and facilitate the development of tourism related infrastructure associated with inland waterways, subject to compliance		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
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	with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.			<p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TM35	To ensure the full recreational potential of the River Slaney and the River Barrow is realised whilst taking cognisance of the aims and objectives of the National River Basin Management Plan (2018 – 2021) and subject to compliance with Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TM40	To facilitate the development of appropriately scaled, designed and sited tourism facilities and infrastructure related to the film industry, including film trails / routes, signage and visitor attractions.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(MA_1) (CH_1)</p> <p>(LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>TM45</p>	<p>To consider the development of new tourist related resorts and amenities and the development of a limited number of high quality integrated tourism / leisure / recreation complexes and resorts and amenities outside of existing settlements where it is demonstrated that the development is dependent on an existing local resource or a unique site characteristic or where an overriding need is demonstrated for the development at that location. The</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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	development must be in accordance with Section 7.7.4 and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.			
TM46	To facilitate the provision of proportionate high quality accessible tourist accommodation and the expansion / upgrade of existing hotels, guesthouses, hostels and B&Bs where the use and scale of the tourist accommodation is appropriate to and in keeping with the scale and character of the settlement.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
TM53	To consider the provision of farmhouse accommodation / self-catering accommodation on a farm holding as part of a farm diversification project. The accommodation shall be provided by an extension to the farmhouse or by the utilisation of other existing dwellings / structures on the farm holding. Only where it has been demonstrated that these are not viable options will permission be considered for a new build development. Any new build development shall be in close proximity to the existing farmhouse.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03

<p>TM54</p>	<p>To consider the development of small scale hostel type accommodation along established walking / hiking routes and on the site of an outdoor activity tourist facility in a rural area such as an Adventure centre / outdoor pursuits centre. With regard to the latter, the accommodation shall remain</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	<p>ancillary to the existing tourism facility on the site, and will only be available for use by those utilising the tourism facility.</p>		<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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<p>TM56</p>	<p>To strictly control the replacement and extension of existing holiday chalet structures. The Council will only consider such proposals where the following criteria are complied with:</p> <p>a) It is demonstrated that the structure which it is proposed to replace has been on the subject site previous to 1st October 1964 when the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1963 came into effect or has the benefit of planning permission and is in accordance with the planning conditions pertaining to same.</p> <p>b) It is proposed to replace the existing structure with a new structure which is equal to or not more than 20% of the floor area of that being replaced, or to extend the structure with an extension which is equal to or not more than 20% the floor area of the structure to be extended. This is to ensure that the scale and form of this type of development is consistent.</p> <p>c) The replacement structure is for use as holiday home accommodation.</p> <p>d) Risk of coastal erosion will be considered in accordance with relevant objectives in Section in 12.5 in Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	<p>e) The risk of flooding to the structure and its associated waste water treatment infrastructure is minimal. This should be demonstrated by a site-specific flood risk assessment, if deemed necessary by the Planning Authority.</p> <p>f) The structure can be connected to the public waste water system, or effluent from the structure can be treated on-site in accordance with the EPA’s Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (EPA, 2009).</p> <p>g) Suitable water conservation measures form part of the development proposal.</p> <p>h) Satisfactory access arrangements are in place, and</p> <p>i) All other normal planning and environmental criteria area complied with</p>			
<p>TM58</p>	<p>To facilitate improvements to tourism infrastructure including proposals to improve car, bus and bicycle parking, directional signage / information boards and service / rest facilities designed in accordance with principles of universal design subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and without detracting from the physical setting, character or visual quality of the tourism asset.</p>		<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)</p>	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
<p>Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan</p>		<p>Potential Negative Impact</p>	<p>Potentially Uncertain Impact</p>	<p>Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan</p>
<p>Chapter 8 - Transportation Strategy</p>				

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TS03	To strengthen the county’s regional, national and international connectivity by all transport modes.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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TS05	To develop and support the development of multimodal transport infrastructure and services on the Eastern Economic Corridor, which runs from Belfast to Rosslare Europort via Dublin, Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford Town with strong links to the Southern Region and Atlantic Economic Corridor via New Ross.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
TS07	To plan for the appropriate development of all aspects of the transport network for all modes and to ensure that the design and investment decisions prioritise sustainable transport modes.		(B_1) (B_2) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
TS08	To prepare Local Transport Plans in accordance with the Area Based Transport Assessment Guidelines (TII, 2018) for Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross towns.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
TS10	To support and enable the integration of transport modes including development at public transport interchanges and transport hubs in the main towns to facilitate transitions between different modes of transport.		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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TS15	To adopt a presumption in favour of an 'Open Route Network' in all developments. The design may then be refined to incorporate filtered permeability networks and / or three way-off set networks where there are clear benefits in terms of prioritising more		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
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	sustainable modes of transport and improving safety. Proposals for new development (including new residential development in urban areas) shall not include dendritic street networks which place heavy restrictions on movement.			
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<p>TS16</p>	<p>To ensure that all urban roads and streets in our towns and villages, including residential streets and housing estates, are designed in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards set out in the ‘Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets’ (2013 / 2019) and any updated version of the Manual, in order to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide safe and convenient infrastructure for walking and cycling. • ensure that all streets and route networks are designed to balance the needs of place and movement. • ensure that roads and streets, including their landscaping, street furniture and lighting, function as attractive, fully accessible and safe places. • passively calm traffic through the creation of self-regulating street environments, particularly in sensitive areas and where vulnerable users are present and to impose speed limits which are reflective of the context and function of the road. • create roads and street networks which are easily permeable by active travel modes and to support appropriately designed and safe measures which improve the permeability of existing street layouts. 		<p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p>	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate accessible, convenient, attractive and use friendly public transport infrastructure in appropriate locations. • ensure that roads and streets can adapt to climate change and as appropriate can accommodate green infrastructure and biodiversity networks. <p>Where amendments or extensions are being proposed to existing schemes they shall also be consistent with the Manual.</p>			
TS26	<p>To provide amenity and tourism related cycle routes including a strategic cycle way between County Wicklow, Gorey, Camolin, Ferns and Enniscorthy with a view to extending this cycle way to Rosslare Europort and New Ross and walking trails to key tourism assets and amenities as resources allow, subject to the protection of habitats, environment, amenity and heritage.</p> <p>Any such proposals will be subject to Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs and SPAs.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

TS29	To support national transport agencies in delivering appropriate improvements to the public transport network and to facilitate proposals, including infrastructure developments, which provide for new public transport services and enhance the quality, frequency and speed of existing train and bus public transport services.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
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				<p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS30	<p>To support and facilitate the provision of infrastructure serving public transport including, but not limited to, new transport mode-interchanges, bus and rail stations, bus shelters, adequate bus parking, bus lanes, car parking facilities, taxi ranks and cycle parking and lanes. Such facilities will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate universal access; • Promote the effectiveness and viability of services; • Promote the convenience and attractiveness of public transport for all sections of the community; • Allows for efficient integration between different transport modes; • Connect key locations such as tourism assets, leisure and recreational destinations; and • Provide appropriate and sensitive parking and infrastructure for all modes at tourism and amenity sites. 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

TS34	To promote and support proposals for physical improvement works which would enhance the effectiveness and viability of the Rosslare – Dublin railway line as a sustainable transport choice. Such improvements include:		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the line’s infrastructure which would result in increases to the frequency and speed of services; • Electrification of the service; • The provision or re-opening of new stations in the county; • Better integration with other transport modes, including integration with any expanded DART and LUAS services in South Dublin / County Wicklow; • Works which improve passenger comfort, convenience and accessibility; and • Works to reduce the risk of coastal erosion and other damage affecting the viability of the line. 			
TS35	To promote and support the development of rail freight services and support the development of the necessary infrastructure for rail freight services at appropriate locations in accordance with the Regional Freight Strategy to be prepared under the RSES..		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
TS37	To provide and maintain a safe, efficient and sustainable roads network in the county, to secure improvements to the road network and to balance the needs of all users placing pedestrians, cyclists and public transport at the top of the hierarchy of users.		(AN_1) (AN_2)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09

TS47	To ensure that proposals for new and / or enlarged service areas, service stations and truck parking facilities on the roads network are located and designed in accordance with the relevant national guidelines. Such guidelines include the Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05
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	Authorities (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012), Service Area Policy (National Roads Authority / Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2014), and Retail Planning - Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012).			<p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS51	To support the development of the national primary routes to a minimum dual carriageway standard.	<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 CZM02 TS57 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

TS52	To support the development of the Oilgate to Rosslare National Road Scheme.	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 CZM02 TS57</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09</p>
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			<p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS53	To support the development of the Clonroche By pass and future upgrades of the N30.	<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 TS57</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 TC01 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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TS54	To support the upgrade of national roads to improve connectivity throughout the region and improving access to Rosslare Europort and Belview Port.	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)		(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 CZM02 TS57 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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			<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS55	To promote the development of the access road and link roads to Rosslare Europort at Rosslare Harbour to improve accessibility and connectivity to Rosslare Europort, secure the sustainability of access to the Port and mitigate the risks from current constraints and limitations of the existing access.	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 CZM02 TS57</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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TS56	To support the future upgrading of the N80 to improve capacity and safety given the roads	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)		(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 TS57
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	<p>importance to connect to the Midlands and Rosslare Europort.</p>	<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 TC01 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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TS57	<p>To support, facilitate and enable the implementation of the national roads projects listed in Section 8.7.1.1 and provided for in Objectives TS52, TS53, TS54, TS55 and TS56, on a phased basis where necessary, to a standard and design which meets the requirements associated with expected usage. The Council will have regard to the Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012), Circular 16/2011 (NRA / TII) and consultations with the TII other relevant Government departments and the public and will:</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 CZM02 TS57 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally retain required lands free from development including any identified preferred route corridors. • Require that adjacent development of sensitive uses, such as housing, schools and nursing homes, are compatible with the construction and long-term operation of the national road. • Ensure that other development objectives, including the zoning of land, do not compromise the route selection process. • Seek to minimise adverse impacts on local residents and on the natural and built environment. • Adopt a flexible approach in accordance with the provisions of TII / NRA Circular 16/2011. 			<p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS58	<p>To use an evidence-based approach to assess the impacts of development and land use zoning proposals on the safety, capacity and function of national roads (including potential upgrades) and junctions. The Council will prohibit development and will not zone land for development where it would impact on the safety, capacity and efficiency of the national roads network in the county.</p>		<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)</p>	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

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TS59	To avoid the creation of any new direct access points to development or the generation of significant increased traffic from existing direct access points to the national road network to which speed limits of greater than 60 kmh apply. The Council may apply a less restrictive approach, for access onto non-		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	motorway sections of national roads, for development in the following 4 categories:			
TS60	To facilitate a limited number of new accesses or the intensified use of existing accesses, to the national road network on the approaches to, or exit from, towns or villages that are subject to a speed limit of between 50 kmh and 60 kmh (otherwise known as the transition zone). The Council will assess proposals for new or intensified access points having regard to Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (<i>Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012</i>) and The Treatment of Transition Zones to Towns and Villages (TII, 2018). Proposals for such accesses will also be subject to Objective TS62.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
TS61	To facilitate new accesses or the intensified use of existing accesses to the national road network within the 50 kmh zone within existing towns and villages in accordance with normal road safety, traffic management and urban design criteria for built up areas subject to Objective TS62.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
TS63	To support the development of cycle tracks adjacent to the routes of new road schemes.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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TS77	To support the further development of Rosslare Europort to increase capacity	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)		(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02
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	including measures to extend existing berths and to provide additional berths.	(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS78	To support the development of New RossPort and associated port related developments on lands adjoining the port.	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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TS79	To support industrial development that requires the bulk transfer of materials or finished products adjacent to or within the environs of the county's ports.	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)		(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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				<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS80	To encourage the development of associated infrastructure including access, wastewater treatment, communications and power to ensure the growth of the county’s ports and fishing ports.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (AN_1)</p> <p>(AN_2) (CC_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS81	To support the development of additional customs and security facilities to ensure the operation and increase the capacity of the ports.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p>
TS82	To support the development and expansion of the county’s fishing ports including Kilmore Courtown Harbour, Ballyhack, Duncannon and Wexford.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS83	To support the sustainable growth of the traditional fishing ports including Cahore, St Helens, Carne, Fethard, and Slade and to promote the development of amenities for workers and tourist visitors.		(B_1) (B_2)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p>
TS84	To support the continued operation and growth of Waterford Airport and measures to enhance connections, particularly by public transport, from County Wexford to Waterford Airport and the other airports in the country.	(CC_1)	(AN_1) (AN_2) (LV_1)	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
TS85	To consider the development of air strips in locations that would not have an adverse impact on residential areas.	(AN_1) (CC_1)	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan	Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 9 - Infrastructure Strategy			

IS04	To provide and upgrade waste water treatment infrastructure to address environmental problems and protect water bodies.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
IS07	To support the development of high speed, high capacity digital and mobile infrastructure in the towns, villages and rural areas across the county in order to provide high quality digital connectivity to support the social and economic growth of the county and the region		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
WM03	To support the development of appropriately sited waste recycling and recovery facilities, such as bring centres, civic amenity centres, waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities and waste recovery facilities and authorised treatment facilities for end-of-life vehicles as a means of facilitating a reduction in the quantity of waste that goes to landfill disposal sites subject to compliance with the locational requirements for waste management facilities contained in Section 9.7.3 and subject to compliance with Objectives WM05 or WM06, and normal planning and environmental criteria and the relevant development management standards set out in Volume 2.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

WM06	<p>Where it is proposed to develop waste management facilities on un-zoned land, the following criteria should be satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for the proposal at the particular location, in particular having regard to the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, the Irish Water National Sludge 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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	<p>Waste Management Plan 2016-2021, and any future updated versions of these plans produced during the lifetime of the Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The site should be within or as near as possible to the Wexford Town and Gorey Town (as Key towns) or Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town (as Large Towns).• The site should be located outside of a flood risk area;• There should be no adverse impacts on amenities;• There should be a minimal risk of pollution;• The development should comply with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any future updated version during the lifetime of the Plan;• The development must comply with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.			
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<p>WM07</p>	<p>To support the provision of infrastructure for composting and other forms of processing for bio-waste such as anaerobic digesters subject to complying with the location requirements for waste management facilities in Section 9.7.3, Objective WM05 or WM06 and compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
TC06	<p>To have regard to Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment and Local Government, 1996), Circular Letter of 2012 (PL07/12) or and any updated guidelines published during the lifetime of the Plan. 		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
FRM11	<p>To facilitate the provision of new, or the reinforcement of existing flood defences and protection measures where necessary, and in particular to support the implementation of proposed flood schemes being progressed through the planning process during the lifetime of the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 subject to compliance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and the protection natural and built heritage and visual amenities.</p>		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
SWM05	<p>To identify existing surface water drainage systems vulnerable to flooding and develop proposals to alleviate flooding in the areas served by these systems in conjunction with Office of Public Work subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

PT01	<p>To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development is required in order to 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	<p>facilitate the provision or retention of significant economic or social infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The route proposed has been identified with due consideration for social, environmental and cultural impacts. • The design is such that will achieve least environmental impact consistent with not incurring excessive cost. • Where impacts are inevitable mitigation features have been included. <p>Proposals for energy infrastructure should be assessed in accordance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.</p>			<p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
PT03	<p>To support the upgrade of existing and development of new electricity substations in locations that do not have a significant negative impact on nearby residents and are subject to landscaping screening.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (CC_1) (CH_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
PT04	<p>To support the removal and undergrounding of overhead power lines in urban areas.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
GN01	<p>To support the extension of the gas network throughout County Wexford, including subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>		<p>(CC_1)</p>	<p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

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Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 10 - Environmental Management				
EL01	To require developments providing external lighting to clearly demonstrate that the		(B_1) (B_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02

	lighting scheme is the minimum needed for security and working purposes.			
EL03	To ensure all new public lighting complies with the Council’s standard for taking in charge and provides for low energy use lighting in accordance with these standards.		(B_1) (B_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02
Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 12 - Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning				
CZM03	To maximise the economic development potential of county’s coastal and maritime areas subject to compliance with the objectives of the County Development Plan with regard to the location of economic development, the protection of the scenic amenity and views associated with coastal areas and the maritime area which is crucial to the tourism industry, the protection of the amenity, livelihood and cultural well-being of coastal communities, the protection of coastal features, habitat and species, compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of these areas.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

CZM04	To seek investment in the sustainable development of infrastructure (physical and social), access (upgraded pier infrastructure, landing facilities and passenger and cargo ferry services), regional connectivity (transport networks and digital), enterprise growth and deliver initiatives with local communities and other stakeholders to strengthen and sustainably grow coastal communities subject to compliance with the		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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	Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.			<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
CZM11	To support the sustainable growth and development of the maritime area and the maritime economy in accordance with the objectives of this chapter and the relevant objectives in Chapter 6 Economic Development, Chapter 8 Transport, Chapter 9 Infrastructure, Chapter 11 Energy, Chapter 13 Heritage and Volume 10 Energy Strategy as referred to in Table 12-1 and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
CZM14	To support development in the coastal zone and maritime area that will facilitate a transition to a low carbon economy such as carbon capture and storage and renewable energy developments include offshore tidal and wind energy subject to compliance Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of these areas.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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CZM15	To support the achievement of Ports of National Significance Tier 1 status for Rosslare Europort, and to provide for the appropriate development of Rosslare Europort and other harbours in the county to		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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	ensure effective growth and sustainable development of the county and the region subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.			(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
CZM17	To work with the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government in the preparation of sub-regional plans for the maritime area and nearshore area which will maximise the beneficial impacts of the development of the maritime area while protecting County Wexford, its landscape, and seascapes, environment, economy and people.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (CH_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03
CZM21	To support proposals for new development or activities in coastal and maritime areas that enhance or promote social benefits for the local communities, and where considered necessary an applicant will be required to demonstrate that adverse impacts on local communities will be avoided, mitigated or minimised appropriately.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

CZM23	To consider a limited number of access points from developments to a beach. The Council will consider an access where the applicant agrees to enter into an agreement to provide public access to the beach from the proposed access and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
CZM29	To carefully consider development proposals in areas identified at risk of coastal erosion, which include but are not limited to Kilpatrick, Ardamine, Glascarrig, Killincooly to Ballinesker, Rosslare, Tacumshin to Kilmore Quay, Ballyteige Burrow to Cullenstown and Fethard, and areas where coastal defence works are place but confidence rate are low including but limited to Courtown, Pollshone, Cahore, Blackwater and Rosslare.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (W_1) (CC_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

<p>CZM30</p>	<p>To carry out environmentally sensitive local authority own coastal protection works where necessary and subject to the works being appropriately designed and where it is demonstrated that the works would not exacerbate existing problems of coastal erosion or result in altered patterns of erosion, deposition or flooding elsewhere along the coast to the detriment of other properties, important habitats, coastal features or designated sites.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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<p>CZM31</p>	<p>To prepare coastal erosion management plans and support the development of coastal protection or management works for the following locations subject to compliance with the Habitats and SEA / EIA Directive and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosslare Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Management Plan. • Courtown North Beach Nourishment and Marina Feasibility Study. • Grange, Fethard on Sea Coastal Erosion Management Plan. • Bastardstown / Ballyhealy Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Management Plan for the area between Kilmore Quay and Carnsore. 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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<p>CZM32</p>	<p>To consider proposals for environmentally sensitive coastal works in limited circumstances, which include but are not limited to the protection of an inhabited permanent residence / habitable dwelling, critical infrastructure such as access roads. Where coastal protection works are proposed in these circumstances the onus will be on the applicant to provide evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events in assessing such applications. The onus will also be on the applicant to ensure that the proposed works would not have a negative impact on the erosion of nearby</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (W_1) (CC_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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	properties. Pedestrian access for the public to the beach must be retained and if necessary access for people with disabilities.			
CZM44	To support the development of appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activity (and vice versa), and support proposals for appropriate infrastructure that facilitates the diversification or regeneration of marine industries subject compliance with the objective of this County Development Plan, the protection of the scenic amenity associated with coastal areas and the maritime area which is crucial to the tourism industry, the protection of the amenity, livelihood and cultural identity of coastal communities, the protection of coastal features, habitat and species and compliance the Habitats Directive, normal planning and environmental criteria and proper planning and sustainable development.		(AN_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05
CZM48	To support the development of land-based, coastal infrastructure that is critical to and supports energy transmission subject to complying Objective CZM44 and to ensure the development proposals do not adversely affect energy transmission proposals in sites held under a permission, or that are subject to an on-going permitting or consenting process for energy transmission proposals.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (CC_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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CZM55	To promote the sustainable development of inclusive water-based sports and marine recreation, and to promote the inclusive development of water-based sports and marine recreation, where appropriate.		(B_1) (W_1)	(B_1) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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CZM56	To support landside development which optimises on maritime tourism such as sea angling, sailing, marine adventure activities, diving and surfing at locations in accordance with Chapter 7 Tourism and subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.		(CC_1)	(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
CZM61	To encourage and facilitate extensions of the use of harbours, where appropriate, to include elements of active and passive leisure, tourism, transport and fishing and service enterprises to create vibrant, attractive focal points for existing coastal settlements subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(CC_1)	(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
CZM62	To facilitate the development of marinas, jetties and associated facilities for maritime leisure developments at appropriate locations including the site of Trinity Wharf, Wexford Town and Courtown Harbour. The developments should be universally accessible and the siting of the installations should not detract from the visual amenity, environmental quality of the area or public access to beaches and are subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(CC_1)	(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

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CZM68	To maintain and upgrade facilities in coastal areas through the provision of appropriate support facilities such as car parking, coach parking, cycle parking, universally accessible public toilets and refuse disposal facilities and		(CC_1)	(CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
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	subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.			
Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Chapter 14 - Recreation and Open Space Strategy				
ROS27	To ensure that the development of new sports facilities are universally accessible and accompanied by appropriate infrastructure including car parking, bicycle parking and changing rooms.		(AN_1) (CC_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CC_1) CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Castlebridge Settlement Plan				

<p>CB18</p>	<p>To seek the development of land for residential development within or adjacent to the village centre.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
CB21	To facilitate the provision of cycle paths to / from the village centre and to / from Wexford Town.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
CB25	In conjunction with Irish Water to facilitate the improvement to and expansion of the public surface water network within the town.		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
CB27	To examine the feasibility of potential relief works as part of OPW Minor Works funding.		(B_1) (B_2) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane Settlement Plan				

RHK19	To facilitate the development of residential units in line with the Core Strategy allocation for Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and deliver these units within the built up footprint of the settlement plan area to achieve the National Strategic Objective for Compact Growth.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK23	<p>To require accessible footpaths to be delivered at the following locations (see Map 4):</p> <p>(a) From the school in Kilrane, along Ballygillane Lane to Cawdor Street.</p> <p>(b) From Kilrane north to Ballygerry.</p> <p>(c) From Kilrane south to the cemetery.</p> <p>(d) From Kilrane east to Kilrane Business Park.</p> <p>(e) From Kilrane to Rosslare Harbour along the N25.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(PHH_1)</p> <p>(PHH_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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RHK24	To provide and, encourage provision of, new connections between existing and new developments in the settlement plan area to address issues of poor local level access and permeability.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
			(CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03
RHK25	To enhance the country route to the south of the Kilrane and to the east of Kilrane to St. Helen's as green routes by retaining established landscape features and adding new pedestrian and cycling facilities.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK26	To provide a cycle lane from Kilrane to Rosslare Harbour as part of the proposed Wexford-Rosslare Harbour Cycle Way.		(B_1) (B_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
RHK27	<p>To require new Local routes to be delivered at the following locations (see Map 4):</p> <p>a) Between Ros Mór / La Rochelle and Portside</p> <p>b) Between St Brendan’s Estate and the L-3059 (adjacent to Ascal Ruain) including junction improvements;</p> <p>c) Between the L-7102 at Ballyknockan and the L-3059 at Ballygillane Big;</p> <p>d) Between St. Brendan’s Estate and the roundabout on Ballygillane at An Cnocán through residential Plots 2-C and Plots 2-D.</p> <p>These local routes shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and the road category profiles set out in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages, Chapter 8 Transportation and Volume 2 Development Management Manual</p>		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK28	<p>To require a new local route to be delivered as part of the development of the Tier 2 lands to the west of Barr na Haille Housing Estate.</p>		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK29	To sustainably manage and support the enhancement of the Region’s International Connectivity Network including the TEN-T which seeks the development of a Europe-wide network of railway lines, roads, inland waterways, maritime shipping routes, ports, airports and railroad terminals.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

RHK30	To continue to advocate for and support the achievement of Tier 1 Port Status for Rosslare Europort under National Ports Policy and ensure strategic road and rail access to the port is protected and developed in support of the achievement of that status.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK31	To sustainably maintain the strategic capacity and safety of national roads and rail network including planning for future capacity enhancements to ensure effective land transport connections to Rosslare Europort and connecting the region’s metropolitan areas, key towns, ports and airports with the Atlantic Economic Corridor and the Eastern Economic Corridor and international connectivity via the TEN-T networks.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

RHK32	To support infrastructure for electric and low carbon fuel infrastructure along TEN-T Core and Comprehensive Network including at the Europort itself and other locations within the settlement.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK33	To reserve land for the proposed N25 / N11 Oilgate to Rosslare Harbour Scheme and prohibit development which would compromise the construction of this route.	(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK34	To support the development of new access routes to the Europort and to protect the preferred route, once this has been determined, and to prohibit development which would compromise the delivery of this link road.	(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK35	To protect the existing N25 as a gateway entrance to Kilrane and Rosslare Harbour and to promote improvements to enhance the roadside landscape whilst maintaining the safe distribution of traffic through the villages to the Europort.	(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)	(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

RHK36	To promote investment in improved access infrastructure to Rosslare Europort, including the improvement of rail access.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK37	To work with the Southern Regional Assembly and other identified stakeholders to prepare and implement a Regional Freight Strategy as provided for in RPO 141 in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region.		B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK38	To maximise the opportunities offered by the location of Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and the Europort on the Eastern Economic Corridor and the opportunities offered by the departure of the UK from the EU which now strategically places the Europort as the nearest port to Mainland Europe.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK41	To support the development of additional freight and passenger capacity at Rosslare Europort and the provision of freight rail services and facilities to support sustainable increases in port operations.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK43	To complement investment in port infrastructure by seeking the sustainable development of improved access infrastructure to Rosslare Europort from all the regions, including the expansion of rail services to and from Rosslare Europort for both freight and passengers and the integration of rail, bus and ferry services.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>

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RHK44	To facilitate the extension and deepening of Rosslare Europort to allow larger ships to dock subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, the Water Framework Directive		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	and ensuring the protection of the Wexford Harbour Outer Shellfish Area.		(CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK45	To facilitate the extension of existing service facilities for users of Rosslare Europort subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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RHK46	To encourage and facilitate improvements to the built environment and public realm in and surrounding the Europort in order to create a positive, attractive gateway to the county and region subject to compliance with the		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK48	To support the sustainable growth and development of the maritime area and the maritime economy in accordance with relevant objectives in Volume 1 Written Statement, in particular, Chapter 6 Economic Development, Chapter 7 Tourism, Chapter 8 Transportation and Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning and Volume 10 Renewable Energy Strategy and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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RHK49	To support proposals that will result in an increase in marine related employment subject to compliance with the Habitats directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
			(CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK50	To support the development of appropriate land-based infrastructure which would facilitate marine activity, including proposals for appropriate infrastructure that would facilitate the diversification or regeneration of marine industries and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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RHK51	To facilitate the development of shore based port related activity on appropriately zoned land and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	planning and sustainable development of the area.		(CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RHK52	To promote and facilitate the development of the cruise tourism industry at Rosslare Europort and in the county.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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RHK53	To facilitate the development of tourism-related developments on appropriately zoned land in the settlement area subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the plan area.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 – Amendments Stage
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
			(CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK54	To promote the development and use of the coastal path between Rosslare Harbour and St Helen's as a tourist and recreational facility.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

RHK55	To provide for the section of the Rosslare Europort to Waterford Greenway within the settlement plan area and ensure that the Greenway does not conflict with the operation of the Rosslare Europort-Dublin railway and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RHK59	To facilitate the expansion of and the development of new sporting facilities on appropriately zoned land in the settlement plan area.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
RHK62	To support the extension of the existing community centre in Kilrane and the development of a new community building, if required to serve the needs of the local population, at a suitable location accessible to residents of Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
Rosslare Strand Settlement Plan				
RS20	To promote and facilitate the provision of serviced residential sites in the village subject to complying with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RS21	To promote the development of social and affordable housing to meet the housing needs of the residents of the village.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
RS25	To support the development of Rosslare Strand to Rosslare Europort Greenway proposal and any associated proposals for road / route adaption to accommodate this proposal.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

RS28	<p>To investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feasibility of a local traffic management system with measures to prioritise pedestrian, cyclist and public transport movements throughout the settlement and to facilitate the complementary use of private car • Options to increased provision of fully accessible pedestrian footpaths and in particular arrangements for pedestrians crossing the bridges on Station Road and Mauritiustown Road; • The feasibility of providing of additional car parking facilities at appropriate locations to 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	<p>facilitate the greenway and tourism development generally and an unloading bay in village centre;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of formalised cycle paths and walking routes. 			(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RS29	<p>To ensure Rosslare Strand maintains and enhances its role as a valuable tourism destination in the county and to facilitate the development of appropriate tourism facilities, subject to normal planning and environment criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume2.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

RS30	To support the development of sustainable tourism while avoiding conflict between tourism uses and other residents and village uses and amenities.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
RS32	To encourage and facilitate tourist development that will improve the area’s tourist facilities and attractions and to seek to extend the holiday season. Such development should be suitably located, of a size and scale appropriate to the village and of a high quality design.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

RS33	<p>To consider the development of holiday accommodation in accordance with the criteria set out above subject to the development being in keeping with scale and character of Rosslare Strand and there being an appropriate balance between holiday homes and permanent homes and compliance with normal planning and environment criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2. The design should positively contribute to and enhance the coastal landscape setting. The Council will also have regard to the available capacity in the WWTP and its seasonal nature assessing planning applications in the area.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
RS39	To support the development of the Rosslare to Waterford Greenway proposal and associated spin off developments.		(B_1) (B_2) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
RS42	To support the development of an outdoor recreation centre in the village.		(B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1)	(B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03
RS43	To ensure development is in accordance with the objectives outlined in Chapter 12 (Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning).		(MA_1) (CH_1)	(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

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RS47	To support the continued development, maintenance and upgrading of the community and sports centre to serve the needs of the local and visitor population of Rosslare Strand.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
RS48	To support development of the school to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(CC_1) (MA_1)</p> <p>(CH_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p>
Bunclody Town Settlement Plan				

<p>B28</p>	<p>To facilitate the development of residential units in line with the Core Strategy allocation for Bunclody and deliver these units within the built up envelope of the settlement plan area to achieve the National Strategic Objective for Compact Growth.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
B38	<p>To reserve land for the future link road between Mill Road, Hospital Hill and Ryland Road and prohibit development which would compromise the construction of this route. This link will be provided as part of the development of these lands. This link road shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and the road category profiles set out in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages, Chapter 8 Transportation and Volume 2 Development Management Manual.</p>	<p>(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
B39	To provide and, encourage provision of, new connections between existing and new developments in the settlement plan area to address issues of poor local level access and permeability.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

<p>B42</p>	<p>To support the development of an all-weather sports and recreational facility.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
B47	To maximise the potential of the River Slaney for tourism and recreation purposes by improving public access where possible and continuing to support pursuits of The Urban Adventure Hub and WWETB subject to habitats directive and relevant sustainable planning and environmental regulations.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

<p>B50</p>	<p>To support development of the schools to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
B51	To support where resources allow, the provision of a community centre facility, in or close to the town centre.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

B52	To support development of educational facilities to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
B53	To support, facilitate and implement where resources allow, the further development of the arts and the library facilities.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Energy Strategy				
ESO1	To facilitate the development of solar PV developments in the area open for consideration as shown on Map 6 subject to the renewable energy target set for the County, the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and the Development Management standards set out below.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)	Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
			<p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
<p>ESO2</p>	<p>To consider applications for community-based solar developments of an appropriate scale subject to normal planning and environmental criteria. It is the policy of the Council to support and facilitate renewable energy proposals that bring about a direct socio-economic benefit to the local community. The Council will engage with local communities and stakeholders in energy and encourage developers to work with local communities to identify how they can invest in / gain from significant renewable energy development.*</p> <p><i>*In order to meet the 2030 renewable energy targets and the required level of emissions reduction, the Climate Action Plan 2019 includes a target to meet 15% of electricity demand by renewable sources contracted under Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Corporate PPAs allow corporates to lock in a fixed energy price, eliminating exposure to volatile energy prices.</i></p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
ESO6	Ensure the security of energy supply by supporting the development of wind energy resources in County Wexford at appropriate scales and in appropriate locations, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO8	Facilitate wind energy development on appropriate sites in the county and work with the relevant agencies to encourage investment in research and technology associated with wind farms and other renewable energy technology.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
ESO9	Favourably consider proposals for the development of infrastructure for the production, storage and distribution of electricity through the harnessing of wind energy in appropriate sites and locations, subject to relevant policy, legislation and environmental considerations and the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO10	Promote community consultation in proposed wind farm developments in accordance with Draft Revised Wind Energy Guidelines December 2019) , Best Practice Guidelines for the Irish Wind Energy Industry (IWEA, 2012) and the Code of Practice for Wind Energy Development in Ireland – Guidelines for Community Engagement (DCCAE, 2016).		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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ESO13	Facilitate, where appropriate, small scale wind energy development projects in urban areas, industrial estates, business parks and small community-based proposals, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	management standards contained in Section 5.7.			<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ESO14	Consider the re-powering (by replacing existing wind turbines) and extension of existing wind farms. Applications on such sites will each be assessed on their merits, demonstrate that the equipment is upgraded to the best available technology and will be subject to the development management standards contained in Section 5.7 (see Table 8).		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(PHH_1)</p> <p>(PHH_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(MA_1) (CH_1)</p> <p>(LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

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Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report

<p>ESO15</p>	<p>Facilitate onshore support infrastructure including landing locations for land-sea connections for appropriate offshore development, subject to relevant policy, legislation, environmental, landscape, amenity, seascape and technical considerations and subject to the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ESO16	To support and encourage the development of the bioenergy sector and facilitate its development for energy production, heat storage and distribution subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards set in Section 6.7		<p>(B_1) (B_2)</p> <p>(PHH_1)</p> <p>(PHH_2)</p> <p>(SG_1) (W_1)</p> <p>(AN_1) (AN_2)</p> <p>(MA_1) (CH_1)</p> <p>(LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

ESO18	To support the installation of on-farm anaerobic digester / fermentation plants using slurries produced on site, and the importation and treatment of feedstock's imported from the surrounding local area to supplement the on-site treatment of agricultural waste. Such facilities shall be		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	located within existing farm complexes, use excess heat on site and may be connected to the national electrical grid.		(MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO19	To support mixed biomass processing (using a range of technologies) and using mixed feedstock (including biological waste) imported from surrounding areas on suitable sites. Mixed bioenergy plants should be located close to the energy source and the point of demand, where they can be served by a transport network with sufficient capacity to safely absorb increased traffic movements and where waste heat can be used. Such facilities will be assessed against the ability of the receiving environment to accommodate them without causing an adverse impact on residential or environmental amenity.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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ESO20	To facilitate the development of biofuel processing plants on industrial zoned lands subject to normal planning and		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	environmental criteria and the development management standards set out in Section 6.7.		(SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO21	To support and facilitate the installation of district heating technologies in new developments, including multi-unit apartment developments, commercial and industrial developments. Where district heating is proposed, the associated infrastructure, networks and services for such systems shall be identified at planning stage and the long-term management and maintenance arrangements shall be to the satisfaction of the Council.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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ESO22	To support the recovery of energy from waste in accordance with the provisions of the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and any updated version of that plan. In particular, the Council will facilitate		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	waste to energy processes on the site of production or in local biomass processing installations subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards set out in Section 6.7.		(MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO23	To support the development of offshore renewable energy in accordance with the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, 2014), the Climate Action Plan 2019 and any Maritime Spatial Plan that is adopted for Ireland.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

<p>ESO24</p>	<p>To actively explore and pursue opportunities to service the marine renewable energy sector at existing ports, to facilitate the growth of new ports, supporting infrastructure and associated development, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				<p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
ESO25	To facilitate the expansion of ports and provision of additional quayside harbour working areas to further enhance their attractiveness to marine renewable industry developers.		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02</p> <p>(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05</p> <p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>ESO26</p>	<p>To promote and to facilitate, as far as possible, all proposed testing and research sites / required installations for future potential marine renewable energy off the coastline of County Wexford.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO27	To support the development of feasibility studies which examine the tidal energy resource off Tuskar Rock and the development of this resource where viable, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

<p>ESO28</p>	<p>To support the development of Rosslare Europort as a Sustainable Energy Zone (SEZ) and provide the necessary infrastructure to facilitate its development as an SEZ.</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
ESO29	To facilitate the development of small scale hydroelectric projects, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ESO30	To promote the use of geothermal energy technology in new developments subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

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ESO31	To facilitate micro-renewable energy installations where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that they will not		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GIO2 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	result in a significant adverse impact on residential, visual or environmental amenity.		(MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	<p>(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05</p> <p>(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09</p> <p>(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>

<p>ESO34</p>	<p>To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development is required in order to facilitate the provision or retention of significant economic or social infrastructure • The route proposed has been identified with due consideration for social, environmental and cultural impacts • The design is such that will achieve least environmental impact consistent with not incurring excessive cost • Where impacts are inevitable mitigation features have been included • Proposals for energy infrastructure should be assessed in accordance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. 		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
ESO35	To facilitate the development of port infrastructure to serve marine renewable developments, subject to normal environmental and planning criteria, the Habitats and Water Framework Directives.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

<p>ESO36</p>	<p>To facilitate the development of Battery Energy Storage Systems at appropriate locations to ensure a reliable and secure energy supply, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria, including residential and visual impacts</p>		<p>(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)</p>	<p>(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_1) CS02 CS03 CS08 CS15 CS21 SH01 SH16 EM03 EM05 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
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Specific Objectives of the Draft Housing Strategy (Volume 9)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
Housing Strategy				
PO1	To ensure adequate and appropriate land is zoned to facilitate and implement the aims of the Core Strategy, to deliver sustainable development, and to meet likely future housing need in the County as identified by the Housing Strategy		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 (PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33 (SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05 (W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07 WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 (AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09 (CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05 (MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 (CH_1) CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03 (LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03

Table 9.2: Mitigation Measures for Proposed Material Amendments

Proposed Material Alteration (Refer to Table A8.2 for detail)	Negative or Uncertain Significant Effects SEOs	Mitigation Measures/Protective Objectives in the Plan
Volume 1 Chapter 2 – Climate Action CH2.25	(B_1), (B_2) (PHH_1), (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1), (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	(B_1) (B_2) EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 PMA CH13.12, PMA CH13.13, PMA CH13.14, PMA CH13.15, NH18 EL02 GI02 PMA CH11.15, CZM02, PMA CH12.19, PMA CH3.43
Volume 1 Chapter 3 – Core Strategy CH3.11, CH3.24, CH3.33, CH3.34, CH3.36, CH3.39, CH3.43, CH3.44, CH3.45, CH3.46, CH3.47, CH3.48, CH3.52, CH3.54, CH3.55, CH3.56		(PHH_1) CS02, CS03, CS08, CS15, CS21, SH01, SH16, PMA CH6.3, PMA CH6.15, EM03, EM05
Volume 1 Chapter 4 – Sustainable Housing CH4.5, CH4.15, CH4.20, CH4.23, CH4.24, CH4.29		(PHH_2) TV02 IS05 SC01 SC06 ROS01 ROS07 ROS19 ROS33
Volume 1 Chapter 5 – Design and Place-Making in Towns and Villages CH5.2, CH5.3, CH5.11, CH5.12		(SG_1) HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05
Volume 1 Chapter 6 – Economic Development Strategy CH6.3, CH6.19, CH6.26		(W_1) WS01 WM11 WQ01 WQ02.WQ04 WQ05 WQ07WQ12 IS01 WW01 FRM02 EM01 EM03 EM05
Volume 1 Chapter 7 – Tourism Development CH7.7, CH7.8, CH7.9, CH7.10, CH7.16, CH7.18		(AN_1) TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS26, PMA CH8.21, TS27 PMA CH8.14, PMA CH8.15, PMA CH8.24, AQ01 AQ02 AQ05 EM01 EM03 EM05
Volume 1 Chapter 8 – Transportation Strategy CH8.5, CH8.6, CH8.8, CH8.12, CH8.14, CH8.15, CH8.18, CH8.22, CH8.24, CH8.29, CH8.30, CH8.31, CH8.32, CH8.42		(AN_2) N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
Volume 1 Chapter 9 – Infrastructure Strategy CH9.15, CH9.29, CH9.30, CH9.31		(CC_1) CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 PMA CH2.19, PMA CH2.25, PMA CH9.31, CA13 ED76 FRM04EM01 EM03 EM05
Volume 1 Chapter 11 – Landscape and Green Infrastructure CH11.13, CH11.15		(MA_1) WS01 WW01 WW03 P M A C H 9 . 1 4 , P M A C H 9 . 1 5 , WM01 WM02 CA04 PMA CH9.30, CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03

Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 – Amendments Stage
 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report

Volume 1 Chapter 12 – Coastal Zone Management & Marine Spatial Planning CH12.12, CH12.15, CH12.16, CH12.17, CH12.19		<p>(CH_1) PMA CH5.4, PMA CH5.5, CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH01 BH02 BH04 BH05ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 PMA CH13.26, TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03</p> <p>(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03</p>
Volume 1 Chapter 13 – Heritage and Conservation CH13.12, CH13.13, CH13.14, CH13.15		
Volume 1 Chapter 14 – Recreation and OpenSpace CH14.14, CH14.15, CH14.16		
Volume 3 Bunclody Town Settlement Plan BT.5, BT.6, BT.8, BT.9, BT.10, BT.11, BT.14		
Volume 3 Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane Settlement Plan RHK.9, RHK.18, RHK.19, RHK.24, RHK.25		
Volume 3 Castlebridge Specific Objectives CB.6		
Volume 3 Rosslare Strand Specific Objectives RS.5, RS.7, RS.8		
Volume 10 Energy Statement ES.14, ES.17, ES.20		

10 Monitoring Programme

10.1 Introduction

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) requires that the Chief Executive of the Local Authority prepares a progress report on the implementation of the Plan. Given the environment is a significant consideration then the progress report will include the key findings of the environmental monitoring programme as outlined in this chapter of the SEA Environmental Report.

Monitoring of the Plan and its implications on the environment is paramount to ensure that the environment is not adversely affected through the implementation of the Plan. In accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive, and Article 13J of the planning and Development Regulations 2001 as amended, monitoring must be carried out of the significant environmental effects directly related to the implementation of the Plan *“in order to, inter alia, identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.”* Article 13J also acknowledges that existing monitoring arrangements may be used with a view to avoiding duplication of monitoring.

While considerable environmental data is directly available to the Council, other sources of information will be accessed to provide a comprehensive view of the impact of the implementation of the Plan. In this regard the Local Authority will work with other agencies with environmental mandates to gather data for the purposes of monitoring the Plan. Therefore, while monitoring specific elements of the environment is not strictly the preserve of the Council, Wexford County Council will continue to liaise and work with the Environmental Protection Agency, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Central Statistics Office and others in the pursuit of environmental conservation and protection through existing environmental monitoring procedures.

10.2 Monitoring Indicators

It is proposed to base monitoring on a series of indicators which measure changes in the environment, especially changes which are critical in terms of environmental quality, for example water or air pollution levels. The indicators aim to simplify complex interrelationships and provide information about environmental issues which is easy to understand. A list of environmental indicators is provided in Table 10.1. The indicators are based on the SEOs presented in Chapter 6

(SEA Objectives) have been derived from knowledge of the existing environmental issues within the Plan area and also from legislation, guidelines and higher level Plans.

Environmental indicator assessment during monitoring can show positive/neutral impacts or negative impacts on the environment. Where an indicator value highlights a positive/neutral impact on the environment, it is likely that the policies and objectives of the Plan are well defined with regard to the environment. Conversely where the objectives of the Plan have a negative impact on the environment, it may be necessary to review the objectives of the Plan or to take some other form of Remedial Action.

If significant negative impacts on the environment are identified, the Council will work with relevant stakeholders including Government agencies and departments to establish the cause(s) and to determine what Remedial Action is needed, which could include the variation of the CDP. Monitoring will also assist in the identification of *unforeseen* adverse effects at an early stage.

Measurements for indicators generally come from existing monitoring sources. Existing monitoring sources include those maintained by the relevant authorities including the Council, the EPA, NPWS and CSO.

Wexford County Council, as the planning authority, will be responsible for undertaking monitoring. It should be noted that environmental monitoring is an on-going process and the monitoring programme may be subject to future change.

It is anticipated that monitoring will be undertaken on a biannual basis, to correspond with, initially, the two-year review of the CDP.

10.3 Monitoring Targets

The SEA Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO) are paired with specific targets. Environmental indicators are used to track the process in achieving the targets. Table 10.1 sets out the SEA Monitoring Indicators, Targets and Data Sources.

Table 10.1: Environmental Monitoring Programme

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	Number and extent and condition of Protected Sites and habitats	Protect, conserve and restore (where possible) all designated sites and species within and adjoining/adjacent to the Plan area	NPWS (Reports under Article 17 of Habitats Directive and Article 12 of Birds Directive).
	Number of WCC plans and projects which enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated sites.	Adoption of biodiversity and green infrastructure objectives in future Local Area Plans (LAPs). Adoption of a new County Wexford Biodiversity Plan. Adoption of a new County Heritage Plan. Increase in the number of Council-wide initiatives undertaken which promote biodiversity.	WCC
	Extent of biodiversity gains associated with renewable energy and housing developments.	Maximise biodiversity gains associated with new renewable energy and rural housing developments further to the Energy Strategy and Development Management Objective 3.1.2. Increase in the use of nature-based SuDS as part of new developments and the retrofit of existing developments, public spaces and streets.	WCC

Population and Human Health (PHH)	Extent of unemployment and deprivation in the county.	Decrease in the number of people unemployed, and an improvement in the deprivation levels reported in the Pobal HP Deprivation Index 2016.	Central Statistics Office (CSO) and other relevant external sources
	Extent of new open space, playgrounds, amenities, cultural building and other social infrastructure granted/developed.	Secure the implementation of the relevant standards and requirements relating to open space and play facilities in Chapters 14 and 15 of the CDP, and the delivery of other social and community infrastructure	WCC
	Number of WCC plans and projects incorporating Healthy Towns, Age Friendly and Accessibility goals.	To implement Healthy Towns, Age Friendly and Accessibility objectives of plan.	WCC
Soils & Geology (SG)	Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands.	To achieve a minimum of 30% of all new residential development on infill/brownfield sites	WCC
	Extent of impacts on County Geological Sites	No adverse impacts on County Geological Sites	WCC, Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)
Water Quality (W)	Status of water bodies (ecological and chemical) under the Water Framework Directive	Implementation of the recommendations of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and subsequent Plans To achieve and maintain the achievement of “good” ecological and chemical	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Local Authorities Water Programme (LAWPRO), WCC

	<p>status/potential of waterbodies in accordance with the WFD.</p> <p>To protect, maintain and restore where possible 'High' status water bodies under the Blue Dot Catchment programme</p> <p>To ensure future Local Area Plans are prepared having due regard to the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plans.</p>	
Number of bathing waters in the county complying with the Bathing Water Directive and Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008.	To maintain and improve water quality at designated Bathing Waters.	EPA, WCC
Proportion of new Irish Water wastewater treatment plants (wwtp)	Increase in the number of new WWTPs constructed and delivered by Irish Water.	Irish Water, WCC
Proportion of existing wwtp complying with relevant environmental and water quality legislation.	To eliminate public wwtp that do not comply with the relevant legislation.	EPA, Irish Water, WCC
Number of water supplies on the EPA Water Supply Remedial Action List	To eliminate County Wexford water supplies on the EPA Remedial action list.	

	<p>Extent of flood events and associated impacts on people, property and infrastructure in the plan area.</p> <p>Number of flood defence schemes.</p>	<p>Avoid incompatible development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>To undertake Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of all future LAPS and to incorporate SFRA recommendations into LAP land use zoning and objectives.</p> <p>Increase in the use of nature-based SuDS as part of new developments and the retrofit of existing developments, public spaces and streets.</p> <p>Implementation of the measures identified in the CFRAM Management Plans including flood defence schemes in Enniscorthy Town and Wexford Town.</p>	WCC, OPW
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	Measurable reductions in concentrations of NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5	Improvement in the concentrations of measured parameters such as Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide and nitrogen oxides.	WCC, EPA

	Proportion of CO ₂ emissions from the transport sector.	<p>Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular use of active travel modes (public transport, cycling or walking) to school and work above 2016 CSO Figures, and the securing of the modal shift targets as set out in Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy and in future LAPS.</p> <p>Increase in Electric vehicles ownership and usage</p> <p>Increase in the number of electric charging points in the county, provided in both private and public development.</p>	CSO, Department of Transport (DoT), WCC
Climate Change (CC)	<p>Extent of coastal erosion.</p> <p>Extent of plan measures relating to climate adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>Implementation of a coastal erosion monitoring programme.</p> <p>Adoption of County Wexford Coastal Strategy to include the provision of appropriate coastal defence works and measures to reduce the extent of, and control the rate of, coastal erosion, where possible.</p> <p>Incorporation of objectives relating to climate adaptation and mitigation in the CDP, future LAPs, the County Wexford</p>	WCC, GSI

		Climate Adaptations Strategy and future Local Climate Action Plan.	WCC, 3 Counties Energy Authority (3CEA)
	Extent of renewable energy provision and the number of renewable energy development permitted.	That the equivalent of 100% of electricity consumption in the county will be generated from renewable energy sources by 2027	
	Number of Nearly Zero Energy in new buildings (NZEB) permitted.	Improvement in energy efficiency in new buildings. Increase in the energy efficiency of local authority housing stock.	
	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling/walking to school and work above the 2016 CSO Figure. Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel based cars compared to 2016 levels.	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling/walking to school and work above 2016 Figures. Reduction in the proportion of journeys made by residents in the county using private fossil fuel based cars compared to 2016 levels.	CSO, DoT

	Number of Actions from County Wexford Adaptation Strategy 2019 -2025 implemented.	Incorporation of the County Wexford Adaptation Strategy 2019 -2025, and any future Local Climate Action Plan into future LAPs	WCC, 3CEA
Material Assets (MA)	Number of public water and wastewater facilities in the county delivered.	Provision of new infrastructure and the maintenance and upgrade of existing public water and wastewater infrastructure.	WCC, Irish Water, National Transport Authority, Public transport providers, National Broadband Ireland
	Extent of infrastructure for active travel and public transport	Increase in number of permitted developments connecting to public wastewater and/or public water infrastructure. Provide new and upgrade existing infrastructure for active travel and public transport	
	Extent of new Information technology infrastructure and proportion of the county with access to broadband infrastructure.	To implement the National Broadband Plan in the County	
Cultural Heritage (CH)	Number of recorded features lost.	No loss of features of architectural or archaeological importance.	WCC, Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media (DTCAGSM).

	Number of grants awarded	To maximise conservation of protected structures, including that supported by grant aid.	
	Number of WCC plans and projects which address cultural heritage	Adoption, and implementation of a County Heritage Plan. Undertake further cultural heritage initiatives.	WCC, DTCAGSM WCC
Landscape & Visual (LV)	Impacts of development on the County’s Coastal, River Valley, Upland and Distinctive landscapes.	No diminution in the overall Coastal, River Valley, Upland and Distinctive landscapes.	WCC
	Number of WCC plans and projects which address landscape issues.	Implement CDP landscape objectives including landscape characterisation and sensitivity analysis in the preparation of future LAPs	

11. Conclusion

11.1 Conclusion

The Draft CDP 2021-2027 for County Wexford, with its supporting objectives are key to the future sustainable development of the County. The Draft Plan aims to balance the needs of the future population with the preservation, conservation and enhancement of the environment. The Plan has a strong focus towards sustainability. The SEA process of both the Draft Plan and the Proposed Material Alterations has been carried out in conjunction with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Plan. This allows for an early indication of the potential environmental effects likely to occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan. As a result changes or alterations to the Draft Plan are made throughout the course of its preparation. Through this process of assessment and re-assessment, it was identified that particular objectives could potentially have a negative environmental impact on particular environmental receptors or on a number of them simultaneously. The benefit therefore of preparing the Draft Plan, the AA, and the Environment Report ensures that these issues are highlighted at an early stage in the process. This allows the potential negative impacts of the Draft Plan to be addressed early on and effectively eliminated and for drafting and inclusion of objectives and policies that are specific to the protection of the environment.

The chosen development strategy as set out in the Draft Plan and the Proposed Material Alterations has been assessed in terms of its overall sustainability and its potential to impact on the environment. The objectives contained within the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations were assessed against the SEOs and indicate that the full implementation of the Plan will not result in a significant negative or adverse impact on the environmental resources within the county. Where potential for negative impacts on the environment was identified, mitigation as well as enhancement measures have been proposed. It has been shown in this report the Draft Plan will have a *neutral to positive* impact on the environment as a whole.

In addition the AA of the Draft Wexford CDP and Proposed Material Alterations was prepared to give information on and assess the potential of the Plan to impact on sites of European scale ecological importance. The AA has concluded that assuming the successful implementation of the objectives of

the Draft Plan in its current state, there will be no likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites in County Wexford and its environs, either by the Plan in isolation or in combination with other Plans and Projects pertaining to the area.

Various objectives have been integrated into the Plan through the SEA, SFRA and AA processes. The preparation of the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations, SEA, AA and SFRA has taken place concurrently and the findings of the AA and SFRA have informed both the Plan and the SEA.

Finally at the outset of the assessment process, a number of environmental issues were identified. While these are and remain the key environmental challenges facing the Council over the lifetime of the Plan, they also have complex interrelationships with other environmental receptors. Therefore, the imperative is to promote a holistic, all-inclusive response towards the protection of the natural assets within the Plan area. For example groundwater for human consumption can be improved if restrictions on inappropriate land uses and surface based activities are applied. Subsequently, efforts made to improve water quality also have beneficial impacts on soil quality, habitat conservation, landscape and visual quality etc. The potential synergies at play, if appropriately addressed, will lead to an improvement in the quality of life for the residents of the plan area.

In summary, the assessment of the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations has concluded that its objectives are acceptable and represent a balanced and fair approach to the sustainable development of the County. Monitoring of the Plan throughout its lifetime will ensure that any potential adverse environmental impacts, unforeseen at this stage will be identified early, so as to prevent any deterioration of the environment. This Draft Plan, as currently presented, balances growth with environmental protection and can deliver a sustainable future for the inhabitants of the area.

Volume 12 Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report

Appendices

Appendix A8.1

Assessment of Draft Development Plan

Appendix A8.1 Table 1: Draft Wexford County Development Plan - Written Statement Assessment (Volume 1)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Wexford Town Strategic Objectives	WT06	To support the development of tourism projects in the town including those associated with the town's new Maritime brand such as the planned marina at Trinity Wharf, and the proposed Wexford to Rosslare Greenway subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the town.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	WT07	To support the delivery of the infrastructural requirements which would benefit the key town role including improved road infrastructure such the M11/M25 Oilgate to Rosslare Harbour scheme and upgrading of the N30 and N80, improved digital connectivity, upgrading and development of water supply and additional investment in wastewater infrastructure to support the economic development and anticipated growth of the town.	?	?	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	?	?
	WT08	To support the delivery of infrastructural requirements to allow Wexford Town keep pace with the planned population and economic growth. These requirements include education and the prioritisation of additional primary and post primary school places in order to address existing and future demand and the provision of additional social, cultural and amenity facilities including the new Min Ryan Park and the redevelopment of Wexford Arts Centre.	?	?	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	?	?
	WT09	To improve the public realm and attractiveness of the town through the regeneration and revitalisation of key locations such as the Trinity Wharf lands, the Crescent Quay Public Realm Enhancement project and public realm works on Monck Street.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gorey Town Strategic Objectives	GT01	To strengthen the role of Gorey Town as an economic driver leveraging its strategic location and accessibility to Rosslare Europort and the Eastern Economic Corridor (port, rail and road), build upon its inherent strengths including digital connectivity, skills, innovation and enterprise, tourism, culture and retail services.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GT02	To facilitate strategic employment development in the town allow it become more self-sufficient in terms of employment including development of opportunity sites and property solutions.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	GT03	To seek an economic funding package for the further development, in partnership with private investors, of the M11 Business Park as a Strategic Employment Location for the town.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GT04	To ensure the Local Transport Plan for the town provides the framework to seek investment to develop a public transport inter modal hub in the town, develop an orbital route and new road bridges over at Ballytegan and Ramstown/Knockmullen) and improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	?	?
	GT05	To improve the public realm and attractiveness of the town centre as a place to live, work and visit. This will include key urban regeneration projects/environmental improvement schemes such as the redevelopment of the Market House for cultural uses and the planned public realm improvements to Esmonde Street.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	GT06	To support the delivery of infrastructural requirements to allow Gorey keep pace with the planned population growth. These requirements include education and the prioritisation of additional post primary school places in order to address existing and future demand and the provision of additional social, cultural and amenity facilities including the redevelopment of Gorey Town and District Park.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GT07	To support key infrastructure projects for the town including the delivery of natural gas and improvements to the N11 Gorey to Enniscorthy such as the improvements to the N30 and the N11/N25 Oilgate to Rosslare scheme.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
Enniscorthy Town Strategic Objectives	ET01	To strengthen the role of Enniscorthy Town as a Large town with a large economic hinterland and leveraging its strategic location and accessibility to Rosslare Europort and the Eastern Economic Corridor (port, rail and road) build on its inherent strengths including digital connectivity, innovation and enterprise, tourism, and culture, to facilitate economic and employment growth in the town, and in particular promote Enniscorthy Business and Technology Park and the NZEB Training Centre as key economic drivers for the town and to support the development and improvement of the business/industrial centre at Kilcannon and located on the R772 and Old Dublin Road into a modern Business park capable of attracting international companies as key economic driver for the County.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ET02	To develop Enniscorthy Town and its surrounding area as Tourism Destination and facilitate new tourism related developments, both direct and indirect, that will facilitate and expand the tourism offering and potential of the town.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ET03	To pursue Smart Town status for the town, and to maximise the opportunities offered by that status for all aspects of life in the town.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ET04	To support the development of learning, education and training initiatives, economic regeneration and enterprise initiatives to address legacies of unemployment and deprivation in the town.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ET05	To promote the development of a Blueway along the River Slaney in the town subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	ET06	To improve the public realm and attractiveness of the town centre as a place to live, work and visit through key urban regeneration projects/environmental improvement schemes such the proposed Templeshannon Regeneration project, brownfield sites along the Quays and other town centre enhancement works.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ET07	To support the delivery of infrastructure requirements to allow Enniscorthy keep pace with the planned population growth including the delivery of natural gas, and improvements to road links such as the N30 and the N80 and the proposed N11/N25 Oilgate to Rosslare Scheme and improvements to digital connectivity to support the achievement of Smart Town status, upgrading and development of water supply and amenity facilities including in the development of a public space with playground facilities in St Senan's parish of Enniscorthy town. Any such proposals will be subject to Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection of all designated SACs and SPAs.	0	0	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0
	ET08	To support the delivery of infrastructural requirements to allow Enniscorthy to keep pace with the planned population growth. These requirements include provision of additional educational facilities including additional post-primary school places to address existing and future demand, social, cultural and amenity facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
New Ross Town Strategic Objectives	NT01	To maximise the economic development potential of the town, optimising the potential offered by the N25 New Ross By-pass, the presence of New Ross Port and its proximity to the Waterford MASP and Wexford Town.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	NT02	To focus on tourism development as a key economic driver for the town and the county, prioritising the implementation of the New Ross Tourism Transformation Project, securing Fáilte Ireland designation as Tourism Destination Town and the development of the New Ross to Waterford Greenway.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	0
	NT03	To facilitate the development of the proposed Business Hub on John Street.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT04	To focus on the development of brownfield and infill sites along the Quays and streets in the town centre for population, economic, enterprise, commercial and retail developments.	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT05	To improve the public realm and attractiveness of the town centre as a place to live, work and visit through key urban regeneration projects/environmental improvement schemes such as the High Hill Street Park and the removal of the old oil tanks and the construction of a new public space in their place on the Quays.	?	?	+	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT06	To support the development of learning, education and training initiatives, economic regeneration and enterprise initiatives to address legacies of unemployment and deprivation in the town.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT07	To work with Kilkenny County Council towards the preparation a joint Local Area Plan for the New Ross Town and Rosbercon areas.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT08	To support key infrastructure projects for the town including the delivery of natural gas.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Sustainable Housing - 4														
Strategic Housing	SH01	To ensure that new residential developments contribute to and represent sustainable neighbourhoods which are inclusive and responsive to the physical or cultural needs of those who use them, are well-located relative to the social, community, commercial and administrative services and are integrated with the community within which it will be located.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SH02	To ensure that all new residential developments provide a high quality living environment with attractive and efficient buildings which are located in a high quality public realm and are serviced by well-designed and located open spaces.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SH03	To seek to facilitate all households to access good quality housing appropriate to the household circumstances and in their particular community of choice. The Council's priority will be on meeting the most acute needs- those unable to provide for their accommodation from their own resources or are otherwise in need of housing or housing supports.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SH04	To ensure that new residential developments minimises the use of natural resources and impacts on natural assets. The locations selected for residential developments should maximise the potential to use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The design of residential units and associated services should maximise the use of renewable energy and minimise the use of water.	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0

Appendix A8.1 Table 1: Draft Wexford County Development Plan - Written Statement Assessment (Volume 1)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Key Towns and Large Villages Objectives	ED49	To include an economic development spatial strategy in the Local Area Plans for each town to ensure that: i. The town's fulfils its strategic economic role in accordance with the Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region. ii. Economic development is located in the optimal location depending on whether it is people intensive (customer and employee), land or space intensive or tied to a particular resource. People intensive activities, particularly those with large customer numbers, should be located in the most accessible locations where public transport is available. The sequential approach is utilised in selecting land for economic development purposes to ensure that urban consolidation and brownfield regeneration is encouraged over greenfield development.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED50	To prioritise the provision of waste, water, ICT and transport infrastructure for the four towns and ensure that the areas identified for economic development in each town are adequately and appropriately served.	0	0	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	0	0
Wexford Town	ED51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location for the town and the county, and to maximise the economic development opportunities that this development will bring forward for the town, both directly and indirectly. Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. Further develop and expand the presence of the Financial Services, Life Science and ICT industries in the town. Further develop manufacturing industries in the town. Maximise the tourism potential of the town through the development of the Wexford Town 'Maritime Town' brand, the planned Greenways and the vibrant Arts and cultural scene in the town. 	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	
Gorey Town	ED52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. Support the expansion of existing industries in the town. Support the expansion of ICT related employment in the town. Facilitate the future development of the M11 Business Park, To promote the Hatch Lab and to support the provision of similar property solutions as a means of providing office space for start-ups and providing commuters with office space near to their homes. Further develop the spin off potential offered to the town by its proximity to the popular tourism destinations in north Wexford. Support the further development of the town as destination for retail including niche boutiques 	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Enniscorthy Town	ED53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. Support the development of the National Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Construction at Killagoley and to develop synergies and research and development opportunities around the theme of sustainable construction and NZEB. Maximise the opportunities offered by the Business and Technology Park, and to utilise it as a platform to attract new small and medium enterprises to the town. Support the designation of Enniscorthy as a Smart Town and to utilise this designation to development economic opportunities. Maximise the economic opportunities offered by developing the tourism potential of the town, both direct and indirect. Facilitate the expansion of existing industries in the town, and to support the development of new industries and employment opportunities. 	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	
New Ross Town	ED54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the tourism potential of the New Ross town as a key economic driver for the town and county. Maximise economic development opportunities that may arise due to the town's proximity to the Waterford MASP, and its connection to the Southern Region and the Atlantic Economic Corridor. Develop the role of New Ross Port and associated port related economic development subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive. Support the development of existing industries in the town including manufacturing, transport and logistics, maximising the opportunities offered by New Ross Port, the N25 By-pass and close proximity to Belview Port and Rosslare Europort and Dublin via the M11. Support the expansion of the Life Sciences industry in the town, and to support the development of new industries. Support the development of business hubs and flexible working spaces to provide start-up companies with office space and commuters the opportunity to work in an office environment close to their homes in the town. 	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	
Service Settlements and Villages Objectives	ED55	To facilitate commercial development, including office, industrial and commercial development, at scale appropriate with the nature and scale of the settlement.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED56	To ensure that commercial development takes places in a sequential manner, with development such as local services, shops and professional services located in close proximity to the centre of the settlement. Where industrial or business park development is being considered, the location selected should minimise impacts on the public realm but should adjoin the settlement.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED57	To facilitate the extension of an existing commercial development facility within a town or village provided the resultant scale and form of the enterprise is compatible with the character and scale of the area and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED58	To facilitate the conversion of existing buildings, including residences where appropriate for employment generating uses, subject to Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED59	To ensure that new development is appropriately designed, adds positively to the public realm of the settlement, is connected by footpaths and lighting and does not negatively impact on residential amenities.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED60	To support strengthening the viability of service settlements and villages including the protection of essential commercial rural services.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED61	To seek investment and initiatives that deliver smart technologies, revitalisation of mixed-use town and village centre streets, and pilot initiatives for regional good practice in renewal and re-use of buildings, in particular, for appropriate commercial developments.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED62	To seek investment, the timely delivery and the sustainable delivery of holistic infrastructures in towns and villages to support their service role, in particular, along the region's tourism corridors, greenways and blueways.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Marine Economy Objectives	ED63	To support the sustainable growth and development of the marine sector and marine economy through the implementation of the National Marine Planning Framework and by facilitating marine related development at appropriate locations in the towns, villages, ports and harbours of the county subject to compliance with relevant Directives, the relevant objectives in this Plan including Chapter 7 Tourism, Chapter 8 Transport, Chapter 9 Infrastructure, Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning, and normal planning and environmental criteria. Marine development in rural areas will be considered in accordance with the section of this chapter on Rural Areas.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED64	To support the development of new coalitions amongst productive sector enterprises, coastal communities and public agencies to support the sustainable development of the marine resource and the marine economy. Any supports arising, which result in further expansion of or new enterprise, will be subject to the outcomes of the required appraisal, planning and environmental assessment process.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED65	To strengthen and development the strategic international, national and regional economic role of Rosslare Europort and to support the achievement of Ports of National Significance Tier 1 Status for Rosslare Europort.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED66	To protect the marine related functions of ports in the county including landside accessibility to ensure the future role of ports as strategic marine assets is protected from inappropriate uses.	?	?	+	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED67	To support the export, fisheries, marine tourism and marine economy potential of ports and harbours in the county. All development proposals will be subject to environmental assessment, implementation of mitigation measures outlined in applicable SEAs and AAs and feasibility studies to establish that any expansions can be achieved without adverse effects on any European sites and within the carrying capacity of the receiving environment of the ports.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ED68	To support the role of ports, where appropriate, in facilitating the sustainable development and operation of off-shore renewable energy development, and to support sustainable and enabling infrastructure development to harness marine wealth including grid, pier and port facilities to support renewable energy and export potential.	?	?	+	0	?	?	0	0	+	0	?	?
	ED69	To ensure that any economic activity which utilises the marine resource shall also have regard to compliance with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive which requires achieving and maintaining 'Good' Environmental Status of coastal and marine waters.	?	?	+	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1	
Rural Diversification Objectives	ED96	To facilitate farm or rural resource related enterprises, including food production and processing on farm holdings, where the key resource is produced on the farm (or other nearby rural resource) or a number of farms in the locality subject to Objectives ED88 to ED89 and normal planning and environment criteria. The scale of the facility should be appropriate to the rural character of the area and will be assessed having regard to a number of factors including source of material, scale of the operation, building size, traffic movements to and from the site, water and wastewater requirements, environmental impacts including noise and odour, number of employees and hours of operation.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	ED97	Where an extension to/intensification of an existing development referred to in Objective ED96 is proposed, it must remain of a scale which is appropriate to the rural area and it should not detract from the environment, rural character, natural or built heritage of the area. Development, from which the majority of the raw material is not from the farm (or other nearby rural resource) or within a reasonable distance thereof, will be required to locate on appropriately zoned lands in a town or village.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	
	ED98	Development of the type referred to in Objectives ED96 and Objective ED97 shall be required to submit adequate information to demonstrate that the proposed development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will make a positive contribution to the local rural economy; • Will not adversely affect the character and appearance of the landscape and where possible, involves the reuse of redundant or underused buildings that are of value to the rural landscape; and • The design, layout, materials and boundary treatments are of a high quality and appropriate for a rural setting. 	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
	ED99	To permit a retail element as part of a rural diversification proposal in exceptional circumstances, such as a small scale shop attached to a permitted tourist or recreational development or agri-food enterprise where the retail aspect is secondary to the operation - shops selling agricultural produce, crafts, farm enterprises. In all such cases, the retail element will only be acceptable provided they remain ancillary to and fully incorporated within the primary rural enterprise / farm practice and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED100	To control advertising structures in rural areas and to prohibit signage where it would damage the rural character and scenic amenity of the area or result in a proliferation of unnecessary signage. Advertising signage in rural areas shall be limited to official directional signage outside village only. This shall be of a scale and size appropriate to the location and shall not be unduly obtrusive and should not give rise to a traffic hazard. Plastic and neon signs shall not be permitted in rural areas.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Horticulture	ED101	To facilitate the establishment of new horticulture enterprises and the expansion of existing enterprises in rural areas subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ED102	To ensure that applications for horticulture related development include adequate measures to mitigate impacts on soil water contamination, adopt sustainable practices in terms of soil and peat use and use of management of pesticides and insecticides and adopt sustainable practices for the sustainable management of water from roofs by incorporating sustainable drainage systems and retention areas within the developments.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Forestry	ED103	To facilitate the sustainable development of forestry in the county provided that that no significant adverse impacts are caused to natural waters, wildlife habitats and biodiversity and that it does not have a significant adverse visual impact on the local landscape.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	
	ED104	To encourage the establishment of a self-sustaining forest industry based on a variety of species and a wide range of post-felling services in proximity to large forested areas which are used for source material, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	
	ED105	To facilitate the establishment of primary, secondary and tertiary forest based processing industries at appropriate locations subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	
	ED106	To ensure that existing native woodlands are protected and enhanced and, where appropriate, encourage the conversion of coniferous forest to native woodlands with a focus on opportunities for habitat linkage and wider eco-services.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Aggregate Resources and Extractive Industry Objectives	ED107	To require extractive and processing industries to be appropriately sited, designed and managed to avoid significant adverse impacts on their surrounding environment, amenities, road/public safety, and built and natural heritage. The Council will have regard to 'Quarries and Ancillary Activities' (DEHLG) 2004 in its considerations on quarrying (as may be updated in the lifetime of this Plan).	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	
	ED108	To prohibit extractive industry development where it has not been demonstrated that adverse effects on the environment, landscape, heritage and surrounding residential, recreation or tourist amenities will be generated, even if significant aggregate resources are identified. A strict precautionary approach will be taken where designated sites, proposed designated sites or protected species such as Special Areas of Conservation, candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, National Heritage Areas, proposed National Heritage Areas or County Geological Sites may be affected.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	
	ED109	To ensure that all extractive industry development complies with the relevant objectives of this Plan, including those in Chapter 8 Transportation, Chapter 10 Environmental Management, Chapter 13 Heritage and Conservation and all relevant standards in the Volume 2 Development Management Manual including, but not limited to, the specific standards for the extractive industry contained in Section 5.8	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	
	ED110	To ensure that the road network to serve the extractive industry development is adequate in respect of its condition, width and horizontal and vertical alignment to carry the anticipated number and types of vehicles generated by the operation for the development without unduly impacting on the capacity or function of the road and /or effecting the safety of other road users including walkers and cyclists.	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	
	ED111	To ensure that an effective buffer is provided for between proposed quarry operations and adjoining dwellings, landholdings, water courses, built and natural heritage (including archaeology), roads and other public infrastructure.	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	
	ED112	To restrict the removal of material, sand and gravel from beaches and river banks.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Development in Rural Areas Objectives	ED113	To consider proposals for major commercial development in rural areas in exceptional circumstances where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The specific characteristics of the proposed development such as noise, odour, resource requirements or unique energy requirements makes it unsuitable for town or village location or a location proximate to residential properties; and Where relevant, it is a development necessary to meet national or regional waste management or climate change objectives and targets. The development will only be considered where the Planning Authority is satisfied that the requirements of Objective ED115 have been complied with and the resultant assessment by the Planning Authority has concluded that the location is appropriate and the development is consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	0	
	ED114	To consider proposals for economic development with unique location requirements in rural areas in exceptional circumstances and where the applicant has clearly demonstrated that the proposal meets the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The development is of regional, and/or national, economic significance, is a development of very significant economic investment and a form that is specialist in nature; The development has specific location requirements in terms of access to the grid network and/or ready access to fibre infrastructure connections; and The direct employment relative to site area is not high and therefore the use would not represent an efficient use of zoned serviced land. The development will only be considered where the Planning Authority is satisfied that the requirements of Objective ED115 have been complied with and the resultant assessment by the Planning Authority has concluded that the location is appropriate and that the development is consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	
	ED115	To require planning applications for development proposals referred to in Objective ED113 and Objective ED114 to be accompanied by detailed evidence based report which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates compliance with the criteria in either Objective ED113 or Objective ED114 respectively; Contains an assessment of zoned lands in the county and a justification as to why those lands are not suitable for the proposed development ; Identifies and assesses impacts on all sensitive receptors including residences, natural and built heritage, landscape, rural character and shall also examine the impact of the proposal on other rural related and rural dependant economic activities; Demonstrates that the proposed development will not have a negative impact on these receptors; and Contains a Traffic and Transport Assessment/Road Safety Audit/Travel Plan to address the issue of accessibility by various modes of transport and demonstrate that the road infrastructure has capacity to cater for the proposed development. Developer funded infrastructural improvements will be conditioned, where deemed necessary. 	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	0	

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1	
Strategic Transport	TS14	In areas where there is no local area plan with an assigned 'route hierarchy' in place, the applicant should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with the Planning Authority to seek advice on the envisaged route functions in the scheme. Assign a 'route hierarchy' and 'route types' (Arterial, Link, Local) at an early stage in the design process and ensure that the scheme design reflect the respective 'movement' and 'place' function. In assessing planning applications in such areas the Planning Authority will ensure that roads and streets are designed in accordance with their 'movement' and 'place' functions	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TS15	To adopt a presumption in favour of an 'Open Route Network' in all developments. The design may then be refined to incorporate filtered permeability networks and/or three way-off set networks where there are clear benefits in terms of prioritising more sustainable modes of transport and improving safety. Proposals for new development (including new residential development in urban areas) shall not include dendritic street networks which place heavy restrictions on movement.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	
	TS16	To ensure that all urban roads and streets in our towns and villages, including residential streets and housing estates, are designed in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards set out in the 'Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets' (2013/2019) and any updated version of the Manual, in order to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide safe and convenient infrastructure for walking and cycling. ensure that all streets and route networks are designed to balance the needs of place and movement. ensure that roads and streets, including their landscaping, street furniture and lighting, function as attractive, fully accessible and safe places. passively calm traffic through the creation of self-regulating street environments, particularly in sensitive areas and where vulnerable users are present and to impose speed limits which are reflective of the context and function of the road. create roads and street networks which are easily permeable by active travel modes and to support appropriately designed and safe measures which improve the permeability of existing street layouts. facilitate accessible, convenient, attractive and use friendly public transport infrastructure in appropriate locations. ensure that roads and streets can adapt to climate change and as appropriate can accommodate green infrastructure and biodiversity networks. Where amendments or extensions are being proposed to existing schemes they shall also be consistent with the Manual.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	
	TS17	To ensure that any signage on public roads, footpaths or cycle paths shall not cause an obstruction to any transport user.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS18	To respond in a pro-active and collaborative manner to ensure that County Wexford is ready for, and can fully benefit from, technological changes in transport including the provision of electric and other alternative fuels.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
	TS19	To ensure that Traffic and Transport Assessments, Mobility Management Plans, Road Safety Audits and Road Safety Impact Assessments are carried out in accordance with the requirements of Section 8.10 of this chapter and Section 6.2 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual to inform planning decisions and local authority own development including road and transport infrastructure development.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS20	To support the creation of new edge of town transportation hubs connected to the National Bus routes providing park and ride, park and cycle and park and walk transport interchanges for the four main settlements.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
Walking and Cycling	TS21	To implement the Core and Settlement strategies of this Plan to encourage population growth in towns and villages where people can more easily undertake journeys on foot or by cycle. Within towns and villages, residential and other developments will be encouraged at appropriate locations and at the appropriate density to facilitate walking and cycling. Local transport plans will inform decision making on land use zoning, walking and cycling networks and the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure in the 4 main towns.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	TS22	The design of new developments, streets and street networks shall, in accordance with DMURS, recognise the importance of assigning higher priority to pedestrians and cyclists and ensure that are fully permeable by pedestrians and cyclists. Where practical, new developments should integrate fully with existing roads and streets to facilitate permeability. They shall also have regard to the Permeability Best Practice Guides (NTA, 2015), other Government guidance and advice as may be updated, Chapter 5 of this Plan and the development management guidance in Volume 2.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	TS23	To protect existing and provide new safe linkages in existing developments and street patterns where such linkages improve permeability by walking and cycling. The delivery of retrospective links should, where possible, be made in conjunction with the provision of additional amenity space to make the links open and attractive	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	TS24	To maintain, improve and provide appropriately designed and universally accessible infrastructure for walking and cycling (including footpaths, cycle paths, pedestrian crossings, dropped kerbs, road surfaces, cycle parking, junction designs, street lighting and as far as reasonably possible, the design of future roundabouts will be 'Dutch style' roundabouts with priority cycle lanes and pedestrian ways) and to undertake traffic management schemes which facilitate convenient, pleasant and safe cycling and walking in towns, villages and rural areas.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	TS25	To require new employment uses, which will result in significant trip generation, to provide a plan to promote and facilitate safe and convenient access by walking and cycling and to work, and to engage with existing employers who are significant trip generators to the same end.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	TS26	To provide amenity and tourism related cycle routes including a strategic cycle way between County Wicklow, Gorey, Camolin, Ferns and Enniscorthy with a view to extending this cycle way to Rosslare Europort and New Ross and walking trails to key tourism assets and amenities as resources allow, subject to the protection of habitats, environment, amenity and heritage. Any such proposals will be subject to Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs and SPAs	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	0	?	?	
Public Transport Objectives	TS27	To support and promote bus, rail and taxi public transport services in the county in line with existing and emerging Government policy.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	
	TS28	To implement the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy which prioritises population growth and development in towns and villages where it can be served by effective, convenient and economically viable bus and rail public transport services. Within those settlements, the Council will ensure that development takes place at appropriate locations and densities where they are most accessible by sustainable modes and along public transport corridors.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	
	TS29	To support national transport agencies in delivering appropriate improvements to the public transport network and to facilitate proposals, including infrastructure developments, which provide for new public transport services and enhance the quality, frequency and speed of existing train and bus public transport services.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	
	TS30	To support and facilitate the provision of infrastructure serving public transport including, but not limited to, new transport mode-interchanges, bus and rail stations, bus shelters, adequate bus parking, bus lanes, car parking facilities, taxi ranks and cycle parking and lanes. Such facilities will be supported where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate universal access; Promote the effectiveness and viability of services; Promote the convenience and attractiveness of public transport for all sections of the community; Allows for efficient integration between different transport modes; Connect key locations such as tourism assets, leisure and recreational destinations; and Provide appropriate and sensitive parking and infrastructure for all modes at tourism and amenity sites. 	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	?	
	TS31	To facilitate and encourage measures which will increase usage of railway services including car parking facilities, integration of public transport, provision of taxi ranks and improvements to railway stations and measures to incorporate access for all.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	
	TS32	To ensure the provision of public transport stops and routes are co-ordinated with developments through liaising with public transport providers and co-ordinators including Iarnrod Eireann, Bus Eireann, Wexford Link and private operators.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	
	TS33	To strictly control development proposals that would adversely affect the effectiveness, safety, viability and convenience of bus and rail public transport services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection of lands adjacent to railway lines and stations against encroachment by inappropriate uses that could compromise the long-term development of the rail facility Prohibiting development that would impact on the safe operation of current and future rail services. 	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1	
	TS34	To promote and support proposals for physical improvement works which would enhance the effectiveness and viability of the Rosslare – Dublin railway line as a sustainable transport choice. Such improvements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the line’s infrastructure which would result in increases to the frequency and speed of services; • Electrification of the service; • The provision or re-opening of new stations in the county; • Better integration with other transport modes, including integration with any expanded DART and LUAS services in South Dublin / County Wicklow; • Works which improve passenger comfort, convenience and accessibility; and • Works to reduce the risk of coastal erosion and other damage affecting the viability of the line. 	?	?	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	?	?	
	TS35	To promote and support the development of rail freight services and support the development of the necessary infrastructure for rail freight services at appropriate locations in accordance with the Regional Freight Strategy to be prepared under the RSES..	?	?	+	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	?	
	TS36	To promote bus passenger waiting facilities including the provision of bus shelters.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Roads Objectives	TS37	To provide and maintain a safe, efficient and sustainable roads network in the county, to secure improvements to the road network and to balance the needs of all users placing pedestrians, cyclists and public transport at the top of the hierarchy of users.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	
	TS38	To ensure that the public safety of all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists, has the highest priority in the design of development and vehicular access points and in the exercise of traffic management functions. Road Safety Impact Assessments, Road Safety Audits and other road safety reports shall be sought where appropriate to inform planning decisions	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TS39	To apply the principles approaches and standards of DMURS and other Government Guidance and advice as may be updated, in the design and management of road and street networks and hierarchies in towns and villages.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TS40	To review current and new car parking provision, to consider restricting motor vehicle access on certain roads and streets and to consider the designation of low emission zones where such measures would promote sustainable transport modes and would have wider environmental and social benefits having regard to the need to avoid creating significant traffic congestion and undue adverse impacts on residents and commercial activity and to facilitate appropriate access for people with disabilities.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	
	TS41	To ensure that all developments are appropriately located having regard to the principles of sustainable development and the provision of an effective roads network. Traffic and Transport Assessment, prepared in accordance with the relevant national guidelines for such shall be sought where appropriate to inform planning decisions.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TS42	To require all development to make appropriate provision for safe access and arrangements for servicing and deliveries, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and location of the development; • priority for sustainable transport choices including public transport, walking and cycling; • effective surface water management; • amenity of adjoining uses; and • Volume 2 Development Management Manual 	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	
	TS43	To require the provision of electricity charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in new developments and on existing streets and to facilitate charging infrastructure on existing roads and streets, buildings and car-parks in positions which give due consideration to other users of pavements and roads.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	TS44	To ensure all new car parks and expansion of car parks provide 20% of the spaces with electric vehicle charging points and the provide culverts and infrastructure to “drop in” new charging points.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	TS45	To facilitate the development of infrastructure for alternative fuels at existing service stations and other locations subject to fire safety standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	TS46	To support the implementation of national policy and guidance on the installation of infrastructure necessary to facilitate autonomous vehicles.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	TS47	To ensure that proposals for new and/or enlarged service areas, service stations and truck parking facilities on the roads network are located and designed in accordance with the relevant national guidelines. Such guidelines include the Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012), Service Area Policy (National Roads Authority/Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2014), and Retail Planning - Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012).	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	?	?	
	TS48	To provide for effective directional signage for all users of roads and streets and to strictly control other signage and advertising on the road network in the interests of public safety and amenity having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012); • the National Roads Authority’s policy statement on the Provision of Tourist and Leisure Signage on National Roads (March 2011); and • any updated versions of these documents 	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TS49	To ensure that the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations SI 140 of 2006 and the objectives of Wexford County Council’s Noise Action Plan (2019) are taken account of in the assessment of relevant planning applications, zoning of land and that appropriate noise mitigation measures are incorporated into development design.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0		
National Roads Objectives	TS50	To work with Transport Infrastructure Ireland to protect and improve the safety, capacity and efficiency of the existing national roads network in County Wexford.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TS51	To support the development of the national primary routes to a minimum dual carriageway standard.	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TS52	To support the development of the Oilgate to Rosslare National Road Scheme.	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TS53	To support the development of the Clonroche By pass and future upgrades of the N30.	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TS54	To support the upgrade of national roads to improve connectivity throughout the region and improving access to Rosslare Europort and Belview Port.	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TS55	To promote the development of the access road and link roads to Rosslare Europort at Rosslare Harbour to improve accessibility and connectivity to Rosslare Europort, secure the sustainability of access to the Port and mitigate the risks from current constraints and limitations of the existing access.	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TS56	To support the future upgrading of the N80 to improve capacity and safety given the roads importance to connect to the Midlands and Rosslare Europort.	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TS57	To support, facilitate and enable the implementation of the national roads projects listed in Section 8.7.1.1 and provided for in Objectives TS52, TS53, TS54, TS55 and TS56, on a phased basis where necessary, to a standard and design which meets the requirements associated with expected usage. The Council will have regard to the Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment Community and Local Government, 2012), Circular 16/2011 (NRA/TII) and consultations with the TII other relevant Government departments and the public and will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally retain required lands free from development including any identified preferred route corridors. • Require that adjacent development of sensitive uses, such as housing, schools and nursing homes, are compatible with the construction and long-term operation of the national road. • Ensure that other development objectives, including the zoning of land, do not compromise the route selection process. • Seek to minimise adverse impacts on local residents and on the natural and built environment. • Adopt a flexible approach in accordance with the provisions of TII/NRA Circular 16/2011. 	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	TS58	To use an evidence-based approach to assess the impacts of development and land use zoning proposals on the safety, capacity and function of national roads (including potential upgrades) and junctions. The Council will prohibit development and will not zone land for development where it would impact on the safety, capacity and efficiency of the national roads network in the county.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	
	TS59	To avoid the creation of any new direct access points to development or the generation of significant increased traffic from existing direct access points to the national road network to which speed limits of greater than 60 kmh apply. The Council may apply a less restrictive approach, for access onto non-motorway sections of national roads, for development in the following 4 categories:	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
	TS60	To facilitate a limited number of new accesses or the intensified use of existing accesses, to the national road network on the approaches to, or exit from, towns or villages that are subject to a speed limit of between 50 kmh and 60 kmh (otherwise known as the transition zone). The Council will assess proposals for new or intensified access points having regard to Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (Department of Environment Community and Local Government , 2012) and The Treatment of Transition Zones to Towns and Villages (TII, 2018). Proposals for such accesses will also be subject to Objective TS62.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0
	TS61	To facilitate new accesses or the intensified use of existing accesses to the national road network within the 50 kmh zone within existing towns and villages in accordance with normal road safety, traffic management and urban design criteria for built up areas subject to Objective TS62.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0
	TS62	Where an application to which Objective TS60 or Objective TS61 applies the applicant shall where appropriate, submit a Road Safety Audit and a Transport and Traffic Assessment. In assessing such applications, the Planning Authority will have regard to the Road Safety Audit, the Transport and Traffic Assessment, the capacity and efficient operation of the national road at that location, the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, 2013/2019) and the promotion of convenient, safe and attractive cycling and walking in towns and villages and the Development Management Manual contained in Volume 2.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS63	To support the development of cycle tracks adjacent to the routes of new road schemes.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	0	?	?
Regional Roads Objectives	TS64	To manage, maintain, improve and implement traffic management measures to regional roads as necessary, having due regard to public safety, and the strategic function of, and investment in, regional roads, as resources allow.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS65	To prevent new, or the material intensification of existing, access points to regional roads which have higher traffic levels/100 kmh speed limit (refer Table 8-5) and where a speed limit of more than 60kmh applies. This objective will not apply in the following locations and circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For farmers, and their sons or daughters , proposing to build a dwelling house for their own permanent private use, provided that a need for that dwelling has been clearly established and where there is no suitable alternative access/egress possible from the family landholding onto a local road. For replacement dwellings. The intensification of use of an existing entrance to accommodate the sub-division of the site of an existing authorised dwelling house site to provide a dwelling for the use of a son or daughter of the original site owner, where a need for that dwelling has been clearly established and where there is no suitable alternative access point possible from the family landholding onto a local road. Proposals for granny flat type developments at such properties will be considered on their merits having regard to the characteristics of the site and the anticipated level of intensification of use of existing access/egress point. For developments of a commercial nature, where a clear need for the development is established, which could not be met in other locations, and where there is no suitable alternative access to a local road possible or appropriate. Planning applications for these types of development shall also be assessed having regard to Objective TS67. This objective also applies where access to the regional road is proposed via an existing private lane. 	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TS66	To prevent new, or the material intensification of, existing access points to regional roads with lower traffic levels/80 kmh (refer to Table 8-6) where a speed limit of greater than 60 kmh applies, except where a need for the development at that location has been clearly established and there is no suitable alternative access possible from a local road. These planning applications shall also be assessed having regard to Objective TS67. This objective also applies where access to the regional road is proposed via an existing private lane.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS67	Planning applications for developments which propose new, or intensified accesses, onto Regional Roads outside the 60kmh speed limit shall comply with Objectives TS65 and TS66 respectively and shall be assessed having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity and efficient operation of the regional road at that location. Traffic and Transport Assessment will be required to be undertaken where appropriate, in accordance with the requirements of Section 8.10 Public safety and the need to avoid an undue proliferation of accesses to the regional road at that location. A Road Safety Audit will be required in accordance with the requirements of Section 8.10. The promotion of convenient, safe and attractive cycling and walking. Compliance with all other relevant objectives and development management standards including those relating to the provision of sightlines. This objective also applies where access to the regional road is proposed via an existing private lane.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	TS68	To facilitate new accesses, or the intensified use of existing accesses, to the regional road network within towns and villages where a speed limit of less than 60 kmh applies. Planning applications shall be assessed having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity and efficient operation of the regional road at that location. Transport and Transport Assessment will be required to be undertaken where appropriate The characteristics of the site; The likely level and characteristics of traffic associated with the development /use proposed, Public safety and the need to avoid an undue proliferation of accesses to the regional road at that location; Road Safety Audit may be required to be undertaken where appropriate4. The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, 2013/2019) and the promotion of convenient, safe and attractive cycling and walking. Compliance with all other relevant objectives and the development management standards of the development plan/local area plan which relate to the lands, including those relating to the provision of sightlines. This objective also applies where access to the regional road is proposed via an existing private lane.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Roads Objectives	TS69	To manage, maintain, undertake improvements and implement traffic management measures to local roads in the county where necessary, having due regard to public safety and traffic safety, as resources allow.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS70	To facilitate new accesses, or the intensified use of existing accesses, to the local road network having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The characteristics of the site; The likely level and characteristics of traffic associated with the development /use proposed; The Primary or Secondary/Tertiary designation of the road; The condition, alignment and capacity of the local road at that location; Public safety and the need to avoid an undue proliferation of access points at that location; The avoidance of undue loss of significant existing natural and built features at the road edge; Where the speed limit is less than 60kmh the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DTTS 2013/2019) and the promotion of convenient, safe and attractive cycling and walking; and Compliance with all other relevant objectives and development management standards including those relating to the provision of sightlines. This objective also applies where access to the local road is proposed via an existing private lane.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sightlines which Require Works	TS71	Where works are required to achieve sightlines at a vehicular access, the following criteria must be complied with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The necessary works to achieve the required sightlines must be indicated within the site edged red submitted with the planning application. No construction on the dwelling shall take place until the sightlines are in place. 	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel Plans	TS72	To require the submission of a Travel Plan for all new developments or intensifications of existing developments that generate significant trip demand Plans should be prepared in accordance with 'Achieving Effective Workplace Travel Plans: Guidance for Local Authorities' (National Transport Authority, 2012) and in accordance with Section 6.2.4 and Table 6-4 in Volume 2 Development Management Manual and should seek to reduce reliance on car based travel and encourage more sustainable modes of transportation over the lifetime of a development. School travel plans should be prepared in accordance with the National Transport Authority document 'Toolkit for School Travel'.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Road Safety Impact Assessment	TS73	To require that a Traffic and Transportation Assessment (TTA) is undertaken for Development listed in Section 6.2.1 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual. The TTA shall be prepared having regard to the Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines (Transport Infrastructure Ireland, May 2014), Traffic Management Guidelines (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport /Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government/Dublin Transport Office, 2003) and Spatial Planning and National Roads; Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2012). The TTA should include a Travel Plan/Mobility Management Plan which promotes sustainable travel where appropriate.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS74	To require that a Road Safety Audit (RSA) is undertaken in accordance with Section 6.2.2 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual for development which requires a new entrance or intensified use of an existing entrance or significant changes to an existing entrance or alterations to the carriageway or road layout adjoining a national road or for development on local or regional roads as appropriate. The RSA shall be prepared in accordance with Road Safety Audit GE-STY-01024 (TII, March 2015).	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS75	To require that Road Safety Impact Assessments are carried out where appropriate in accordance with the standards set out in Section 6.2.3 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ports Objectives	TS76	To support the improvement of passenger amenities at Rosslare Europort including bus and rail facilities.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
	TS77	To support the further development of Rosslare Europort to increase capacity including measures to extend existing berths and to provide additional berths.	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS78	To support the development of New Ross Port and associated port related developments on lands adjoining the port.	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS79	To support industrial development that requires the bulk transfer of materials or finished products adjacent to or within the environs of the county's ports.	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS80	To encourage the development of associated infrastructure including access, wastewater treatment, communications and power to ensure the growth of the county's ports and fishing ports.	?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	?	?
	TS81	To support the development of additional customs and security facilities to ensure the operation and increase the capacity of the ports.	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TS82	To support the development and expansion of the county's fishing ports including Kilmore Courtown Harbour, Ballyhack, Duncannon and Wexford.	?	?	+	0	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?
Air Travel	TS83	To support the sustainable growth of the traditional fishing ports including Cahore, St Helens, Carne, Fethard, and Slade and to promote the development of amenities for workers and tourist visitors.	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?
	TS84	To support the continued operation and growth of Waterford Airport and measures to enhance connections, particularly by public transport, from County Wexford to Waterford Airport and the other airports in the country.	0	0	+	0	0	0	?	?	-	0	0	?
	TS85	To consider the development of air strips in locations that would not have an adverse impact on residential areas.	?	?	+	0	?	?	-	?	-	?	?	?
Infrastructure Strategy - 9														
Strategic Objectives	IS01	To ensure the efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure in order to manage and conserve water resources in a manner that supports a healthy society, economic development requirements and a cleaner environment.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
	IS02	To work with Irish Water to protect existing water and wastewater infrastructure in the county and facilitate the development of new infrastructure ensuring its provision is integrated with the county's Core and Settlement strategy and land use plans, improves environmental quality and ensures the sustainable development of the county whilst complying with all relevant European and national legislation.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
	IS03	To have regard to the Section 28 Water Services Guidelines for Planning Authorities when carrying out the forward planning and development management functions of the Planning Authority.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IS04	To provide and upgrade waste water treatment infrastructure to address environmental problems and protect water bodies.	?	?	+	+	?	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	IS05	To provide water treatment facilities to safeguard public health.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IS06	To promote the circular economy and facilitate best practice in the prevention, re-use, recovery, recycling and disposal of all waste produced in the county.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
	IS07	To support the development of high speed, high capacity digital and mobile infrastructure in the towns, villages and rural areas across the county in order to provide high quality digital connectivity to support the social and economic growth of the county and the region	?	?	+	+	?	?	0	0	0	+	0	0
Water Supply Objectives	WS01	To protect existing and potential water resources for the county in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, the provisions of the county Groundwater Protection Scheme and any other protection plans for water supply resources.	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS02	To require climate adaptation to be demonstrated in the location, siting and design of new water infrastructure developments.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS03	In order to fulfil the objectives of the Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy and the Economic Development Strategy, the Council will work alongside and facilitate the delivery of Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan and Investment Plan, to ensure the provision of sufficient storage, supply and pressure of potable water to serve all lands zoned for development and in particular, to secure the delivery of strategic water supply schemes and other localised water improvement schemes in the smaller towns and villages required during the lifetime of the plan.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS04	To work alongside Irish Water to facilitate the water projects identified in the Table 9-2 and any other projects that may arise during the lifetime of this Plan subject to compliance with all relevant EU and national legislation and normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS05	To work with the EPA to address issues with water supplies identified on their Drinking Water Remedial Action List during the lifetime of the County Development Plan including the water supply in Clonroche.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS06	To require all proposed future public and private water abstractions within the plan area to comply with the provisions of the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS07	To require new developments to connect to public water supplies for drinking water where services are adequate or where they will be provided in the near future.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WS08	In rural areas, where connection to an existing public water supply is not possible, or the existing supply system does not have sufficient capacity, the provision of a private water supply will be considered where it can be demonstrated that the proposed water supply meets the standards set out in EU and national legislation and guidance, would not be prejudicial to public health or would not impact on the source or yield of an existing supply, particularly a public supply.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WS09	To protect water services abstraction points and infrastructure from inappropriate development and zoning	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS10	To protect existing way leaves and protection areas around public water services infrastructure through appropriate zoning and to facilitate the provision of appropriate sites for public water infrastructure, as required.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WS11	To ensure that development proposals comply with the standards and requirements of the Irish Water: Code of Practice for Water Infrastructure (December 2016), and any updated version of this document during the lifetime of the plan	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS12	To promote water conservation and best practice water conservation practices in all new developments and to facilitate the implementation of the Irish Water Leakage Reduction Programme.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WS13	To promote rain water harvesting systems to reduce the need for main water usage.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Wastewater	WW01	To require that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance and subject to complying with the provisions and objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any updated version during the lifetime of the Plan, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters, Urban Wastewater Water Directive and the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WW02	To require climate adaptation to be demonstrated in the location, siting and design of new waste water infrastructure developments.	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Waste Management Objectives	WW03	In order to fulfil the objectives of the Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy and the Economic Development Strategy, the Council will work alongside and facilitate the delivery of Irish Water’s Water Services Strategic Plan and Capital Investment Plan, to ensure the provision of sufficient wastewater capacity to serve all lands zoned for development and in particular, to endeavour to secure the delivery of strategic wastewater treatment plant upgrades and any other smaller, localised wastewater treatment plant upgrades required during the lifetime of the plan.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WW04	To facilitate Irish Water in the delivery of public wastewater services which address the residential, commercial and industrial needs of the county subject to compliance with all relevant EU and national legislation and guidelines and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WW05	To work alongside Irish Water to facilitate the wastewater projects identified in the Table 9-5 and any other projects that may arise during the lifetime of this Plan subject to compliance with all relevant EU and national legislation and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WW06	To ensure that proposals in the coastal and maritime area do not significantly adversely affect existing and planned wastewater management and treatment infrastructure (where a consent, authorisation or lease have been granted to or formally applied for by Irish Water) unless compatibility with such infrastructure can be satisfactorily demonstrated or there are exceptional circumstances.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WW07	To work with Irish Water, other public infrastructure agencies and local communities to develop the programme for ‘new homes in small towns and villages’ as set out in NPO 18b of the National Planning Framework for the settlements listed in Table 9-6. This programme will provide serviced sites with appropriate infrastructure to attract people to build their own homes and live in small towns and villages in the county and is subject to complying with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
	WW08	To facilitate the connection of existing developments to public wastewater services wherever feasible and subject to connection agreements with Irish Water and to ensure that any future development connects to the public wastewater infrastructure where it is available.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WW09	To ensure that development proposals comply with the standards and requirements of the Irish Water: Code of Practice for Wastewater Infrastructure, (December 2016), and any updated version of this document during the lifetime of the Plan.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WW10	To consider the development of private wastewater treatment systems to serve commercial and tourism uses (employment generating developments) outside of serviced settlements and in rural areas where the system is in single ownership and where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed wastewater treatment system is in accordance with the ‘Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System Serving Single Houses, EPA 2009 and Wastewater Treatment Manuals – Treatment Systems for Small Communities, Business, Leisure Centre and Hotels, EPA 1999’, and any updated versions of these documents during the lifetime of the Plan, the Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, the Habitats and Shellfish Waters Directives and relevant Pollution Reduction Programmes.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WW11	To consider the development of single dwelling houses only where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed wastewater treatment system is in accordance with the ‘Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System Serving Single Houses, EPA 2009’ and any updated version of this document during the lifetime of the Plan, and maintained in accordance with approved manufacturer’s specifications and subject to compliance with the Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, the Habitats and Shellfish Waters Directives and relevant Pollution Reduction Programmes.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WW12	To work with Irish Water to examine the feasibility of connecting unsewered areas, including individual properties and premises served by on-site wastewater treatment facilities to existing and planned wastewater networks.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WM01	To sustainably manage waste generation, support the investment in different types of waste treatment and support circular economy principles, prioritising prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, to support a sustainable and healthy environment, economy and society.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
	WM02	To implement the provisions of the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, and any updated version published during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
WM03	To support the development of appropriately sited waste recycling and recovery facilities, such as bring centres, civic amenity centres, waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities and waste recovery facilities and authorised treatment facilities for end-of-life vehicles as a means of facilitating a reduction in the quantity of waste that goes to landfill disposal sites subject to compliance with the locational requirements for waste management facilities contained in Section 9.7.3 and subject to compliance with Objectives WM05 or WM06, and normal planning and environmental criteria and the relevant development management standards set out in Volume 2.	?	?	0	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	?	0	
WM04	To encourage and facilitate the development of new alternatives and technological advances in relation to waste management such as Organic Waste to Energy/Combined Heat and Power schemes subject to compliance with the locational requirements for waste management facilities contained in Section 9.7.3 and subject to compliance with Objective WM05 or Objective WM06 and compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	
WM05	Where it is proposed to develop waste management facilities on zoned land, it will be necessary for the following criteria to be satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal should comply with the zoning objective for the subject lands. The need for the proposal at the particular location, in particular having regard to the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, the Irish Water National Sludge Waste Management Plan 2016-2021, and any future updated versions of these plans produced during the lifetime of the Plan; The site should be located outside of a flood risk area; There should be no adverse impacts on amenities; There should be a minimal risk of pollution; An appropriate buffer zone shall be provided around the site in order to protect the amenities of adjoining lands and properties. This buffer zone will be determined by the Planning Authority, in consultation with the EPA, where relevant. The development should comply with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any future updated version during the lifetime of the Plan; The development must comply with the requirements of the Habitats Directive. 	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	
WM06	Where it is proposed to develop waste management facilities on unzoned land, the following criteria should be satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for the proposal at the particular location, in particular having regard to the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, the Irish Water National Sludge Waste Management Plan 2016-2021, and any future updated versions of these plans produced during the lifetime of the Plan; The site should be within or as near as possible to the Wexford Town and Gorey Town (as Key towns) or Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town (as Large Towns). The site should be located outside of a flood risk area; There should be no adverse impacts on amenities; There should be a minimal risk of pollution; The development should comply with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any future updated version during the lifetime of the Plan; The development must comply with the requirements of the Habitats Directive 	?	?	0	+	?	?	0	0	0	+	?	?	
WM07	To support the provision of infrastructure for composting and other forms of processing for bio-waste such as anaerobic digesters subject to complying with the location requirements for waste management facilities in Section 9.7.3, Objective WM05 or WM06 and compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	?	?	0	0	?	?	0	0	+	+	?	?	
WM08	The restrict the provision of sludge management facilities to the sites of existing public wastewater treatment facilities due to the nature and characteristics of existing operations and these site and the need to strictly control the treatment of sludge.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WM09	To support the reuse of Construction and Demolition waste and to encourage the development of Construction and Demolition recycling facilities at appropriate sites, including quarries, subject to complying with normal planning and environmental criteria and the relevant development management standards set out in Volume 2. Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plans will be required for developments specified in Volume 2 Development Management Manual or as otherwise may be requested by the Planning Authority.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	
WM10	To require that the disposal of agricultural waste is carried out in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to protection of the environment and public health and in compliance with the Nitrates Directive , Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Waters) Regulations 2017 (SI 605 of 2017), the Habitats Directives and any other relevant statutory provisions.	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
	WM11	To protect and maintain the excellent quality of 'High' status water bodies and to raise awareness and provide support for land owners in these areas under the Blue Dot Catchment Programme established by the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021.	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WM12	To have regard to the Irish Water's National Wastewater Sludge Management Plan 2016-2021 and any updated version published during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
	WM13	To ensure that the treatment and management sludge waste is carried out in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to the protection of the environment and public health and in compliance with the Waste Framework Directive, the Nitrates Directive, the Waste Management Act and all relevant statutory instruments.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
	WM14	To use regulatory enforcement powers available to the Council under the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, to address unauthorised waste facilities and the illegal disposal of waste in the county.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
	WM15	To require the appropriate provision for the management of waste within developments, including the provision of facilities for the storage, separation and collection of such waste in accordance with the relevant development management standards set out in Volume 2.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WM16	To require the provision of adequately sized public recycling facilities at suitable locations in association with new commercial developments and in tandem with significant change of use/extensions of existing commercial developments where appropriate and in accordance with the development management standards set out in Volume 2.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Historic Landfills	HL01	To have regard to the Code of Practice: Environmental Risk Assessment for Unregulated Waste Disposal Sites (Environmental Protection Agency, 2007) when zoning lands for development and/or considering future developments on or in the vicinity of identified historic landfill sites.	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
	HL02	To implement remediation plans for the identified historic landfills in the county.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
Graveyards and Crematoria	GC01	To facilitate the provision of burial grounds or extensions to existing burial grounds, in cooperation with local communities, at appropriate locations throughout the county subject to complying with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GC02	To facilitate the provision of new or extended funeral homes which are designed to sensitively meet the needs of the service subject to complying with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained Volume 2.	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
	GC03	To consider the provision of crematoria and associated facilities including a chapel/funeral service home at appropriate locations in the county subject to complying with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
Telecommunication and ICT	TC01	To facilitate the delivery of high-speed, high capacity digital and mobile infrastructure at appropriate locations in the county and facilitate the continued roll out of the National Broadband Plan as a means for developing further opportunities for enterprise, employment, education, innovation, skills development for those who live and work in urban and rural areas in the county and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
	TC02	To support proposals that will ensure existing and future international telecommunications connectivity which is critically important to support the future needs of society and enterprise in Ireland, and to support appropriate proposals that will ensure and enhance connectivity of Ireland's rural communities to high quality telecommunications networks, and to support proposals where evidence is provided of an approach to development and activity that integrates the needs of cables and pipelines.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
	TC03	To support the implementation of a Digital Strategy for the county, seek investment for actions identified, and support the role and initiatives of the Mobile and Broadband Taskforce in addressing digital and mobile coverage blackspots and rural communications connectivity.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TC04	To support the development of Enniscorthy Town and other towns, villages and rural areas in the county as 'Smart' locations, and to facilitate the deployment of disruptive technologies and smart infrastructures these locations.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TC05	To support investment for initiatives in smart technology as an enabler for education and life-long learning in all locations	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TC06	To have regard to Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures- • Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment and Local Government, 1996), Circular Letter of 2012 (PL07/12) or and any updated guidelines published during the lifetime of the Plan.	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?
	TC07	To co-operate with telecommunications service providers in the development of this infrastructure, having regard to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TC08	To require co-location and clustering of new masts and support structures on existing sites, unless a fully documented case is submitted explaining the precise circumstances against co-location and clustering. Where it is not possible to share a support structure, the applicant should, where possible, share the site or an adjacent site so that the antennae may be clustered.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	TC09	To adopt a presumption against the erection of antennae in proximity to residential areas, schools and community buildings.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	TC10	To minimise, and avoid where possible, the development of masts and antennae within the following areas: • Prominent locations in the Distinctive, Uplands, River Valley, and Coastal landscape character units. • Locations which impede or detract from existing public view points to/from Distinctive, Uplands, River Valley and Coastal landscape character units, and rivers, estuaries or the sea. • Historic landscapes and battlefields • Areas within or adjoining the curtilage of protected structures. • Areas on or within the setting of archaeological sites. • Within or adjacent to Natura 2000 sites. The Council may consider an exemption to this objective where: • An overriding technical need for the equipment has been demonstrated and which cannot be met by the sharing of existing authorised equipment in the area, and • The equipment is of a scale and is sited, designed and landscaped in a manner which minimises adverse visual impacts on the subject landscape unit.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
	TC11	To ensure the location of telecommunications structures minimise and/or mitigate any adverse impacts on communities, the natural and built environment and public rights of way.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
	TC12	To require that ducting for broadband fibre connections to be provided during the installation of services, in all new commercial and housing schemes and during the carrying out of any work to roads or rail lines.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
	TC13	To encourage the provision of WiFi zones in public buildings.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
	FRM01	To carry out flood risk assessment when implementing the forward planning and development management functions of the Council for the purposes of regulating, restricting and controlling development in areas at risk of flooding, and to minimise the level of risk to people, business, infrastructure and the environment through the identification and management of existing and potential future flood risk.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	FRM02	To implement and comply fully with the recommendations of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared as part of the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	FRM03	To ensure that flood risk management is incorporated into the preparation of future statutory local area plans through the preparation of Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for the respective plan areas in accordance with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) and Circular PL2/2014, and any future update of these guidelines.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	FRM04	To ensure that climate change is fully embedded in future flood risk management in land use planning and flood risk management activities in the county, providing for effective climate change adaptation as set out in the County Wexford Climate Action Plan 2019-2025 and the OPW Climate Change Adaptation Plan Flood Risk Management applicable at the time and in accordance with the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	FRM05	To have regard to the flood risk assessments carried out for the listed settlements in Section 5 of the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and to have regard to the advice set out therein when preparing local area plans and assessing planning applications in those settlements.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	FRM06	To consider applications for minor developments such as change of use, extensions and infill development in accordance with requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) and Circular PL2/2014, and any future update of these guidelines and the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Strategic Objectives	EM02	To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European Sites, or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances for granny flat type developments at such properties will be considered on their merits havin	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
	EM03	To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements (instead of take cognisance of) of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	EM04	To ensure that plans, including land use plans, will only be adopted, if they either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European Site, or where such a plan is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), Wexford County Council will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will Wexford County Council adopt the plan, incorporating any necessary mitigation measures. A plan which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be adopted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
	EM05	To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water Quality Objectives	WQ01	To protect existing and potential water resources for the county, in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/ EC), the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, the provisions of a Groundwater Protection Scheme for the county and any other protection plans for water supply sources, with an aim to improving all water quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ02	To require promote compliance with the European Communities (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 and the European Communities (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 and any other relevant legislations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ03	To ensure efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure to manage and conserve water resources in a manner that supports a healthy society, economic development requirements and cleaner environment.	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ04	To work with the Local Authority Waters Programme and other relevant State agencies to develop and implement the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any future river basin management plan subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ05	To strive to achieve and maintain at least 'Good' status except where more stringent obligations are required, and no deterioration of status for all water bodies including protected areas, under the Marine Strategy Framework and its programme of measures, the Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ06	To apply a catchment based approach to the assessment of planning applications which may impact on water quality, and to ensure that the development would not result in a reduction in the water quality status of a waterbody in that catchment.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ07	To screen planning applications according to their Water Framework Directive status and have regard to their status and objectives to achieve 'good' status or protect and improve 'high or good status'.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ08	To achieve compliance with the objectives and standards under which the individual protected areas have been established.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WQ09	To have regard to Groundwater Protection Schemes and aquifer vulnerability applying a risk based assessment approach when preparing local area plans, carrying out local authority works and assessing planning applications.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ10	To protect, enhance and restore all groundwaters and ensure a balance of abstraction and recharge, with the aim of achieving good groundwater status and to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ11	To take actions to reduce chemical and biological pollution of water sources and to also consider this when assessing planning applications	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ12	To protect and enhance heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies in order to achieve good ecological potential and good chemical status for those water bodies and to progressively reduce pollution from priority substances and cease or phase out emissions, discharges and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ13	To work with the Local Authority Waters Programme and other relevant State agencies and local communities to achieve the objectives for the Areas for Action identified in the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and to ensure that new development do not result in a deterioration of water quality in these areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ14	To have regard to any future guidance issued for planning authorities on the relationship between land use planning and river basin management planning to ensure future development plans and local area plans and planning decisions are consistent with River Basin Management Plans and with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ15	To ensure that development permitted would not negatively impact on water quality and quantity, including surface water, ground water, designated source protection areas, river corridors and associated wetlands, estuarine waters, coastal and transitional waters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ16	To develop the associated Blue Dot Catchment network programme under the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 to protect and maintain the excellent quality of 'High' status water bodies.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ17	To promote and support locally led community initiatives aimed at driving local water-quality improvements subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	WQ18	To participate and support the farming community in the application of schemes such as the Duncannon Blue Flag Farming and Communities Scheme and the LIFE programmes to achieve the objectives of the respective Directives in a collaborative manner.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Air Quality	AQ01	To have regard to the Air Quality Standards Regulation 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) when assessing planning applications for development which may have effects on air quality.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	AQ02	To encourage sustainable industrial developments by promoting the use of cleaner technologies and production techniques, reducing waste production, conservation and recycling of materials.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	AQ03	To manage development to provide the efficient use of land and infrastructure, thereby controlling and limiting air emissions.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	AQ04	To require the submission of measures to prevent and reduce dust and airborne particulate emissions for activities that may have a negative effect on air quality.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	AQ05	To promote a modal change from private car use to other types of travel and to promote the use of public transport as a means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
	AQ06	To implement NZEB standards and beyond to reduce the particulate matter generated by the combustion of fossil fuels.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Noise	N01	To promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Actions Plans.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N02	To have regard to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acts 1992 and 2003 and the Environmental Protection Agency Act (Noise) Regulations 1994 when assessing planning applications.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N03	To have regard to the Wexford County Council Noise Action Plan 2019-2023, in particular Appendix B Roadways Qualified for Noise Mapping, Appendix C Strategic Noise Maps and Appendix D Potential Noise Hotspots, in the preparation of future local area plans and to ensure that planning applications comply with the provisions and requirements of that plan, and any future revisions/update to it	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N04	To incorporate the aims of the present and future noise action plans into local area plans and in the assessment of planning applications to protect larger areas from road noise.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N05	To regulate and control activities likely to give rise to excessive noise, other than those activities which are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1	
	CZM19	To support the development of a research driven marine cluster in the Southern Region to support the development of marine ICT and biotechnology subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and all normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	
	CZM20	To support the implementation of the South East Fisheries Local Action Group Local Development Strategy 2016 subject to compliance with all relevant EU Directives and national legislation and normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives	CZM21	To support proposals for new development or activities in coastal and maritime areas that enhance or promote social benefits for the local communities, and where considered necessary an applicant will be required to demonstrate that adverse impacts on local communities will be avoided, mitigated or minimised appropriately.	?	?	+	0	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	
	CZM22	To require developments that will be used by the public to be universally accessible to ensure that all everyone enjoys equal access regardless of their age or ability.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	CZM23	To consider a limited number of access points from developments to a beach. The Council will consider an access where the applicant agrees to enter into an agreement to provide public access to the beach from the proposed access and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	
	CZM24	To address, as part of the County Wexford Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2023, and the forthcoming County Wexford Coastal Strategy, the effects of sea level changes and coastal flooding and erosion in the coastal zone and maritime area and to support the implementation of adaptation responses in vulnerable areas subject to subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	
	CZM25	To have regard to the potential impacts of climate change in the future land use plans and the assessment of planning applications in the coastal zone and maritime area.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CZM26	To work with the OPW to develop appropriate strategies for the management of identified coastal erosion and flood risk and associated risks.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CZM27	To have regard to the findings and recommendations of the Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Studies and any future update of these studies during the preparation of local area plans, the assessment of planning applications and the carrying out of local authority developments.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	CZM28	To have regard to all available mapping resources and studies relating to coastal erosion and flooding along the county's coastline in the preparation of local area plans, the assessment of planning applications and in the carrying out of local authority own works. These mapping resources and studies include those of the Geological Society of Ireland, those referenced in the emerging County Coastal Strategy and the flood zone maps which form part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of the County Development Plan.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CZM29	To carefully consider development proposals in areas identified at risk of coastal erosion, which include but are not limited to Kilpatrick, Ardamine, Glascarrig, Killincooly to Ballinesker, Rosslare, Tacumshin to Kilmore Quay, Ballyteige Burrow to Cullenstown and Fethard, and areas where coastal defence works are place but confidence rate are low including but limited to Courtown, Pollshone, Cahore, Blackwater and Rosslare.	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0
	CZM30	To carry out environmentally sensitive local authority own coastal protection works where necessary and subject to the works being appropriately designed and where it is demonstrated that the works would not exacerbate existing problems of coastal erosion or result in altered patterns of erosion, deposition or flooding elsewhere along the coast to the detriment of other properties, important habitats, coastal features or designated sites.	?	?	+	+	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	?
	CZM31	To prepare coastal erosion management plans and support the development of coastal protection or management works for the following locations subject to compliance with the Habitats and SEA/EIA Directive and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria: • Rosslare Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Management Plan. • Courtown North Beach Nourishment and Marina Feasibility Study. • Grange, Fethard on Sea Coastal Erosion Management Plan. • Bastardstown / Ballyhealy Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Management Plan for the area between Kilmore Quay and Carnsore.	?	?	+	+	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	?
	CZM32	To consider proposals for environmentally sensitive coastal works in limited circumstances, which include but are not limited to the protection of an inhabited permanent residence/ habitable dwelling, critical infrastructure such as access roads. Where coastal protection works are proposed in these circumstances the onus will be on the applicant to provide evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events in assessing such applications. The onus will also be on the applicant to ensure that the proposed works would not have a negative impact on the erosion of nearby properties. Pedestrian access for the public to the beach must be retained and if necessary access for people with disabilities.	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	?
	CZM33	Within coastal settlements located on a soft shoreline or where there is an identified area of coastal erosion risk, the Council will consider the development of buildings or uses (including caravans or temporary dwellings) where there are existing coastal protection works in place or these works are underway. In order for the development to be considered: a) The development must not extend the length of the coastline that would require additional coastal protection works. b) The applicant must objectively establish based on the best scientific information available at the time of the planning application that the likelihood of erosion at the location is minimal taking into account, inter alia, the effectiveness of the existing coastal protection works and any potential impacts of the proposed development on erosion or deposition. c) The onus will be on the applicant to provide the evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk in the over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events in assessing such applications. d) The applicant must also demonstrate that the proposed development will not pose a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features, and is compliant with the Habitats Directive. e) This objective will not apply to minor extensions to existing buildings.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
	CZM34	Within established coastal settlements located on a soft shoreline and where there is an identified coastal erosion risk and where there are no coastal protection works are in place and no such work is underway or planned by the Council, the Council will only consider the development of infill sites where the development is a minimum of 100m from the soft shoreline. . In those circumstances the following applies: a) The development must not extend the length of the coastline that may require coastal protection works in the future. b) The applicant must objectively establish based on the best scientific information available at the time of the planning application that the likelihood of erosion at the location is minimal taking into account, inter alia, any potential impacts of the proposed development on erosion or deposition. c) The onus will be on the applicant to provide the evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk in the over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events in assessing such applications. d) The applicant must also demonstrate that the proposed development will not pose a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features, and is compliant with the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
	CZM35	Where the principle of a development outside of an existing settlement in the coastal zone is acceptable and it complies with the location objectives of the CDP, the Council will only give consideration to the development of a buildings and uses (including caravans and temporary dwellings) where the development is a minimum of 250m (or a greater distance as may be specified by the Planning Authority) from the soft shoreline or an area identified as at risk from coastal erosion. In order for the development to be considered: a) The applicant must objectively establish based on the best scientific information available at the time of the planning application that the likelihood of erosion at the location is minimal taking into account, inter alia, the effectiveness of any existing coastal protection works and any impacts of the proposed development on erosion or deposition. b) The onus will be on the applicant to provide evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk in the over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events in assessing such applications. c) It must be demonstrated that the development will not pose a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features. d) The application will not permit a development where such development could not be adequately defended over the lifetime of the development without the need to construct new or additional coastal defence works. e) This objective will not apply to minor extensions to existing buildings.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
	CZM36	To prohibit development within areas liable to coastal flooding other than in accordance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Office of Public Works, 2009), Chapter 9 Infrastructure and Volume 11 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CZM37	To restrict the removal of beach material, sand and gravel	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+
	CZM38	To establish a coastal monitoring programme to provide information on coastal erosion on an on-going basis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
	CZM39	To protect the environmental quality of our coastal and maritime areas by ensuring that new developments do not detract from water quality and ensuring that wastewater treatment and non-point sources are appropriately located.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM40	To apply an ecosystem approach to planning in the coastal and maritime areas to ensure the protection of biodiversity habitats, marine protected areas and species protection, and to ensure that development or activity in the coastal zone or maritime area does not give rise to displacement or disturbance of species or does not impact on coastal habitats, species and features such as wetlands and vegetated dunes which play an important role in flood relief, in protecting from coastal erosion and are important in their own right.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM41	To protect heritage assets in the coastal zone and maritime area including underwater heritage in accordance with Chapter 13 Heritage and Volume 5 Record of Protected Structures and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	CZM42	To adopt a presumption against development which would have inappropriate impacts on the seascape and landscape of the coastal area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	CZM43	To protect water quality in our coastal areas and maritime areas and to ensure that development proposals would not result in adverse impacts on water quality in order to comply with objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and associated the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, the EU Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) and associated Pollution Reduction Programme, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Landside Developments	CZM44	To support the development of appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activity (and vice versa), and support proposals for appropriate infrastructure that facilitates the diversification or regeneration of marine industries subject compliance with the objective of this County Development Plan, the protection of the scenic amenity associated with coastal areas and the maritime area which is crucial to the tourism industry, the protection of the amenity, livelihood and cultural identity of coastal communities, the protection of coastal features, habitat and species and compliance the Habitats Directive, normal planning and environmental criteria and proper planning and sustainable development.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	0	+	+
Fisheries and Aquaculture	CZM45	To support the development of vibrant fisheries and aquaculture sectors that produce high quality foods, protects and enhances the social and economic fabric of rural coastal communities and conserves biodiversity around our coastline, and to support the development of associated landside infrastructure subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
Energy	CZM46	To support the use of existing infrastructure and the provision of new landside infrastructure such as pipelines to facilitate the development of carbon capture storage subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and ensuring that all safety, health and environmental issues relating to the deployment of this storage are considered and are acceptable.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Energy	CZM47	To support gas and electricity transmission proposals that maintain or improve the security and diversity of Ireland's energy supply, including interconnectors, while ensuring that the development is informed by consideration of space required for other activities of national importance described in the National Marine Planning Framework and subject to CZM44 complying with all relevant safety, health and environmental requirements.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
	CZM48	To support the development of land-based, coastal infrastructure that is critical to and supports energy transmission subject to complying Objective CZM44 and to ensure the development proposals do not adversely affect energy transmission proposals in sites held under a permission, or that are subject to an on-going permitting or consenting process for energy transmission proposals.	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	+	0	?
Offshore	CZM49	To support, within the context of the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA) and its successors, the development of Ireland's offshore renewable energy potential, including domestic and internal grid connectivity enhancements subject to compliance with the objectives of this County Development Plan, the protection of the scenic amenity and coastal views associated with coastal areas and the marine area which is crucial to the tourism industry, the protection of the amenity, livelihood and cultural well-being of coastal communities, the protection of coastal features, habitat and species and compliance the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria and proper planning and sustainable development.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
Ports, Harbours	CZM50	To safeguard access to Rosslare Europort, harbours and navigation channels in the coastal zone and maritime area, and to safeguard our ports and harbours from inappropriate development that would compromise current activities or the future expansion of the port and harbours.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
	CZM51	To support the development of landside infrastructure associated with port, harbours and shipping activities and to support the colocation with other infrastructure such as fisheries, aquaculture and tourism subject to compliance with the Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Defence	CZM52	To support the work of the Defence Organisation and to ensure that relevant development proposals considered by the Planning Authority will not result in an unacceptable interference with the performance by the Defence Forces of their security and non-security related tasks.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications	CZM53	To support proposals that will guarantee existing and future international telecommunications connectivity which is critically important to support the future needs of society and enterprise and to support the development of associated landside infrastructure where evidence is provided of an approach to development and activity that integrates the needs of cables and pipelines and subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and proper planning and sustainable development.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism and Recreation in the Coastal Zone	CZM54	To direct tourism related developments to existing settlements within the coastal zone save for the exceptions outlined in Section 12.8 and Chapter 7 Tourism and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and all normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM55	To promote the sustainable development of inclusive water-based sports and marine recreation, and to promote the inclusive development of water-based sports and marine recreation, where appropriate.	?	0	+	+	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM56	To support landside development which optimises on maritime tourism such as sea angling, sailing, marine adventure activities, diving and surfing at locations in accordance with Chapter 7 Tourism and subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
	CZM57	To support proposals which improve access to marine and coastal resources for tourism activities and sport and recreation, where appropriate and subject to compliance with Objective CZM44, Chapter 7 Tourism and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM58	To ensure that development proposals do not adversely impact on sports clubs and other recreational users, in particular, their facilities and other physical infrastructure, or unduly interfere with access to and along the shore, to the water or use of the resource for recreation and tourism.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM59	To ensure that, where relevant, development proposals enhance water safety through the provision of appropriate International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) and European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) compliant safety signage and ensure that due consideration is given to best practice guidance for marine and coastal recreation areas by the Visitor Safety in the Countryside Group.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM60	To require tourism and recreation developments in the coastal and maritime areas, including harbours and marinas, to be universally accessible.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM61	To encourage and facilitate extensions of the use of harbours, where appropriate, to include elements of active and passive leisure, tourism, transport and fishing and service enterprises to create vibrant, attractive focal points for existing coastal settlements subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	0
	CZM62	To facilitate the development of marinas, jetties and associated facilities for maritime leisure developments at appropriate locations including the site of Trinity Wharf, Wexford Town and Courtown Harbour. The developments should be universally accessible and the siting of the installations should not detract from the visual amenity, environmental quality of the area or public access to beaches and are subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	+
	CZM63	To support the development of marine tourism clusters along the south-east coastline subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CZM64	To support the further development of a way-marked Coastal Walkway, where possible and appropriate, along the full length of the county's coastline and connecting where possible to similar walkways in adjoining coastal counties. This will be done in conjunction with the adjoining local authorities, landowners and other partner agencies. All programmes and works to develop the coastal walkway will be required to respect the residential amenities of coastal communities and comply with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CZM65	To ensure that there is appropriate public access to the coast including the provision of coastal walkways and cycle ways subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria. Every effort should be made to ensure that this public access is designed to provide universal access for all, and locations where the topography and terrain allow should be pursued in this regard.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CZM66	To encourage tourism and recreation facilities and developments to be accessible for pedestrians and cyclists and take advantage of sustainable transport alternatives through the provision of pathways, cycleway and links to the public transport system where possible, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
CZM67	To promote public access, including public walkways to beaches and the seashore, where environmentally appropriate and subject to the protection of amenities of coastal communities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CZM68	To maintain and upgrade facilities in coastal areas through the provision of appropriate support facilities such as car parking, coach parking, cycle parking, universally accessible public toilets and refuse disposal facilities and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	

Appendix A8.1 Table 1: Draft Wexford County Development Plan - Written Statement Assessment (Volume 1)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Open Space Objectives	ROS10	To require the provision of good quality, accessible, well located and functional open spaces in new residential developments in accordance with the guidance in this chapter, the standards in Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and its companion document Urban Design Manual (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009), and where applicable, the standards in Sustainable Urban Housing Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, 2018) and any future version of these guidelines documents and save as otherwise required by the objectives and development management standards in this Plan.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS11	To require public open spaces to create positive and defined relationships between buildings and spaces and interesting urban forms such as squares and crescents, contributing to a sense of enclosure and comfort, place value and quality and ownership by the residents.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS12	To facilitate the development of allotments and community gardens at appropriate locations and on suitable sites which are accessible from the built-up areas of the county taking into consideration the demand for such facilities and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria including potential impacts on residential and visual amenities. The Planning Authority will identify land for use as allotments and community gardens in larger towns and villages during the preparation of local area plans. also The Planning Authority will also consider the provision of allotments and community gardens as part of the public open space provision in new residential schemes subject to appropriate siting, design and layout, protection of residential and visual amenities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS13	To facilitate, through community consultation and involvement, the merging and linking of existing open spaces with new open spaces as a mechanism for providing larger more useful public open spaces, improving permeability and promoting social cohesion.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS14	To avoid the loss of public and private recreational open space and facilities unless alternative recreational facilities are provided in a suitable location.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS15	To ensure a detailed landscaping plan, for both hard and soft landscaping, prepared by a suitably qualified landscape architect, accompanies all major planning applications for residential schemes, 10 or more houses and significant industrial and commercial developments of 1,000m2 gross floor space or more.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	ROS16	To require the provision of public open space to comply with the quantitative standards set out in Section 14.5.4. Where this is not possible for reasons including density and site topography, the Planning Authority will consider a deviation from those quantitative standards in favour of increases in the quality of the open space that comply with the measures also set out in Section 14.5.4. The Planning Authority will not accept open space lands which are too sloped or otherwise unusable in fulfilment of either quantitative or qualitative space requirements.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS17	To ensure that the design of residential schemes, including open spaces, optimises the existing features and topography of the site such as rivers, streams, rock outcrops, trees and hedgerows, and to ensure that biodiversity and green infrastructure are fully considered and integrated into schemes.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	ROS18	To encourage the use of measures specifically designed to enhance wildlife in residential schemes such as holes should be left in boundary walls to allow for passage of hedgehogs between gardens, bat and swift boxes.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Play Facilities Objectives	ROS19	To ensure that a range of play opportunities will be available for all children, particularly children who are marginalised, disadvantaged or who have special needs.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS20	To implement the Wexford County Council Playground Strategy 2017-2022 and any updated version of this strategy prepared during the lifetime of the Plan.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS21	To require high quality landscaped and play facilities to form part of new residential schemes in towns and villages. For residential schemes of 99 dwellings or less landscaped areas shall be provided to encourage creative play and games. The Planning Authority will consider either or a combination of the following options for residential schemes which comprise only houses or a mix of houses and apartment and which propose 100+ units (in phased development schemes of less than 50 units the following will apply once the 50+ unit threshold is met). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developer may propose to provide a playground facility as part of the scheme at a rate of 4m2 per residential unit. A minimum of one piece of play equipment shall be provided for every 50m2 of playground up to a maximum of eight pieces. In larger residential schemes or phased schemes (>100 residential units) play facilities should incorporate proposals for larger play areas (playing pitches, courts, MUGAs etc). Where the residential scheme includes apartments, the developer will be required to allocate a proportionate amount of the overall total requirement to provide a dedicated play area for the apartment element with a particular focus on the play needs of smaller children (< 6 years of age). The play area will be provided at a rate of 4m2 for every apartment with two or more bedrooms. This element should be designed in accordance with the Apartment Guidelines. The developer may propose to provide an innovative high quality and safe landscape proposal with an integrated active play facility/natural play areas of equivalent play value in lieu of static fixed play equipment. The developer may contribute a special financial contribution to be used by the Council in the provision of the nearest Destination, Community or Neighbourhood Playground. 	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ROS22	To require children’s play needs in apartment only developments to be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2018) save for the following deviations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schemes providing 50 or more 2 bedroom units shall also provide play areas for older children (>6 years old and young teenagers) at a rate of 4m2 per unit. The Planning Authority may consider reduced play facility requirements where the site is located adjacent to or within a short and safe walking distance of a public playground or a public park with a playground. The Planning Authority may also consider a special development contribution in lieu which shall be of equivalent monetary value to the required play facilities. The developer shall submit the costings of the required play facilities, prepared by a quantity surveyor to inform the monetary value of the special contribution.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sports and Leisure Facilities	ROS23	To facilitate a vibrant and active sports sector with increased participation levels, good quality sustainable facilities which are appropriate in scale and location and which provide opportunities for people to play an active role in sport.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS24	To support the vision and objectives of national sport policies including working with local sports partnerships, clubs, communities and partnerships within and beyond sport to increased sport and physical activity participation levels.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS25	To support investment in the sustainable development of larger sports projects under the Large-Scale Sports Infrastructure Fund subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive , normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS26	To support local community and sports groups in developing sports facilities and to consider the development of such facilities at appropriate locations in the county. These facilities, if possible, should be clustered within other community facilities such as community centres and open spaces to create multi user community hubs. The Planning Authority will ensure that sufficient land is zoned in local area plans to facilitate sports clubs and community organisations. The Council andwill ensure that land is available to accommodate for future proposals to future proof for the expansion of clubs in urban settings and in areas where there is zoned land. Where a site is located away from the centre of a town or village, this will be considered on its merits and how the site would be accessible by walking and cycling. The development must also be appropriate to its location and is subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS27	To ensure that the development of new sports facilities are universally accessible and accompanied by appropriate infrastructure including car parking, bicycle parking and changing rooms.	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	0
	ROS28	To encourage the development of Multi-User Games Areas (MUGAS) at appropriate locations in the county and ensure that new community facilities and public open spaces are designed to allow flexibility in their use.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS29	To encourage the use of school grounds and associated recreational facilities outside of school hours by all members of the community provided that this does not conflict with the delivery of the education service.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS30	To ensure that all major commercial leisure developments are located in the main towns and the site selection is based on the sequential approach with the priority being the town centre. Such facilities will not be permitted on land zoned for employed related uses where the development would undermine the ability to cater for employment intensive activities such as manufacturing, industry, office and enterprise. Commercial leisure facilities generate a high level of movement and are best located in places that offer the highest level of accessibility to a range of transport modes, including walking , cycling and public transport.	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
	ROS31	To encourage the development of equine sports including the further development of horse racing courses throughout the County which also provide alternative community and sporting uses.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ROS32	To protect existing sport facilities such as standing handball alleys which should be retained. Their demolition will only be facilitated if alternative provision is made.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROS33	To facilitate sustainable outdoor recreation in the form of walking and cycling at appropriate locations in the county and maximise the recreational and tourist potential of walking and cycling routes subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, the protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas, the amenities of host communities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	

APPENDIX A8.1 Table 2: Draft Settlement Plans Assessment (Volume 3)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Castlebridge Settlement Plan														
Urban Design and Public Realm	CB01	To ensure the future planning of the settlement addresses the needs of all users and residents, including older people. The principles of universal access for all will be applied to all developments including public realm and environmental improvements carried out by the local authority or local community groups in the settlement.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB02	To support the development of a Village Design Statement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB03	To encourage the appropriate re-use or re-development of vacant buildings or land within or adjacent to the village centre.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB04	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' function of the route on which it is located.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB05	To require new developments and their associated streets and spaces to place an emphasis on creating attractive places, facilitating social interaction and provide for connectivity, enclosure, active edge and pedestrian facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB06	To require new infill developments to maximise opportunities for enclosure by ensuring continuity of existing buildings and forms where it exists and to address weaknesses in building lines through rationalisation as part of the infill development or redevelopment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB07	To ensure all new developments positively contributes to the public realm, fostering a strong sense of place and an attractive place for both the local community and visitors to the area and are accessible to all users.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB08	To support and implement, as resources allow, improvements in the public realm particularly in the village centre and along the approach roads to Castlebridge, with particular regard to footpath, hard and soft landscaping, open spaces, street furniture, signage, street lighting and the on-street car parking. Ensure that non-structural elements of the village such as original paving and cobbles, stone walls, plaques etc. are treated as an integral part of the village's character and are protected from destruction and inappropriate development.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB09	To encourage and facilitate the carrying out of environmental improvements in the settlement plan area in order to enhance the overall appearance and quality, for example, planting and general amenity improvements.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	CB10	To facilitate improvement works and enhancement of community spaces and public realm within and adjacent to the village centre.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB11	To facilitate the provision of and upgrade to existing street lighting within the village.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compact Growth	CB12	To prioritise the development of vacant, infill and under-utilised brownfield sites in the settlement plan area to achieve compact growth and sustainable development.	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB13	To use the powers, where appropriate, under the Derelict Sites Act, 1990, to include sites on the Register of Derelict Sites and charge levies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB14	To encourage and facilitate the reuse of existing vacant properties for appropriate uses subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB15	To give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights at the locations in/close to the village centre subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and to facilitate development incorporating higher buildings (i.e. buildings that exceed the contextual prevailing height) where it has been adequately demonstrated that the development complies with the assessment criteria set out in Section 3.2 of the Urban Development and Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHPLG 2018).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R & C	CB16	To encourage and facilitate a variety of retail and retail services in accordance with the County Retail Strategy and additional commercial services, all of which improve the range of facilities for the local population. Such development should be located within the centre of the village or otherwise in accordance with the sequential approach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residential	CB17	To ensure that new residential developments comply with the relevant objectives and development management standards in Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the County Development Plan, in particular, those pertaining to density, unit type and mix, private open space, public open space, permeability with an emphasis on walking and cycling provision, car parking and other relevant requirements.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	CB18	To seek the development of land for residential development within or adjacent to the village centre.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Transport and Movement	CB19	To improve pedestrian and cycle facilities in general and at crossings at junctions and to serve the bus stop opposite Elderwood housing estate, to improve the quality and width, where appropriate, of all footpaths in the settlement plan area and improved access for people with disabilities and to provide cycle friendly routes to/from school with cycle parking facilities and encourage school to provide cycle training to all pupils.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
	CB20	To require new developments to ensure that permeability is incorporated into the design of all new developments, in particular, opportunities to create local level linkages between developments and to increase permeability for all users, in particular pedestrians and cyclists	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
	CB21	To facilitate the provision of cycle paths to/from the village centre and to/from Wexford Town.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	CB22	To prioritise the provision of fully accessible footpaths where missing within the village.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB23	To facilitate fully accessible and safe pedestrian crossing points at appropriate locations within the village.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CB24	To improve the quality, surface and width, where appropriate, of all footpaths in the village to be accessible for all.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ar	CB25	In conjunction with Irish Water to facilitate the improvement to and expansion of the public surface water network within the town.	?	?	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	?	?

APPENDIX A8.1 Table 2: Draft Settlement Plans Assessment (Volume 3)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Surface Water	CB26	To require developments to incorporate SuDS principles for surface water drainage proposals that adequately protect the Natura 2000 conservation sites that adjoin the village and to limit the discharge of appropriately treated surface water to two litres per hectare per second to an appropriate outfall.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
	CB27	To examine the feasibility of potential relief works as part of OPW Minor Works funding.	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	?	?
Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane Settlement Plan														
Objectives	RHK01	To ensure the future planning of the settlement addresses the needs of all users and residents, including older people. The principles of universal access for all will be applied to all developments including public realm and environmental improvements carried out by the local authority or local community groups in the settlement.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK02	To ensure that all new developments employ a high standard of urban design, layout and finish and require sensitive and high quality architectural design for infill and brownfield developments in the village centre. The design and layout of any new development should be respectful of the area's context, streetscape and coastal setting and should provide for a strong and active street edge and sense of enclosure and should comply with the key principles and design approaches outlined in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	RHK03	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' function of the route on which it is located.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK04	To require new developments and their associated streets and spaces to place an emphasis on creating attractive places, facilitating social interaction and provide for connectivity, enclosure, active edge and pedestrian facilities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK05	To require new infill developments to maximise opportunities for enclosure by ensuring continuity of existing buildings and forms where it exists and to address weaknesses in building lines through rationalisation as part of the infill development or redevelopment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK06	To ensure all new developments positively contributes to the public realm, fostering a strong sense of place and an attractive place for both the local community and visitors to the area, including those using Rosslare Europort and are accessible to all users.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK07	To improve the public realm particularly in the village centre and along the approach roads to Rosslare Harbour, with particular regard to footpath, hard and soft landscaping, open spaces, street furniture, signage, street lighting and the on-street car parking. Ensure that non-structural elements of the village such as original paving and cobbles, stone walls, plaques etc. are treated as an integral part of the village's character and are protected from destruction and inappropriate development.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK08	To require Design Statements to be prepared for infill and brownfield sites in the Village Centre and for Residential lands.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK09	To work with local businesses and the local community to develop and implement an integrated, branded approach to signage for the settlement plan area that provides for continuity in design and style and which enhances the visual appearance of the area, provides for a sense of place and avoids signage cluttering.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	RHK10	To encourage and facilitate the carrying out of environmental improvements in the settlement plan area in order to enhance the overall appearance and quality, for example, planting and general amenity improvements.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Compact Growth	RHK11	To prioritise the development of vacant, infill and under-utilised brownfield sites in the settlement plan area for residential and retail uses to achieve compact growth and sustainable development.	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK12	To use the powers, where appropriate, under the Derelict Sites Act, 1990, to include sites on the Register of Derelict Sites and charge levies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK13	To pursue and encourage the regeneration of areas identified on Map 3 in order to prevent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglect condition of any land; • Urban blight and decay; • Anti-social behaviour; or • A shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses. 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	RHK14	To examine all lands zoned 'Residential' and 'Regeneration Land' within the boundary of the settlement plan area and enter such lands on the Vacant Sites Register and apply the appropriate levies where it is deemed that criteria laid down by Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 (as amended) applies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK15	To encourage and facilitate the reuse of existing vacant properties for appropriate uses subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK16	To give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights at the locations identified in Section 1.5.6 subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and in accordance with the requirements of Objective TV63, TV64 and TV65 in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages, and to facilitate development incorporating higher buildings (i.e. buildings that exceed the contextual prevailing height) where it has been adequately demonstrated that the development complies with the assessment criteria set out in Section 3.2 of the Urban Development and Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHPLG 2018).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK17	To ensure that building heights within future development makes a positive contribution to the built form of the area, is not obtrusive and does not adversely impact on the streetscape, local amenity or views, in particular, when viewed from the sea.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
R & C	RHK18	To encourage and facilitate a variety of retail and retail services in accordance with the County Retail Strategy and additional commercial services, all of which improve the range of facilities for the local population and surrounding hinterland and increases the area's appeal for tourists.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	RHK19	To facilitate the development of residential units in line with the Core Strategy allocation for Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and deliver these units within the built up footprint of the settlement plan area to achieve the National Strategic Objective for Compact Growth.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK20	To ensure that new residential developments comply with the relevant objectives and development management standards in Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the County Development Plan, in particular, those pertaining to density, unit type and mix, private open space, public open space, permeability with an emphasis on walking and cycling provision, car parking and other relevant requirements.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1	
Transport and Movement	RHK21	To improve pedestrian and cycle facilities in general and particular crossings at junctions, to improve the quality and width, where appropriate, of all footpaths in the settlement plan area and improved access for people with disabilities and to provide cycle friendly routes to/from school with cycle parking facilities and encourage school to provide cycle training to all pupils.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	RHK22	To require new developments to ensure that permeability is incorporated into the design of all new developments, in particular, opportunities to create local level linkages between developments and to increase permeability for all users, in particular pedestrians and cyclists in accordance with Objectives TV19 to TV26 in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	RHK23	To require accessible footpaths to be delivered at the following locations (see Map X): (a) From the school in Kilrane, along Ballygillane Lane to Cawdor Street (b) From Kilrane north to Ballygerry. (c) From Kilrane south to the cemetery. (d) From Kilrane east to Kilrane Business Park. (e) From Kilrane to Rosslare Harbour along the N25.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	RHK24	To provide and, encourage provision of, new connections between existing and new developments in the settlement plan area to address issues of poor local level access and permeability.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0
	RHK25	To enhance the country route to the south of the Kilrane and to the east of Kilrane to St. Helen's as green routes by retaining established landscape features and adding new pedestrian and cycling facilities.	?	?	+	+	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+
	RHK26	To provide a cycle lane from Kilrane to Rosslare Harbour as part of the proposed Wexford-Rosslare Harbour Cycle Way.	?	?	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	?	?
	RHK27	To require new Local routes to be delivered at the following locations (see Map 4): a) Between Ros Mór/La Rochelle and Portside b) Between St Brendan's Estate and the L-3059 (adjacent to Ascal Ruain) including junction improvements; and c) Between the L-7102 at Ballyknockan and the L-3059 at Ballygillane Big. d) Between St. Brendan's Estate and the roundabout on Ballygillane at An Cnocán through residential Plots 2-C and Plots 2-D. These local routes shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and the road category profiles set out in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages, Chapter 8 Transportation and Volume 2 Development Management Manual	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK28	To require a new local route to be delivered as part of the development of the Tier 2 lands to the west of Barr na Haille Housing Estate	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK29	To sustainably manage and support the enhancement of the Region's International Connectivity Network including the TEN-T which seeks the development of a Europe-wide network of railway lines, roads, inland waterways, maritime shipping routes, ports, airports and railroad terminals.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK30	To continue to advocate for and support the achievement of Tier 1 Port Status for Rosslare Europort under National Ports Policy and ensure strategic road and rail access to the port is protected and developed in support of the achievement of that status.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK31	To sustainably maintain the strategic capacity and safety of national roads and rail network including planning for future capacity enhancements to ensure effective land transport connections to Rosslare Europort and connecting the region's metropolitan areas, key towns, ports and airports with the Atlantic Economic Corridor and the Eastern Economic Corridor and international connectivity via the TEN-T networks.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK32	To support infrastructure for electric and low carbon fuel infrastructure along TEN-T Core and Comprehensive Network including at the Europort itself and other locations within the settlement.	?	?	+	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?
	RHK33	To reserve land for the proposed N25/N11 Oilgate to Rosslare Harbour Scheme and prohibit development which would compromise the construction of this route.	?	?	0	0	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?
	RHK34	To support the development of new access routes to the Europort and to protect the preferred route, once this has been determined, and to prohibit development which would compromise the delivery of this link road.	?	?	0	0	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?
	RHK35	To protect the existing N25 as a gateway entrance to Kilrane and Rosslare Harbour and to promote improvements to enhance the roadside landscape whilst maintaining the safe distribution of traffic through the villages to the Europort.	?	?	0	0	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?
	RHK36	To promote investment in improved access infrastructure to Rosslare Europort, including the improvement of rail access.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK37	To work with the Southern Regional Assembly and other identified stakeholders to prepare and implement a Regional Freight Strategy as provided for in RPO 141 in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region.	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?
	RHK38	To maximise the opportunities offered by the location of Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and the Europort on the Eastern Economic Corridor and the opportunities offered by the departure of the UK from the EU which now strategically places the Europort as the nearest port to Mainland Europe.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK39	To leverage the strategic location and accessibility of Rosslare Europort to help strengthen the role of Wexford Town as a strategic location, a self-sustaining regional economic driver and a Key Town on the Eastern Economic Corridor.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RHK40	To work with Irish Rail, owners of the Europort, to further develop the economic and transport potential of the port and support the implementation of a Strategic Development Plan for the Europort subject to compliance with all relevant Directives and normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHK41	To support the development of additional freight and passenger capacity at Rosslare Europort and the provision of freight rail services and facilities to support sustainable increases in port operations.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	
RHK42	To safeguard access to Rosslare Europort and navigation channels in the maritime area, and to safeguard the port from inappropriate development that would compromise current activities or the future expansion and or undermine the port's functions and its landside capacity.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Traffic	RS28	To investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feasibility of a local traffic management system with measures to prioritise pedestrian, cyclist and public transport movements throughout the settlement and to facilitate the complementary use of private car Options to increased provision of fully accessible pedestrian footpaths and in particular arrangements for pedestrians crossing the bridges on Station Road and Mauritiustown Road; The feasibility of providing of additional car parking facilities at appropriate locations to facilitate the greenway and tourism development generally and an unloading bay in village centre; Introduction of formalised cycle paths and walking routes. 	?	?	0	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RS29	To ensure Rosslare Strand maintains and enhances its role as a valuable tourism destination in the county and to facilitate the development of appropriate tourism facilities, subject to normal planning and environment criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Economic Development	RS30	To support the development of sustainable tourism while avoiding conflict between tourism uses and other residents and village uses and amenities.	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?
	RS31	To ensure the continuation and consolidation of Rosslare’s commercial role in meeting the needs of both the local community and visitors. This will be achieved by enhancing the role of the village centre and upgrading and improving existing commercial activities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS32	To encourage and facilitate tourist development that will improve the area’s tourist facilities and attractions and to seek to extend the holiday season. Such development should be suitably located, of a size and scale appropriate to the village and of a high quality design.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RS33	To consider the development of holiday accommodation in accordance with the criteria set out above subject to the development being in keeping with scale and character of Rosslare Strand and there being an appropriate balance between holiday homes and permanent homes and compliance with normal planning and environment criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2. The design should positively contribute to and enhance the coastal landscape setting. The Council will also have regard to the available capacity in the WWTP and its seasonal nature assessing planning applications in the area.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RS34	to Facilitate the expansion of existing local services and businesses where appropriate and to facilitate the development of further local employment opportunities and in particular those with year round potential to address seasonality issues in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS35	To Support the development of new festivals and events in the settlements particularly to help encourage economic activity outside summer and schools holidays which facilitate the growth of a more active year round resort.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS36	To support the development of a weekly artisan food and craft market at a suitable location in the settlement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation and Open Space	RS37	To provide a new connected green infrastructure of local corridors and hubs, along streams and the coastline and to provide for improved quality and connectivity of biodiversity, amenity and local water management along the corridors and within and adjoining the settlement.	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
	RS38	To protect views and the coastal zone.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
	RS39	To Support the development of the Rosslare to Waterford Greenway proposal and associated spin off developments	?	?	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	RS40	To co-operate with and facilitate the Tidy Towns Association and other voluntary groups and associations in improving the appearance and environmental quality of Rosslare.	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
	RS41	To Promote the development of allotments/community gardens on suitable sites within the settlement area, taking into account the demand for such facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	RS42	To Support the development of an outdoor recreation centre in the village.	0	?	+	+	?	?	0	0	0	?	?	0
	RS43	To ensure development is in accordance with the objectives outlined in Chapter 12 (Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning).	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	?	?	0
	RS44	To support the monitoring of coastal erosion in and adjoining the settlement and carrying out of appropriate remedial action where appropriate and subject to compliance with all relevant EU and national legislation and guidance and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
	RS45	To enhance animation and interpretation at key heritage sites (in particular for Rosslare Fort site at tip of Burrow) and augment existing networks and trails with additional sites and material to create new visitor experiences without impact to or disturbance on natural features and habitats	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	RS46	To embrace the coastal location and natural heritage of the settlement which is important in defining the place quality of Rosslare Strand and ensure they are integrated into and respected in future development in the area and by managing coastal erosion, flooding and coastal habitats in line with relevant EU and national legislation and guidance and all other normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
C & E	RS47	To support the continued development, maintenance and upgrading of the community and sports centre to serve the needs of the local and visitor population of Rosslare Strand.	?	?	+	+	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0
	RS48	To support development of the school to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.	?	?	+	+	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	0
Surface Water, Flooding and Erosion	RS49	To ensure that New development should be avoided in areas at risk of coastal erosion to the greatest extent practicable.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS50	Development shall be prohibited where it poses a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features, and/or where the development is likely to result in adverse patterns of erosion or deposition elsewhere along the coast.	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS51	To only consider developments where they will not result in an increase in coastal erosion, either at the subject site or at another location in the vicinity subject to compliance with relevant EU and national legislation and guidance and all other normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS52	To consider the carrying out of facilitation of environmentally sensitive coastal protection works where appropriate and subject to the works being suitably designed and where it is demonstrated that the works would not exacerbate existing problems of coastal erosion or result in altered patterns of erosion, deposition or flooding elsewhere along the coast to the detriment of other properties, important habitats, coastal features or Natura 2000 sites	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RS53	To require developments to incorporate SuDS principles for surface water drainage proposals that adequately protect the Natura 2000 conservations sites that adjoin the village and to limit the discharge of appropriately treated surface water to two litres per hectare per second to an appropriate outfall	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
	B1	To ensure the future planning of the settlement addresses the needs of all users and residents, including older people. The principles of universal access for all will be applied to all developments including public realm and environmental improvements carried out by the local authority or local community groups in the settlement. Housing for older people should be generally be located within the town centre to have easy access to services.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Design and Public Realm Strategy	B2	To seek to formally adopt the proposed Architectural Conservation Area as mapped in Volume 6.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	B3	To focus on the rejuvenation of Bunclody and improvements to the visual appearance and public realm to create a welcoming environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B4	To protect and promote the sense of place, its culture and the quality, character and distinctiveness of this important landscape that makes Bunclody such an attractive place to live in, work in and visit.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	B5	To consolidate the existing built environment in a manner that enhances the setting and character of the area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	B6	To ensure that all new developments employ a high standard of urban design, layout and finish and require sensitive and high quality architectural design for infill and brownfield developments in the village centre. The design and layout of any new development should be respectful of the area's context, streetscape and setting (including status as a proposed ACA) and should provide for a strong and active street edge and sense of enclosure and should comply with the key principles and design approaches outlined in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B7	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' and function of the route on which it is located.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B8	To require new developments and their associated streets and spaces to place an emphasis on creating attractive places, facilitating social interaction and provide for connectivity, enclosure, active edge and pedestrian facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B9	To require new infill developments to maximise opportunities for enclosure by ensuring continuity of existing buildings and forms where it exists and to address weaknesses in building lines through rationalisation as part of the infill development or redevelopment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B10	To ensure all new development positively contributes to the public realm, fostering a strong sense of place and an attractive place for both the local community and visitors to the area and are accessible to all users.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B11	To improve the public realm particularly in the town centre and along the approach roads to Bunclody, with particular regard to footpaths, hard and soft landscaping, open spaces, street furniture, signage, street lighting and the on-street car parking. Ensure that non-structural elements of the village such as original paving and cobbles, stone walls, plaques etc. are treated as an integral part of the town's character and are protected from destruction and inappropriate development.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B12	To require Design Statements to be prepared for significant infill and brownfield sites in the Town Centre and for Residential lands.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B13	To work with local businesses and the local community to develop and implement an integrated, branded approach to signage for the settlement plan area that provides for continuity in design and style and which enhances the visual appearance of the area, provides for a sense of place and avoids signage cluttering.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	B14	To encourage and facilitate the carrying out of environmental improvements in the settlement plan area in order to enhance the overall appearance and quality, for example, planting and general amenity improvements.	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	Compact Growth	B15	To prioritise the development of vacant, infill and under-utilised brownfield sites in the settlement plan area to achieve compact growth and sustainable development.	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
B16		To use the powers, where appropriate, under the Derelict Sites Act, 1990, to include sites on the Register of Derelict Sites and charge levies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B17		To pursue and encourage the regeneration in order to prevent: • Adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglect condition of any land; • Urban blight and decay; • Anti-social behaviour; or • A shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B18		To examine all lands zoned 'Residential' or indicated for 'Regeneration' within the boundary of the settlement plan area and enter such lands on the Vacant Sites Register and apply the appropriate levies where it is deemed that criteria laid down by Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 (as amended) applies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B19		To encourage and facilitate the reuse of existing vacant properties for appropriate uses subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B20		To give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and in accordance with the requirements of Objectives TV44, TV45 and TV46 in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages, and to facilitate development incorporating higher buildings (i.e. buildings that exceed the contextual prevailing height) where it has been adequately demonstrated that the development complies with the assessment criteria set out in Section 3.2 of the Urban Development and Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHPLG 2018).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B21		To ensure that building heights within future development makes a positive contribution to the built form of the area, is not obtrusive and does not adversely impact on the streetscape, local amenity or views.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
B22		To ensure all new developments will be required to optimise the opportunities afforded by the historical and natural assets of Bunclody.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Retail and Commercial	B23	To encourage and facilitate a variety of retail and retail services in accordance with the County Retail Strategy and additional commercial services, all of which improve the range of facilities for the local population and surrounding hinterland and increases the area's appeal for tourists.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B24	To encourage the use of upper floors in retail premises for commercial or for living above the shop accommodation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B25	To control the provision of non-retail uses at ground floor level within the town and village centres. Ground floor units are required to address the street and add to the vibrancy and vitality of the streetscape. New development should avoid the development of blank frontages and incorporate a mix of uses vertically and horizontally.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B26	To prevent the loss of retail/commercial services along the Main Street/The Mall and Market Square through redevelopment or change of use to non-retail/commercial use at ground floor level.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B27	To increase the retail/commercial offer to serve local needs, by seeking development of redundant, vacant or underutilised village centre sites.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ntial	B28	To facilitate the development of residential units in line with the Core Strategy allocation for Bunclody and deliver these units within the built up envelope of the settlement plan area to achieve the National Strategic Objective for Compact Growth.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Residential	B29	To ensure that new residential developments comply with the relevant objectives and development management standards in Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the County Development Plan, in particular, those pertaining to density, unit type and mix, private open space, public open space, permeability with an emphasis on walking and cycling provision, car parking and other relevant requirements.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Transport and Movement	B30	To require accessible footpaths to be developed at the following locations the locations identified on Map 2.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B31	To protect and promote the use of existing archways, lanes and passages and the development of non-vehicular linkages between Main street and the Mall and backland and infill development will be promoted, particularly where passive over-looking, active frontages, adequate lighting and security can be reasonably achieved.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	B32	To ensure that appropriate and accurate street signage is used on the streets of the Town including Main Street and the Mall.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B33	To provide off-street car and bus parking and allow space for safe school bus drop-off space to facilitate the two second level schools in the town	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B34	Identify lands which can be used for the provision of long-term off-street parking within the plan area during the life-time of the plan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B35	To improve pedestrian and cycle facilities in general and particular crossings at junctions, to improve the quality and width, where appropriate, of all footpaths in the settlement plan area and improved access for people with disabilities and to provide cycle friendly routes to/from school with cycle parking facilities and encourage school to provide cycle training to all pupils.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
	B36	To provide a cycle route, segregated where possible, from Bunclody to Clohamonn on the N80, subject to Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of the Slaney River Valley SAC.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
	B37	To require new developments to ensure that permeability is incorporated into the design of all new developments, in particular, opportunities to create local level linkages between developments and to increase permeability for all users, in particular pedestrians and cyclists in accordance with Objectives TV19-TV26 in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
	B38	To reserve land for the future link road between Mill Road, Hospital Hill and Ryland Road and prohibit development which would compromise the construction of this route. This link will be provided as part of the development of these lands. This link road shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and the road category profiles set out in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages, Chapter 8 Transportation and Volume 2 Development Management Manual.	?	?	0	0	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?
	B39	To provide and, encourage provision of, new connections between existing and new developments in the settlement plan area to address issues of poor local level access and permeability.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Economic	B40	To ensure the continuation and consolidation of Bunclody's commercial role in meeting the needs of both the local community and visitors. This will be achieved by enhancing the role of the town centre and upgrading and improving existing commercial activities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B41	To facilitate the expansion of existing local services and businesses where appropriate and to facilitate the development of further local employment opportunities in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation and Open Space	B42	To support the development of an all-weather sports and recreational facility.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B43	To investigate the feasibility of developing a biodiversity related river walk along the Slaney River and Clody Rivers (and investigate possibility of linear park) subject to protection of the riparian zone and compliance with the Habitats Directive and in conjunction with relevant guidelines.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B44	To identify a suitable location for the development of a Neighbourhood Park including a community play area and adult gym, and playground close to the town centre.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B45	To require the delivery of local parks at appropriate locations within future residential schemes in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 14 Recreation and Open Space in of Volume 1 Written Statement	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B46	Provide an area suitable for allotments within easy reach of the town and the main residential areas during the lifetime of the plan.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B47	To maximise the potential of the River Slaney for tourism and recreation purposes by improving public access where possible and continuing to support pursuits of The Urban Adventure Hub and WWETB subject to habitats directive and relevant sustainable planning and environmental regulations.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B48	To maintain a buffer zone along the banks of the Rivers Slaney and Clody through all undeveloped lands, wherein no development other than parks/playing pitches may be provided. Any planning applications to facilitate development or expansion of existing premises will be treated on their merits in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development. The width of the riparian zone will be dependent on the width of the river and the nature of the site and as such it will be decided on a case by case basis. However, a minimum of 10 metres in width will be required on smaller streams and rivers. In some instances buffers of up to 50 metres may be appropriate (as set out in the 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Area' (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board) and any updated version of these Guidelines). Refer to Volume 1 Chapter 12 for further information.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B49	To seek the protection of the following trees identified for their amenity value and support planting of native trees and lime trees in suitable locations throughout settlement area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line of Lime trees along The Mall Stream • Trees in front of Roman Catholic Church • Tree in Market Square • Trees at site of St Mary's Church 	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C & E	B50	To support development of the schools to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B51	To support where resources allow, the provision of a community centre facility, in or close to the town centre.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B52	To support development of educational facilities to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B53	To support, facilitate and implement where resources allow, the further development of the arts and the library facilities.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Risk	B54	To ensure that all future developments in the settlement plan area comply fully with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) and Circular PL2/2014 and any future update of these guidelines, the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11 and Chapter 9 Infrastructure in Volume 1 Written Statement.	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	

APPENDIX A8.1 Table 2: Draft Settlement Plans Assessment (Volume 3)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Flood Management	B55	To require the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of sustainable drainage techniques where appropriate, for new development or for extensions to existing developments, in order to reduce the potential impact of existing and predicted flooding risks.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX A8.1 Table 3: Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1	
Energy Strategy															
Solar Energy	ESO1	To facilitate the development of solar PV developments in the area open for consideration as shown on Map 6 subject to the renewable energy target set for the County, the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and the Development Management standards set out below.	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO2	To consider applications for community-based solar developments of an appropriate scale subject to normal planning and environmental criteria. It is the policy of the Council to support and facilitate renewable energy proposals that bring about a direct socio-economic benefit to the local community. The Council will engage with local communities and stakeholders in energy and encourage developers to work with local communities to identify how they can invest in/gain from significant renewable energy development.* <i>*In order to meet the 2030 renewable energy targets and the required level of emissions reduction, the Climate Action Plan 2019 includes a target to meet 15% of electricity demand by renewable sources contracted under Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Corporate PPAs allow corporates to lock in a fixed energy price, eliminating exposure to volatile energy prices.</i>	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO3	To encourage the incorporation of thermal solar or solar PV (or other suitable micro renewable technology) into the design of all new developments, or extensions to existing development.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
	ESO4	To facilitate solar PV developments on existing industrial or agricultural buildings provided that they do not give rise to adverse impacts on visual or residential amenity.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
	ESO5	To promote and facilitate the use of solar technology in public buildings and infrastructure e.g. traffic lights, street lights and road information signage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
Wind Energy Development	ESO6	Ensure the security of energy supply by supporting the development of wind energy resources in County Wexford at appropriate scales and in appropriate locations, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO7	Aim to achieve the target set out in the Renewable Energy Strategy, to enable County Wexford to make the initial steps toward a low carbon economy by 2027.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
	ESO8	Facilitate wind energy development on appropriate sites in the county and work with the relevant agencies to encourage investment in research and technology associated with wind farms and other renewable energy technology.	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO9	Favourably consider proposals for the development of infrastructure for the production, storage and distribution of electricity through the harnessing of wind energy in appropriate sites and locations, subject to relevant policy, legislation and environmental considerations and the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO10	Promote community consultation in proposed wind farm developments in accordance with Draft Revised Wind Energy Guidelines December 2019) , Best Practice Guidelines for the Irish Wind Energy Industry (IWEA, 2012) and the Code of Practice for Wind Energy Development in Ireland – Guidelines for Community Engagement (DCCAE, 2016).	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO11	Encourage the development of ecological enhancements or improvements that go beyond measures required to mitigate or compensate for damage from wind farm construction. Providing attractive and wildlife-rich habitats is a way to contribute to local and national biodiversity strategies and targets.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ESO12	Require an Appropriate Assessment to be carried out for proposals which have the potential to adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site. Having regard to Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, where a proposed development will give rise to significant adverse direct, indirect or secondary impacts on Natura 2000 sites (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects), permission will only be granted where there are no alternative solutions and where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest in favour of granting permission, including those of a social or economic nature.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ESO13	Facilitate, where appropriate, small scale wind energy development projects in urban areas, industrial estates, business parks and small community-based proposals, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	
	ESO14	Consider the re-powering (by replacing existing wind turbines) and extension of existing wind farms. Applications on such sites will each be assessed on their merits, demonstrate that the equipment is upgraded to the best available technology and will be subject to the development management standards contained in Section 5.7 (see Table 8).	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	
	ESO15	Facilitate onshore support infrastructure including landing locations for land-sea connections for appropriate offshore development, subject to relevant policy, legislation, environmental, landscape, amenity, seascape and technical considerations and subject to the development management standards contained in Section 5.7.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Bioenergy	ESO16	To support and encourage the development of the bioenergy sector and facilitate its development for energy production, heat storage and distribution subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards set in Section 6.7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	
	ESO17	To support and assist in the implementation of the South-East Region Bioenergy Implementation Plan 2013-2020 and any updated version of that plan through the planning process, subject to compliance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
	ESO18	To support the installation of on-farm anaerobic digester/fermentation plants using slurries produced on site, and the importation and treatment of feedstock's imported from the surrounding local area to supplement the on-site treatment of agricultural waste. Such facilities shall be located within existing farm complexes, use excess heat on site and may be connected to the national electrical grid.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	
	ESO19	To support mixed biomass processing (using a range of technologies) and using mixed feedstock (including biological waste) imported from surrounding areas on suitable sites. Mixed bioenergy plants should be located close to the energy source and the point of demand, where they can be served by a transport network with sufficient capacity to safely absorb increased traffic movements and where waste heat can be used. Such facilities will be assessed against the ability of the receiving environment to accommodate them without causing an adverse impact on residential or environmental amenity.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	
	ESO20	To facilitate the development of biofuel processing plants on industrial zoned lands subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards set out in Section 6.7.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	
	ESO21	To support and facilitate the installation of district heating technologies in new developments, including multi-unit apartment developments, commercial and industrial developments. Where district heating is proposed, the associated infrastructure, networks and services for such systems shall be identified at planning stage and the long-term management and maintenance arrangements shall be to the satisfaction of the Council.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	
	ESO22	To support the recovery of energy from waste in accordance with the provisions of the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and any updated version of that plan. In particular, the Council will facilitate waste to energy processes on the site of production or in local biomass processing installations subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards set out in Section 6.7.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	

APPENDIX A8.1 Table 3: Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)

Objective	Ref No.	Description	B_1	B_2	PHH_1	PHH_2	SG_1	W_1	AN_1	AN_2	CC_1	MA_1	CH_1	LV_1
Other Renewable Energy Sources	ESO23	To support the development of offshore renewable energy in accordance with the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, 2014), the Climate Action Plan 2019 and any Maritime Spatial Plan that is adopted for Ireland.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO24	To actively explore and pursue opportunities to service the marine renewable energy sector at existing ports, to facilitate the growth of new ports, supporting infrastructure and associated development, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO25	To facilitate the expansion of ports and provision of additional quayside harbour working areas to further enhance their attractiveness to marine renewable industry developers.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO26	To promote and to facilitate, as far as possible, all proposed testing and research sites / required installations for future potential marine renewable energy off the coastline of County Wexford.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO27	To support the development of feasibility studies which examine the tidal energy resource off Tuskar Rock and the development of this resource where viable, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO28	To support the development of Rosslare Europort as a Sustainable Energy Zone (SEZ) and provide the necessary infrastructure to facilitate its development as an SEZ.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO29	To facilitate the development of small scale hydroelectric projects, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO30	To promote the use of geothermal energy technology in new developments subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO31	To facilitate micro-renewable energy installations where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that they will not result in a significant adverse impact on residential, visual or environmental amenity.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO32	To require all planning applications for new buildings in the residential, industrial, commercial and agricultural sectors to demonstrate how the energy needs of the proposed development can be provided for with indigenous renewable energy resources, harnessed by incorporating micro renewable technologies, as an important element in establishing a low carbon County and assisting in meeting assigned renewable energy targets.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
ESO33	To encourage the retro fit of domestic and commercial buildings with micro generation technologies, to improve the environmental performance of buildings subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	
Supporting Infrastructure	ESO34	To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development is required in order to facilitate the provision or retention of significant economic or social infrastructure The route proposed has been identified with due consideration for social, environmental and cultural impacts The design is such that will achieve least environmental impact consistent with not incurring excessive cost Where impacts are inevitable mitigation features have been included Proposals for energy infrastructure should be assessed in accordance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. 	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO35	To facilitate the development of port infrastructure to serve marine renewable developments, subject to normal environmental and planning criteria, the Habitats and Water Framework Directives.	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO36	To facilitate the development of Battery Energy Storage Systems at appropriate locations to ensure a reliable and secure energy supply, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria, including residential and visual impacts	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?

Appendix A8.2

Assessment of Proposed Material Amendments

**Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening and Assessment¹
Report for the Proposed Material Amendments to the Draft
Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027**

¹ Assessment of individual objectives in the Table 1 of A8.2 should be read with assessment in Chapter 8.

Section 1 Introduction and Background

Introduction

SEA is a process for the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme, before a decision is made to adopt the plan or programme.² The purpose of this report is to inform whether or not to undertake SEA on the Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan (CDP). Requirements in relation to the screening of PMA to development plans are provided under Section 12(7) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

This report should be read in conjunction with the Draft CDP and all other associated documents including:

- Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027;
- Appropriate Assessment (AA) Natura Impact Report (including information on AA Screening) for the Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027.
- SEA Environmental Report for the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027; and
- AA Natura Impact Report for the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027.

Process so Far

Wexford County Council prepared a Draft CDP 2021-2027. As part of this process a mandatory SEA was carried out and an Environmental Report was prepared and placed on public display alongside the Draft Plan for a 10 week period from September to December 2020. A significant number of submissions were received on the Draft Plan and a Chief Executive's Report was subsequently prepared which summarised the submissions received and outlined the Chief Executive's response and recommendations. Following consideration of the Draft Plan, the submissions received and the Chief Executive's Report, the Elected members resolved to make a number of Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) to the Draft Plan at their meetings held on 14th June 2021 and 6th September 2021. The Elected

² Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities Draft for Public Consultation (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2021)

Members also determined that an SEA/AA of the PMA was required. The Chief Executive subsequently made a determination that a further period was required to carry out the SEA and AA.

SEA Environmental Report

The SEA Environmental Report for the Draft CDP contains the information specified in Annex I of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2B of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 436 of 2004) as amended by the Planning and Development (SEA) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 201 of 2011). The assessment undertaken on the relevant PMA (the findings of which are presented later in this document) has used the information contained in the SEA Environmental Report.

Section 2 SEA Screening of Proposed Material Amendments

Introduction

This section examines whether the PMA would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of SEA). In deciding whether the PMA are likely to have significant environmental effects, those amendments must be assessed against a set of criteria listed in Annex II of the SEA Directive/Schedule 2A of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (as amended). The assessment is provided below.

Appropriate Assessment

An AA screening process has been undertaken on the PMA. This process has determined that Stage 2 AA is required for a significant number of PMA. An NIR has been prepared and has informed this SEA Screening Report.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is being undertaken to inform the preparation of the Draft Plan and the PMA. The SFRA has considered the PMA and finds that all PMA comply with “The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities” (DEHLG/OPW, 2009).

Screening Analysis of Individual Proposed Material Alterations

The analysis of the PMA is undertaken considering interactions with the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO’s) contained in Section 6 of the Environmental Report which accompanied the Draft CDP (See Table No. 1 below). Table A8.2 examines whether each PMA would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of SEA). The table includes all PMAs comprising of amendments to existing objectives or insertion of new objectives in the Draft Plan. Due to the number and nature of all other textual amendments to the Draft Plan, only those which were screened in (i.e. considered to have likely or uncertain significant environmental effects) are shown in Table A8.2.

Effects encompass the full range of effects (secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects), including those arising cumulatively – such as those potentially arising as a result of interactions with other plans and programmes.

The examination of the PMA also takes into account relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A ‘Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment’ of the SEA Regulations, as amended.

Table No. 1: SEO’s for the Draft Plan

Theme	SEO
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.
	(B_2) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated ecological and heritage areas.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	(PHH_1) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.
	(PHH_2) Protect human health and well-being.
Soils & Geology (SG)	(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites.
Water Quality (W)	(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses, groundwater and the marine environment, in compliance with the requirements of the WFD objectives and measures.
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	(AN_1) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.
	(AN_2) Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.
Climate Change (CC)	(CC_1) Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.
Material Assets (MA)	(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county’s and Wexford’s population.

Theme	SEO
Cultural Heritage (CH)	(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and/or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.
Landscape & Visual (LV)	(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character including the coastal character within Wexford.

Schedule 2A - Part 1

- 1. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.**

The Draft Plan sets out the Core Strategy, objectives and development management standards which will guide development in the County over the next six years.

The PMA propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Draft CDP. The PMA identified in Table A8.2 were determined to require SEA and these are considered in the Environmental Report.

Taking the examination of the various other PMA into account, arising from the degree to which these PMA and the Draft CDP set a framework for projects and other activities, the other PMA would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

- 2. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to the degree to which the plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy.**

The PMA are being proposed to the Draft CDP. The Draft CDP relates to the proper planning and sustainable development of County Wexford and will influence other plans such as LAPs and Settlement Plans which will be prepared for a number of settlements. These lower tier plans will be required to be consistent with the objectives of the County Development Plan.

The PMA identified in Table A8.2 were determined to require SEA and these are considered in the Environmental Report.

Taking the above and the examination of the various other PMA into account, arising from the degree to which these PMA and the Draft CDP influence other plans, the other PMA would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

3. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.

The Draft CDP to which the PMA relate has undergone SEA. This process integrated environmental considerations into the Plan and found that the Plan contributes to environmental protection and management and sustainable development.

The PMA identified in Table A8.2 were determined to require SEA and these are considered in the Environmental Report.

Taking the above and the examination of the various other PMA into account, arising from the degree to which these PMA and the Draft CDP are relevant for the integration of environmental considerations with a view to promoting sustainable development, the other PMA would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

4. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to environmental problems relevant to the plan.

Through its provisions relating to environmental protection and management, the Draft CDP contributes towards ensuring that environmental conditions do not get worse and, where possible, it contributes towards their amelioration.

The PMA identified in Table A8.2 were determined to require SEA and these are considered in the Environmental Report.

Taking the above and the examination of the various other PMA into account, arising from environmental problems relevant to these PMA and the Draft CDP, the other PMA would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

5. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to the relevance of the plan for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (for example, plans linked to waste-management or water protection).

The Draft CDP relates to the land use sector and has fulfilled requirements in relation to SEA. This process integrated considerations with regard to EU and national legislation on the environment, including those relating to the waste management and the Water Framework Directive.

The PMA identified in Table A8.2 were determined to require SEA and these are considered in the Environmental Report also assessed in Table A8.2.

Taking the above and the examination of the various other PMA into account, arising from the relevance of these PMA and the Draft CDP for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment, the other PMA would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

Part 2

1. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.

Having regard to the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the cumulative nature of the effects.

Having regard to the cumulative nature of the effects SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

3. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the transboundary nature of the effects.

SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

4. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents).

Having regard to the risks to human health or the environment SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

5. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).

Having regard to the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

6. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:

- (a) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,**
- (b) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,**
- (c) intensive land-use.**

Having regard to the foregoing, the NIR and the baseline data SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate

SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

7. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status.

Having regard to the foregoing, the baseline data and the Draft Plan SEA is determined as being required for the PMA identified in Table A8.2 while the other PMA would not necessitate SEA as they would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

Section 3 Conclusion

Many of the PMA are determined not to result in likely significant effects as they add clarification or amended context setting text for plan provisions. In addition, many of the PMA provide for the positive clarification of existing objectives or the inclusion of new environmental objectives which would have positive or neutral impacts on the SEOs and ensure the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and/or protection of the environment. Consequently, these PMA do not require SEA.

The PMA identified in Table A8.2 are determined as requiring SEA and consideration in the SEA Environmental Report. This SEA Environmental Report will be placed on public display alongside the PMA and submissions and observations will be invited during the statutory time period. The SEA Environmental Report will be finalised in advance of adoption of the Plan and an SEA Statement will be prepared following adoption, which will detail how environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan and how consultations on the SEA and associated Plan preparation process were taken into account.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the Appropriate Assessment reports will be finalised in a similar manner at adoption, taking into account how environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan and how consultations were taken into account.

Appendix A8.2: Screening and Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations (see also Chapter 8)

Table 1: Proposed Material Alterations

Notes: Table includes all PMA to the objectives of the Draft Plan (screened in and out) and PMA to the text which have been screened in only. Likely significant environmental effects identified during the screening process have been highlighted in the Table. Significant effects are considered in the context of the whole Draft Plan in accordance with the Draft SEA Guidelines (Section 7.1). See screening report and responses to Schedule 2A criteria in relation to the effects which are not considered significant.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
Written Statement - Chapter 1 Introduction		
PMA CH1.1 (CE CH1.1) PMA CH1.2 (CE CH1.2) PMA CH1.3 (CE CH1.3) PMA CH1.4 (CE CH1.4)	To include Objective EM01, EM02, EM03 and EM04 (which are also in Chapter 10 Environmental Management) in Section 1.3.3 on page 15.	Amendment provides for inclusion of positive environmental objectives into Section 1.3.3. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
Written Statement - Chapter 2 Climate Action		
PMA CH2.15 (CE CH2.15)	Amend Climate Action Strategic Objective CA01 on page 34 as follows: To ensure that the spatial planning of County Wexford provides for a county that is resilient to climate change, <u>encourages development around existing transport corridors</u> , enables the decarbonisation of the county's economy, and reduces the county's carbon footprint in support of national targets for climate mitigation and adaptation objectives as well as targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.	Amendments provide clarity and / or positive insertion for Objectives CA01, CA02, CA03.
PMA CH2.16 (CE CH2.16)	Amend Climate Action Strategic Objective CA02 on page 35 as follows: To implement the <u>National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework</u> through the strategies and objectives of the County Development Plan and in future local area plans.	Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH2.17 (CE CH2.17)	Amend Climate Action Strategic Objective CA03 on page 35 as follows: To implement the County Wexford Adaptation Strategy 2019 – 2024 <u>and any Wexford County Council Local Climate Action Plan</u> in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications.	
PMA CH2.18 (CE CH2.18)	Insert a new Climate Action Strategic Objective on page 35 as follows: <u>To continue to work with the Eastern and Midland Climate Action Regional Office and the 3 Counties Energy Agency to achieve the implementation of national climate policies and targets at the local level.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH2.19 (CE CH2.19)	Insert a new Climate Action Strategic Objective on page 35 as follows: <u>To continue to reduce energy related CO2 emissions of Wexford County Council, to improve energy efficiencies and to achieve the commitment under the European Climate Alliance to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% every five years.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH2.20 (CE OPR 1)	Insert a new Climate Action Strategic Objective on page 35 as follows: <u>To review the County Development Plan following the publication of the new Section 28 Development Plan - Guidelines for Planning Authorities to ensure that the approach to climate action is consistent with the guidelines and to vary the Plan, if necessary.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH2.21 (CE CH2.20)	Amend Climate Action Strategic Objective CA11 on page 36 as follows: To carry out climate adaptation measures such as developing NZEB social housing and retrofitting local authority housing, ensuring new public buildings are NZEB and retrofitting existing public buildings, promoting jobs and innovation in the green economy through the Local Enterprise Office and Economic Development Section, <u>transitioning the Council's own fleet to electric vehicles and facilitating EV-electric vehicle infrastructure</u> in public car parks, ensuring flood risk management in conjunction with the Office of Public Works, promoting water conservation in conjunction with Irish Water, incorporating biodiversity and green infrastructure planning into local authority own developments including residential schemes, public parks, open spaces, walking	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment																
	trails and greenways and <u>seeking opportunities to implement nature friendly carbon sequestration options on Council owned or controlled public lands e.g. community orchards and rewilding schemes.</u>																	
PMA CH2.22 (CE CH2.21)	Amend Climate Action Strategic Objective CA12 on page 37 as follows: To support the decarbonisation of the energy sector by supporting the implementation of the National Energy Efficient Action Plan and investment in initiatives to improve energy efficiency and future proof the county's residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and public building stock, including retrofitting in urban and rural areas and reduction in fuel poverty. The Council will also support the development of sustainable buildings encourage developments to that achieve certification under systems such as the Home Performance Index and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.																
PMA CH2.23 (CE CH2.22)	Amend Climate Action Strategic Objective CA16 on page 38 as follows: To support the decarbonisation of the agricultural sector by facilitating initiatives that advance an approach to achieve carbon neutrality for agriculture and land use that does not compromise sustainable food production through programmes such as the Green Low Carbon Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS) and other relevant mitigation and adaptation programmes and initiatives by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment the Environment, <u>Climate Action and Communications.</u>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.																
PMA CH2.24 (CE CH2.23)	Insert a new Climate Action Strategic Objective on page 38 as follows: <u>To prepare a Climate Proofing Matrix to be submitted with planning applications to allow the proposed development to demonstrate how it incorporates climate mitigation and adaptation, where relevant.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.																
PMA CH2.25 (CE CH2.24)	Insert a new Climate Action Strategic Objective on page 38 as follows: <u>To ensure that spatial planning is fully embedded in and contributes to achieving the targets set for the Decarbonising Zone in the county by facilitating sustainable transport, energy efficient buildings, appropriate renewable energy developments, waste management developments that promote the circular economy, measures to improve air quality, and restoration and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure in the Decarbonising Zone.</u>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on SEOs in relation to biodiversity. SEA is required.																
Written Statement - Chapter 3																		
PMA CH3.11 (CE OPR3 amended by MEM 2.30)	Amend Table No 3-2 County Wexford Settlement Hierarchy in Section 3.5 Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy on page 52 as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement Hierarchy</th> <th>Settlement ³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Level 1 Key Towns</td> <td>Wexford Town and Gorey Town</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2 Large Towns</td> <td>Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3 Service Settlements</td> <td>Bridgetown, Bunclody Town, Campile, Castlebridge, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Courtown and Riverchapel, Ferns, Kilmuckridge, Kilmore Quay, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Rosslare Strand, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3a Service Settlements</td> <td><u>Bunclody Town, Castlebridge, Courtown and Riverchapel, Ferns, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Rosslare Strand.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3b Strategic Settlements</td> <td><u>Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmuckridge, Kilmore Quay, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4 Large Villages</td> <td>Adamstown, Ballaghkeen, Ballycanew, Ballycullane, Ballindaggin, <u>Ballyhack</u>, Ballyhogue, Ballymurn, Ballywilliam, Barntown, Blackwater, Bree, Camolin, Carrig-on-Bannow, Clongeen, Craanford, Duncannon, Fethard, Killinerin, Murntown, Oilgate, Oulart, Piercestown, Ramsgrange, Tagoat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 5 Small Villages Category 1</td> <td>Arhurstown, Caim, Davidstown, Duncormick, Glenbrien, Glynn, Kilmore, Kilmysshall, Killealy, Lady's Island, Marshalstown, Monagear, Newbawn, Rathnure and Screen.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement ³	Level 1 Key Towns	Wexford Town and Gorey Town	Level 2 Large Towns	Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town	Level 3 Service Settlements	Bridgetown, Bunclody Town, Campile, Castlebridge, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Courtown and Riverchapel, Ferns, Kilmuckridge, Kilmore Quay, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Rosslare Strand, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.	Level 3a Service Settlements	<u>Bunclody Town, Castlebridge, Courtown and Riverchapel, Ferns, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Rosslare Strand.</u>	Level 3b Strategic Settlements	<u>Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmuckridge, Kilmore Quay, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.</u>	Level 4 Large Villages	Adamstown, Ballaghkeen, Ballycanew, Ballycullane, Ballindaggin, <u>Ballyhack</u> , Ballyhogue, Ballymurn, Ballywilliam, Barntown, Blackwater, Bree, Camolin, Carrig-on-Bannow, Clongeen, Craanford, Duncannon, Fethard, Killinerin, Murntown, Oilgate, Oulart, Piercestown, Ramsgrange, Tagoat.	Level 5 Small Villages Category 1	Arhurstown, Caim, Davidstown, Duncormick, Glenbrien, Glynn, Kilmore, Kilmysshall, Killealy, Lady's Island, Marshalstown, Monagear, Newbawn, Rathnure and Screen.	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on the SEOs in relation to biodiversity. SEA is required.
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³ In the event that a settlement has not been allocated a 'level' in the Settlement Hierarchy, the Planning Authority will determine the appropriate level, role, function and growth controls for that settlement and advise accordingly.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration		SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	Level 5 Small Villages Category 2	Ballinaboola, Ballygarrett, Ballyhack , Ballymitt, Ballymoney, Boolavogue, <u>Carne</u> , <u>Carrowreagh</u> , Castledockrell, Cleriestown, <u>Courtnacuddy</u> , Crossabeg, Curracloe, Duncormick , Foulkesmills, Gusserane, <u>Killinick</u> , Holyfort, Monamolín, Monaseed, Rathangan, Tomhaggard.	
	Level 6 Rural Nodes	Ballycarney, Ballycogley, Ballyduff, Ballyedmond, Ballyellis, Ballyfad, Ballyoughter, Ballyroebuck, <u>Ballythomas</u> , Baldwinstown, Cahore, Cassagh, Castletown, Cleariestown , Clologue, Clohamon, Cullenstown, Cushinstown, Donard, Galbally, Horeswood, Killann, Killenagh, Killurin, <u>Mayglass</u> , Poulpeasty, Raheen, Rathgarogue, Saltmills, Tara Hill, Tellarought, Tempeshambo, The Harrow, The Rock, Tombrack, Watchhouse Village.	
	Level 7 Open Countryside	The open countryside outside of the settlements listed in Levels 1 to 6.	
PMA CH3.24 (CE OPR 4)	<p>Amend Section 3.6.3 Level 3 Settlements and insert a new Section 3.6.4 titled Level 3b Strategic Settlement from page 65 as follows: (This will require the subsequent renumbering of the remaining sub-sections in Section 3.6)</p> <p>3.6.3 Level 3a Service Settlements</p> <p>There are 14 <u>six</u> settlements included at this level: Bunclody Town, Castlebridge, Courtown and Riverchapel, Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, Rosslare Strand, and Ferns, Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmore Quay, Kilmuckridge, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.</p> <p>Role and Function</p> <p>While the size of these settlements varies, the settlements all share a common characteristic of being important service settlements for their local communities and their wider rural hinterlands. Some of the settlements are important contributors to economic activity in the county including Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane (marine and port), Kilmore Quay (marine, fisheries and tourism), Rosslare Strand (tourism) and Courtown and Riverchapel (tourism, marine and fisheries) and Clonroche (agri foods). <u>and others offer economic potential</u> including Bunclody Town and Ferns <u>have potential</u> for tourism related development in particular.</p> <p>All of these settlements perform important functions including retail, commercial, education, residential, service and amenity functions. The location of these settlements, together with targeted growth and investment in services, will contribute to the balanced spatial development of the county. While some of these settlements have sufficient wastewater capacity, investment is required in Ferns, Bridgetown, Campile, Kilmore Quay and Wellingtonbridge to allow these settlements to further develop.</p> <p>Development Approach</p> <p>The development approach for the Service Settlements is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on moderate population growth in these settlements. The allocated growth is relative to their existing baseline populations, existing and possible potential for economic development and infrastructural capacities. Tailor population growth for each settlement having regard to their existing baseline populations, existing and possible potential for economic development and infrastructural capacities. In allocating population r <u>Regard was also had to the rate and pace of past development and the need to deliver social and community facilities to keep pace with recent development e.g. Courtown Harbour and Riverchapel, and Bridgetown.</u> • Apply the sequential approach to the development of land, requiring residential development to take place within the existing footprint of the settlement. The leap frogging of infill/brownfield lands to undeveloped or greenfield lands will not be considered. • Promote economic and enterprise development appropriate in scale to the settlements, such as expanding the potential of the marine economy and tourism in <u>Courtown and Riverchapel</u> Kilmore Quay, the port and port-related development in Rosslare Harbour and developing the tourism potential of Rosslare Strand, Bunclody Town and Ferns. • Support learning, education and training initiatives, economic regeneration initiatives and enterprise to address unemployment and deprivation legacies which are evident in some of these settlements, e.g. Clonroche, Taghmon, Bunclody and, Bridgetown <u>Courtown and Riverchapel.</u> • Focus on maximising opportunities presented to settlements located on, or in close proximity, to planned greenway routes <u>and at coastal locations.</u> 		Potential for uncertain environmental effects (e.g. from increased population targets in some settlements from Draft Plan and marine and tourism development in Courtown). SEA required.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the regeneration and renewal of these settlements. • Ensure that new development contributes to the creation of attractive, liveable, well-designed, high quality settlements and the local communities enjoy a high quality of life and well-being. • Support community organisations who are working to develop community facilities and promote and facilitate initiatives in the public realm. • Protect and enhance amenities, heritage, green infrastructure and biodiversity in these settlements. <p>Bunclody Town and Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane have populations >1,500. <u>Settlement Plans including</u> specific objectives and land use zoning for these settlements are included in Volume 3.</p> <p>Castlebridge and Rosslare Strand also have populations >1,500. <u>Settlement Plans including</u> specific objectives for both settlements are included in Volume 3 for these settlements.</p> <p>The Council intends to vary the Plan to include land use zoning maps for Castlebridge and Rosslare Strand and a Settlement Plan for Ferns following the preparation of LAPs for Wexford, Enniscorthy and New Ross.</p> <p>The lifetime of the Courtown and Riverchapel Local Area Plan has been extended by five years to 2026 and provides the spatial planning framework for this settlement.</p> <p>3.6.4 Level 3b Strategic Settlements <u>There are eight settlements included at this level: Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmore Quay, Kilmuckridge, Taghmon and Wellingtonbridge.</u></p> <p>Role and Function <u>There is a strategic imperative to prioritise the development of these villages. Some of the settlements are important contributors to economic activity at sub-county level with existing large employers such as Kilmore Quay (marine, fisheries and tourism), Clonroche (agri foods) and Taghmon (food production and logistics). Some of the settlements, such as Wellingtonbridge, Kilmuckridge and Kilmore Quay, have potential to be regenerated through tourism related development. All of these settlements perform important functions including retail, commercial, education, residential, service and amenity functions for wide sub-county hinterlands. In general, these functions are far in excess of that required to support their own population.</u></p> <p><u>A number of these settlements have not been targeted for significant population growth over the lifetime of the plan but have been included on this level of the hierarchy in order to prioritise the growth of infrastructure, employment and community and amenity services and improve socio-economic outcomes.</u></p> <p><u>While some of the settlements have sufficient wastewater capacity, investment is required in Campile, Kilmore Quay and Wellingtonbridge to allow these settlements to further develop.</u></p> <p>Development Approach <u>The development approach for these Strategic Settlements is to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tailor population growth for each settlement having regard to their existing baseline populations, potential for economic development and infrastructural capacities. When allocating population, regard was also had to the rate and pace of past development and the need to deliver social and community facilities to keep pace with recent development e.g., Bridgetown.</u> • <u>Apply the sequential approach to the development of land, requiring residential development to take place within the existing footprint of the settlement. The leap frogging of infill/brownfield lands to undeveloped or greenfield lands will not be considered.</u> 	

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment																																																																												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Promote economic and enterprise development appropriate in scale to the settlements, such as expanding the potential of the marine economy and tourism in Kilmore Quay and developing the tourism potential of Kilmuckridge and Wellingtonbridge.</u> • <u>Support learning, education and training initiatives, economic regeneration initiatives and enterprise to address unemployment and deprivation legacies which are evident in some of these settlements, e.g., Clonroche, Taghmon, and Bridgetown.</u> • <u>Focus on maximising opportunities presented to settlements located on, or in close proximity to planned greenway routes and the coast.</u> • <u>Focus on the regeneration and renewal of these settlements.</u> • <u>Ensure that new development contributes to the creation of attractive, liveable, well-designed, high quality settlements and the local communities enjoy a high quality of life and well-being.</u> • <u>Support community organisations who are working to develop community facilities and promote and facilitate initiatives in the public realm.</u> • <u>Protect and enhance amenities, heritage, green infrastructure and biodiversity in these settlements.</u> <p><u>The Council will vary the Plan to include settlement boundaries and specific objectives (and identify infill and regeneration sites) for these settlements following the preparation of the LAPs for Wexford Town, Enniscorthy and New Ross.</u></p>																																																																													
PMA CH3.33 (CE OPR 9)	<p>Amend Section 3.7.3 Core Strategy Population Allocations from paragraph 3 on page 75 as follows: In this regard and in order to achieve centres of scale, the Core Strategy allocates 40% <u>45%</u> and 35% <u>40%</u> growth to 2040 to Wexford Town and Gorey Town respectively. In the four main towns growth was front loaded to that 60% of the growth allocated to 2040 would take place in between 2016—2026 and the remainder would take place between 2026—2040. In order to achieve a shift in population from rural areas to urban areas growth in settlements has been front loaded where appropriate following the application of a capacity test for these settlements.</p>	<p>Potential for uncertain effects on all SEOs. SEA required.</p>																																																																												
PMA CH3.34 (CE OPR 10)	<p>Delete Table 3 -3 Allocation of Population to the Settlement Hierarchy on page 75-77 and replace with a new Table 3 -3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Table 3 -3 Allocation of Population to the Settlement Hierarchy</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement Hierarchy</th> <th>Settlement</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2027</th> <th>2031</th> <th>2040</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Level 1 Key Towns</td> <td>Wexford Town</td> <td>20,188</td> <td>22,611</td> <td>25,264</td> <td>26,187</td> <td>28,263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gorey</td> <td>9,822</td> <td>10,853</td> <td>11,983</td> <td>12,376</td> <td>13,259</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Level 2 Large Towns</td> <td>Enniscorthy Town</td> <td>11,381</td> <td>12,405</td> <td>13,527</td> <td>13,917</td> <td>14,795</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Ross Town</td> <td>7,780</td> <td>8,480</td> <td>9,247</td> <td>9,514</td> <td>10,114</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="9">Level 3 Service Settlements</td> <td>Bunclody Town</td> <td>1,430</td> <td>1,519</td> <td>1,627</td> <td>1,698</td> <td>1,859</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Castlebridge</td> <td>1,840</td> <td>1,955</td> <td>2,093</td> <td>2,185</td> <td>2,392</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Courtown and Riverchapel</td> <td>3,591</td> <td>3,741</td> <td>3,920</td> <td>4,040</td> <td>4,309</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ferns</td> <td>1,415</td> <td>1,503</td> <td>1,610</td> <td>1,680</td> <td>1,840</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane</td> <td>1,847</td> <td>2,001</td> <td>2,186</td> <td>2,309</td> <td>2,586</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rosslare Strand</td> <td>1,620</td> <td>1,721</td> <td>1,843</td> <td>1,924</td> <td>2,106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridgetown (462), Campile (448), Clonroche (326), Coolgreany (376), Kilmore Quay (372), Kilmuckridge (722), Taghmon (585);</td> <td>3,428</td> <td>3,628</td> <td>3,868</td> <td>4,028</td> <td>4,389</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	2016	2021	2027	2031	2040	Level 1 Key Towns	Wexford Town	20,188	22,611	25,264	26,187	28,263	Gorey	9,822	10,853	11,983	12,376	13,259	Level 2 Large Towns	Enniscorthy Town	11,381	12,405	13,527	13,917	14,795	New Ross Town	7,780	8,480	9,247	9,514	10,114	Level 3 Service Settlements	Bunclody Town	1,430	1,519	1,627	1,698	1,859	Castlebridge	1,840	1,955	2,093	2,185	2,392	Courtown and Riverchapel	3,591	3,741	3,920	4,040	4,309	Ferns	1,415	1,503	1,610	1,680	1,840	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane	1,847	2,001	2,186	2,309	2,586	Rosslare Strand	1,620	1,721	1,843	1,924	2,106	Bridgetown (462), Campile (448), Clonroche (326), Coolgreany (376), Kilmore Quay (372), Kilmuckridge (722), Taghmon (585);	3,428	3,628	3,868	4,028	4,389	<p>This PMA has been screened in for Stage 2 AA and may have uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. This is also linked to PMA CH3.33 and there is potential for uncertain effects on all SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
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	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane	1,847	2,001	2,186	2,309	2,586																																																																								
	Rosslare Strand	1,620	1,721	1,843	1,924	2,106																																																																								
	Bridgetown (462), Campile (448), Clonroche (326), Coolgreany (376), Kilmore Quay (372), Kilmuckridge (722), Taghmon (585);	3,428	3,628	3,868	4,028	4,389																																																																								

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration						SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	Wellingtonbridge (137).						
	Level 4 Large Villages	Adamstown (293), Ballaghkeen (515), Ballycanew (516), Ballycullane (318), Ballindaggin, Ballyhogue (269), Ballymurn (524), Ballywilliam, Barntown (459), Blackwater (339), Bree (193), Camolin (415), Carrig on Bannow (258), Craanford, Clongeen (234), Duncannon (305), Fethard (311), Killinerin (244), Murntown (365), Oilgate (358), Oulart (274), Piercestown (535), Ramsgrange (126), Tagoat (439).	7,290	7,700	8,192	8,520	9,258
	Level 1-4	-	71,632	78,118	85,359	88,378	95,170
	Level 5, 6 and Open Countryside	-	78,090	79,742	81,941	84,122	90,997
	NPF Roadmap County Total	-	149,722	157,860	167,300	172,500	186,167

Table 3 -3 Allocation of Population to the Settlement Hierarchy

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	2016	2021	2027	2031	2040
Level 1 Key Towns	Wexford Town	20,188	22,849	26,043	27,036	29,273
	Gorey	9,822	11,027	12,474	12,867	13,751
Level 2 Large Towns	Enniscorthy Town	11,381	12,467	13,771	14,086	14,795
	New Ross Town	7,780	8,134	8,558	9,037	10,114
Level 3a Service Settlements	Bunclody Town	1,430	1,593	1,788	1,810	1,859
	Castlebridge	1,840	1,965	2,116	2,201	2,392

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration						SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment	
		<u>Courtown and Riverchapel</u>	<u>3,591</u>	<u>3,673</u>	<u>3,771</u>	<u>3,881</u>	<u>4,130</u>	
		<u>Ferns</u>	<u>1,415</u>	<u>1,511</u>	<u>1,627</u>	<u>1,693</u>	<u>1,840</u>	
		<u>Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane</u>	<u>1,847</u>	<u>2,057</u>	<u>2,309</u>	<u>2,394</u>	<u>2,586</u>	
		<u>Rosslare Strand</u>	<u>1,620</u>	<u>1,730</u>	<u>1,863</u>	<u>1,938</u>	<u>2,106</u>	
	<u>Level 3b Strategic Settlements</u>	<u>Bridgetown (462), Campile (448), Clonroche (326), Coolgreany (376), Kilmore Quay (372), Kilmuckridge (722), Taghmon (585), Wellingtonbridge (137).</u>	<u>3,428</u>	<u>3,628</u>	<u>3,869</u>	<u>4,019</u>	<u>4,356</u>	
	<u>Level 4 Large Villages</u>	<u>Adamstown (293), Ballaghkeen (515), Ballycanew (516), Ballycullane (318), Ballindaggin, Ballyhack Ballyhogue (269), Ballymurn (524), Ballywilliam, Barntown (459), Blackwater (339), Bree(193), Camolin (415), Carrig on Bannow (258), Craanford, Clongeen (234), Duncannon (305), Fethard (311), Killinerin (244), Murntown (365), Oilgate (358), Oulart (274), Piercestown (535), Ramsgrange (126), Tagoat (439).</u>	<u>7,849</u>	<u>8,346</u>	<u>8,942</u>	<u>9,330</u>	<u>10,204</u>	
	<u>Level 1-4</u>	-	<u>72,191</u>	<u>78,981</u>	<u>87,130</u>	<u>90,291</u>	<u>97,405</u>	
	<u>Level 5, 6 and Open Countryside</u>	-	<u>77,531</u>	<u>78,880</u>	<u>80,170</u>	<u>82,209</u>	<u>86,795</u>	

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration							SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment																																																																																																																									
	<u>NPF Roadmap County Total</u>	-	<u>149,722</u>	<u>157,861</u>	<u>167,300</u>	<u>172,500</u>	<u>184,200</u>																																																																																																																										
PMA CH3.36 (CE OPR 12)	<p>PMA CH3.36 Delete Table 3.4 Core Strategy Population Allocations and Housing Land in Section 3.8.4 on pages 79-80 and replace with a new Table 3.4 as follows¹:</p> <p>Table No 3.4 Core Strategy Population Allocations and Housing Land 2016-2027</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement Level</th> <th>Settlement</th> <th>Core Strategy Population Allocation</th> <th>Households / Housing Units</th> <th>Average Density Unit/HA</th> <th>Zoned Land Required</th> <th>Existing Zoning (Ha)</th> <th>Shortfall/ Excess (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>County</td> <td>Wexford</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Key Town</td> <td>Wexford</td> <td>5,076</td> <td>2410</td> <td>25</td> <td>96</td> <td>406</td> <td>+310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gorey</td> <td>2,161</td> <td>998</td> <td>25</td> <td>40</td> <td>99</td> <td>+59</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Large Town</td> <td>Enniscorthy</td> <td>2,146</td> <td>972</td> <td>25</td> <td>39</td> <td>321</td> <td>+282</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Ross</td> <td>1,467</td> <td>509</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>39</td> <td>+19</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Service Settlements</td> <td>Buncloody Town¹⁰</td> <td>197</td> <td>96</td> <td>25</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Castlebridge</td> <td>253</td> <td>104</td> <td>-</td> <td>-11</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Courtown and Riverchapel</td> <td>329</td> <td>145</td> <td>25</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>1.812</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ferns</td> <td>195</td> <td>66</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane</td> <td>339</td> <td>85</td> <td>25</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>0</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rosslare Strand</td> <td>223</td> <td>148</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmore Quay, Kilmuckridge, Taghmon, Wellingtonbridge</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td> <td>Adamstown, Ballaghkeen, Ballycanew, Ballycullane, Ballyhogue, Ballymurn, Barntown, Blackwater, Bree, Camolin, Carrig on Bannow, Clongeen, Duncannon, Fethard, Killinerin, Murrtown, Oilgate, Oulart, Piercestown, Ramsgrange, Tagoat.</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>¹ Note that this Table has been further amended to take account of the Housing Supply Target methodology for Development Planning (December 2020) and associated Circular and supplementary data from the DHPLG as discussed under the submissions received under Chapter 4.</p> <p>Table No 3.4 Core Strategy Population Allocations, Housing Units and Housing Land 2021-2027</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement Level</th> <th>Settlement</th> <th>Core Strategy Population Allocation</th> <th>Housing Units</th> <th>Units to be delivered within built area</th> <th>Average Density Unit/HA</th> <th>Zoned Land Required (Ha)⁴</th> <th>Exist Zonin (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Key Town</td> <td>Wexford</td> <td>3,194</td> <td>2,174</td> <td>652</td> <td>35</td> <td>62.11</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Settlement Level	Settlement	Core Strategy Population Allocation	Households / Housing Units	Average Density Unit/HA	Zoned Land Required	Existing Zoning (Ha)	Shortfall/ Excess (Ha)	County	Wexford	-	-	-	-	-	-	Key Town	Wexford	5,076	2410	25	96	406	+310	Gorey	2,161	998	25	40	99	+59	Large Town	Enniscorthy	2,146	972	25	39	321	+282	New Ross	1,467	509	25	20	39	+19	Service Settlements	Buncloody Town ¹⁰	197	96	25	4	0	-4	Castlebridge	253	104	-	-11	-	-	Courtown and Riverchapel	329	145	25	5.8	1.812	4	Ferns	195	66	-	-	-	-	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane	339	85	25	3.4	0	3.4	Rosslare Strand	223	148	-	-	-	-	-	Bridgetown, Campile, Clonroche, Coolgreany, Kilmore Quay, Kilmuckridge, Taghmon, Wellingtonbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 4	Adamstown, Ballaghkeen, Ballycanew, Ballycullane, Ballyhogue, Ballymurn, Barntown, Blackwater, Bree, Camolin, Carrig on Bannow, Clongeen, Duncannon, Fethard, Killinerin, Murrtown, Oilgate, Oulart, Piercestown, Ramsgrange, Tagoat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Settlement Level	Settlement	Core Strategy Population Allocation	Housing Units	Units to be delivered within built area	Average Density Unit/HA	Zoned Land Required (Ha) ⁴	Exist Zonin (Ha)	Key Town	Wexford	3,194	2,174	652	35	62.11	4	Amendment will result in reduced zoning in most settlements but increased zoning in Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane which has the potential for uncertain effects on all SEOs if not mitigated. SEA required.
Settlement Level	Settlement	Core Strategy Population Allocation	Households / Housing Units	Average Density Unit/HA	Zoned Land Required	Existing Zoning (Ha)	Shortfall/ Excess (Ha)																																																																																																																										
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⁴ Infill and greenfield.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration									SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
		Gorey	1,447	985	296	35	28.14	99	+70.86	
	Large Town	Enniscorthy	1,304	888	266	35	25.37	321	+295.63	
		New Ross	424	289	87	35	8.25	39	+30.75	
	3a Service Settlements	Bunclody Town	195	133	40	25	5.32	0	-5.32	
		Castlebridge	151	103	31	25	4.12	0	-4.12	
		Courtown and Riverchapel	98	67	20	25	2.68	1.8	-0.88	
		Ferns	116	79	24	25	3.16	0	-3.16	
		Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane	252	172	52	25	6.88	0	-6.88	
		Rosslare Strand	133	90	27	25	3.6	0	-3.6	
	Level 3b		241	164	49	-	-	-	-	
	Level 4		596	406	122	-	-	-	-	
	Level 5, 6 and open countryside		1,291	879	n/a	-	-	-	-	
PMA CH3.38 (CE SRA 6)	<p>Amend the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy Objective CS04 on page 84 as follows: To achieve more compact growth by promoting the development of infill and brownfield/ regeneration sites and the redevelopment of underutilised land within the existing built up footprint of existing settlements in preference to greenfield lands and to undertake during the lifetime of this plan an audit of the brownfield sites in the four main towns. <u>Identify infill, brownfield and regeneration sites when preparing local area plans, settlements plans and settlement boundaries.</u></p>									Amendment provides for positive clarification of Objectives CS04, Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH3.39 (MEM 2.39)	<p>Insert a new strategic Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy objective after Objective CS08 on page 85 as follows: To give consideration, where appropriate and relevant, to factors such as economic development, employment and access to community facilities and their related objectives in the County Development Plan and local area plan/or settlement plan when considering planning applications to ensure that future developments contribute, where possible, to the physical, social and economic regeneration and revitalisation of towns, villages and rural areas.</p>									This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. SEA is required.
PMA CH3.40 (CE CH3.20)	<p>Amend Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy Objective CS09 on page 85 as follows: To adopt a presumption in favour of development that can generate more jobs and activities within existing towns and villages in order to reduce the distances that people have to commute from home to work <u>such as remote working hubs</u> and subject to development complying with appropriate planning standards and achieving targeted growth.</p>									Amendment provides for positive clarification of Objectives CS09 Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH3.41 (CE OPR 14)	<p>Amend Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy Objective CS20 on page 87: To ensure growth and development in the Service Settlements, <u>Strategic Settlements</u>, Large Villages and Small Villages across the county is proportionate to the scale, size and character of the settlement and well designed so as to contribute to the regeneration of these settlements. <u>To implement as resources allow including interventions in the public realm, the provision of amenities, the acquisition of sites and the provision of services and ensure good quality of life and well-being for the local communities.</u></p>									Amendment provides clarification for Objective CS20, Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH3.42 (CE OPR 15)	<p>Insert a new Core Strategy and Settlement objective on page 87 and renumber all objectives thereafter: <u>To vary the County Development Plan to include Settlement Plans for Level 3a settlements and prepare boundaries and objectives for Level 3b settlements and prepare settlement boundaries for Level 4 and 5 settlements. Potential sites for infill, regeneration and appropriate locations for housing will be identified for all Level 3a, 3b, 4 and 5 settlements.</u></p>									Amendment provides clarification in relation to future plans for Level 3A and 3b, Level 4 and Level 5 Settlements. Any future variation of the Plan will be subject to Screening for SEA / SEA as appropriate. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH3.43 (CE CH3.21)	Insert a new Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy Objective on page 88 as follows: <u>To promote the protection, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity and greeninfrastructure in all settlements and in the open countryside.</u>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. SEA is required.
PMA CH3.44 (CE SRA 7)	Insert a new strategic objective for Wexford Town on page 88 as follows: <u>To ensure that the local transport plan prepared provides the framework to integrate landuse, accessibility requirements and transportation, prioritise sustainable transport modes including walking, cycling and public transport and identifies the necessary infrastructure required to facilitate implementation.</u>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. SEA is required.
PMA CH3.45 (CE CH3.22)	Amend Objective WT03 in Wexford Town Strategic Objectives on page 88 as follows: <u>To promote and support the development of the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location and the redevelopment of the Commercial Quay redevelopment area as a Strategic Tourism Employment Location.</u>	
PMA CH3.46 (CE CH3.23)	Amend Objective WT06 in Wexford Town Strategic Objectives on page 89 as follows: <u>To support the development of tourism projects in the town including those associated withthe town’s new Maritime brand such as the planned marina at Trinity Wharf, the Commercial Quay Redevelopment Area and the proposed potential Wexford to Rosslare Greenway, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the town.</u>	
PMA CH3.47 (CE CH3.24)	Amend Objective WT07 in Wexford Town Strategic Objectives on page 89 as follows: <u>To support the delivery of the infrastructural requirements which would benefit the key town role including improved road infrastructure such as the M11/M25 Oilgate to Rosslare Harbour Scheme and upgrading of the N30 and N80, enhanced rail infrastructure and services, improved digital connectivity, upgrading and development of water supply and additional investment in wastewater infrastructure to support the economic developmentand anticipated growth of the town.</u>	Amendments may give rise to potential uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, water, heritage and landscape. SEA required.
PMA CH3.48 (CE CH3.25)	Amend Objective WT09 in Wexford Town Strategic Objectives on page 90 as follows: <u>To improve the public realm and attractiveness of the town through the regeneration andrevitalisation of key locations such as the Trinity Wharf lands, the Crescent Quay Public Realm Enhancement project and public realm works on Monck Street and the Commercial Quay redevelopment area.</u>	
PMA CH3.49 (CE CH3.26)	Amend Objective ET01 in Enniscorthy Town Strategic Objectives on pages 91- 92 as follows: <u>To strengthen the role of Enniscorthy Town as a Large Town with a large economic hinterland and leverage ing its strategic location and accessibility to Rosslare Europort and the Eastern Economic Corridor (port, rail and road), and build on its inherent strengths including digital connectivity, innovation and enterprise, tourism, and culture, to facilitate economic and employment growth in the town, and, in particular, promote Enniscorthy Business and Technology Park, the UN Centre of Excellence and the NZEB Training Centre as key economic drivers for the town and to support the development and improvement of thebusiness/industrial centre at Kileannon and located on the R772 and the Old Dublin Road into a modern Business Park capable of attracting international companies as a key economic driver for the County.</u>	
PMA CH3.50 (CE CH3.27)	Amend Objective ET02 in Enniscorthy Town Strategic Objectives on page 92 as follows: - <u>To develop Enniscorthy Town and its surrounding area as Tourism Destination and facilitate new tourism related developments, both direct and indirect, that will facilitate and expand the tourism offering and potential of the town and its surrounding area, and to work with key stakeholders to develop the Enniscorthy as a vibrant visitor hub and tourism destination town in the county.</u>	Amendments provide positive clarification for Objectives ET01, ET02, ET03, Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH3.51 (CE CH3.28)	Amend Objective ET03 in Enniscorthy Town Strategic Objectives on page 92 as follows: <u>To pursue Smart Town status for the town, to facilitate enhanced broadband capabilities and digital connectivity in all areas of the town as a key enabler, and to maximise the opportunities offered by that status for all aspects of life in the town.</u>	
PMA CH3.52	Amend Objective ET05 in Enniscorthy Town Strategic Objectives on page 92 as follows:	Amendment may give rise to potential uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, water, heritage and landscape.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment						
(CE CH3.29)	To promote the development of a Blueway along the River Slaney in the town subject to <u>feasibility assessments</u> , compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	SEA required.						
PMA CH3.53 (CE CH3.30)	Amend Objective ET08 in Enniscorthy Town Strategic Objectives on page 93 as follows: To support the delivery of infrastructural requirements to allow Enniscorthy to keep pace with the planned population growth <u>to include</u> These requirements include the provision of additional educational facilities including at least one additional post primary school and additional educational facilities <u>places to address existing and future demand and additional social, cultural and amenity facilities.</u>	Amendment provides positive clarification. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.						
PMA CH3.54 (MEM CH 2.40)	Insert a new strategic objective for New Ross Town on page 93 as follows: <u>To examine, as part of the two-year review of the County Development Plan, the progress in achieving the Core Strategy growth allocation and strategic objectives for New Ross Town. This examination will consider the most up to date population and macro-economic figures available at that time and the appropriateness/necessity to adjust to bring New Ross in line with the growth projections of the other MDs/Towns by 2030.</u>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. SEA is required.						
PMA CH3.55 (CE SRA 8 AMENDED BY MEM 2.41)	Insert a new strategic objective for New Ross Town on page 93 as follows: <u>To prepare, as part of the local area plan for the town, an Economic and Spatial Strategy which will identify and develop opportunities for economic synergies and specialisms to compliment the role of Waterford MASP. This strategy will be informed by a report commissioned by the Council which will consider the strengths, opportunities, impacts and consequences of the Waterford MASP on South Wexford and New Ross.</u>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. SEA is required.						
PMA CH3.56 (CE SRA 9)	Insert a new strategic objective for New Ross Town on page 93 as follows: <u>To prepare a local transport plan that will inform zoning decisions and identify opportunitiesto facilitate and implement sustainable transport connections to the Waterford MASP, WexfordTown and the towns of the region. The plan will also provide for the development of the town bus network, improvements to cycling and walking infrastructure and rural transport services into the town.</u>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. As the objectives will set a framework for transport projects there is potential for uncertain effects on all SEOs. SEA is required.						
Written Statement - Chapter 4								
PMA CH4.4 (CE CH4.3)	Amend Strategic Housing Objective SH02 on page 102 as follows: To ensure that all new residential developments provide a high quality living environment with attractive and efficient buildings which are located in a high quality public realm, and <u>are serviced by and linked with pedestrian and cycle lanes to well-designed and located open spaces and nature and to the town or village centre and existing and planned services.</u>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.						
PMA CH4.5 (CE SRA 11)	Insert a new objective after Objective SH04 on page 103 in Section 4.4.1 Goal as follows: <u>To prepare Urban Design Frameworks as part of local area plans which implement the 10 Minute Town Concept and ensure the integration of key land uses such as housing, community, education, amenity and employment.</u>	Amendment may give rise to uncertain effects on biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape. SEA required.						
PMA CH4.13 (CE SRA 13)	Insert a new objective in Section 4.6 Locations for Future Housing on page 108 as follows: <u>To ensure that at least 30% of all new homes targeted to settlements are that are delivered within the existing built-up footprint of those settlements.</u>	Amendment provides for new positive environmental land use objective on future housing. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.						
PMA CH4.15 (CE OPR 18 amended by MEM 2.11, MEM 2.17, MEM 2.20, MEM 3.2)	<p>PMA CH4.15 Replace Table 4-5 Indicative Density and Scale Levels 1 – 4 in the Settlement Hierarchy on page 110 as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 4-5 Indicative Density and Scale Levels 1-4 in the Settlement Hierarchy</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level No.</th> <th>Settlement Type</th> <th>Units/Ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Key Towns</td> <td>25 units/ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level No.	Settlement Type	Units/Ha	1	Key Towns	25 units/ha	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity. SEA is required.
Level No.	Settlement Type	Units/Ha						
1	Key Towns	25 units/ha						

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration			SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	2	Large Towns	25 units/ha	
	3	Service Settlements	<p>25 units/ha for zoned settlements. The density in the remaining settlements at this level will be determined by reference to the settlement size and the guiding densities set out in Chapter 6 of the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Guidelines in Urban Areas (DELG, 2009).</p> <p>In line with the Core Strategy and with the exception of Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane and Kilmore Quay, the population of each settlement is not to grow by more than 30% by 2040. Accordingly, the combined permitted residential development should not increase the population of a settlement by more than 20% of its 2016 population during the lifetime of this Plan.</p> <p>The appropriate scale/number of units in each residential scheme will be determined based on the scale and characteristics of the individual settlement.</p>	
	4	Large Villages	<p>12 units/ha</p> <p>In line with the Core Strategy, the population of each settlement is not to grow by more than 30% by 2040. Accordingly, the combined permitted residential development should not increase the population of a settlement by more than 20% of its 2016 population over the period of this Plan.</p> <p>In general, in villages with a population of <400 people, the scheme size should be no more than 10-12 units, and in villages with a population of >400 people, the scheme size should be between 10-15 units.</p>	
<p>Table 4-5 Indicative Density and Scale Levels 1-4 in the Settlement Hierarchy</p>				
<p>Level 1 Key Towns and Level 2 Large Towns (Settlements above 5,000 population)</p>				
<p>Density in Cities and Town Centres</p>				
<p>In order to maximise inner city and town centre population growth, there should, in principle, be no upper limit on the number of dwellings that may be provided within any town or city centre site, subject to the following safeguards:</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance with the policies and standards of public and private open space adopted by development plans or local area plans, • avoidance of undue adverse impact on the amenities of existing or future adjoining neighbours, • good internal space standards of development, • conformity with any vision of the urban form of the town or city as expressed in development plans, particularly in relation to height or massing, • recognition of the desirability of preserving protected buildings and their settings and of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of an Architectural Conservation Area; and • compliance with plot ratio and site coverage standards adopted in development plans or local area plans. 				
<p>Brownfield Sites</p>				
<p>Where such significant sites exist and, in particular, are close to existing or future public transport corridors, the opportunity for their re-development to higher densities, subject to the safeguards expressed above or in accordance with local area plans, should be promoted, as should the potential for car-free developments at these locations.</p>				
<p>Public Transport Corridors</p>				

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p><u>Walking distances from public transport nodes (e.g. stations / halts / bus stops) should be used in defining such corridors. It is recommended that increased densities should be promoted within 500 metres walking distance of a bus stop, or within 1km of a light rail stop or a rail station. The capacity of public transport (e.g. the number of train services during peak hours) should also be taken into consideration in considering appropriate densities. In general, minimum net densities of 50 dwellings per hectare, subject to appropriate design and amenity standards, should be applied within public transport corridors, with the highest densities being located at rail stations/bus stops, and decreasing with distance away from such nodes.</u></p> <p><u>Inner suburban/Infill</u> <u>Potential sites may range from small gap infill, unused or derelict land and backland areas, up to larger residual sites or sites assembled from a multiplicity of ownerships. In residential areas whose character is established by their density or architectural form, a balance has to be struck between the reasonable protection of the amenities and privacy of adjoining dwellings, the protection of established character and the need to provide residential infill. The local area plan should set out the planning authority's views with regard to the range of densities acceptable within the area</u></p> <p><u>Sub-division of dwellings</u> <u>Many inner suburbs contain large houses on relatively extensive sites whose conversion to multiple dwellings without a dramatic alteration in the public character of the area is achievable. In such areas, particularly those of falling population but which are well served by public transport, their conversion to multiple occupancy should be promoted subject to safeguards regarding internal space standards, private open space and maintenance of the character of the area.</u></p> <p><u>Institutional Lands</u> <u>A considerable amount of developable land in suburban locations is in institutional use and/or ownership. Such lands are often characterised by large buildings set in substantial open lands which in some cases may offer a necessary recreational or amenity open space opportunity required by the wider community. In the event that planning authorities permit the development of such lands for residential purposes, it should then be an objective to retain some of the open character of the lands, but this should be assessed in the context of the quality and provision of existing or proposed open space in the area generally. In the development of such lands, average net densities at least in the range of 35-50 dwellings per hectare should prevail and the objective of retaining the open character of the lands achieved by concentrating increased densities in selected parts (say up to 70 dph).</u></p> <p><u>Outer Suburban/Greenfield sites</u> <u>These may be defined as open lands on the periphery of cities or larger towns whose development will require the provision of new infrastructure, roads, sewers and ancillary social and commercial facilities, schools, shops, employment and community facilities. Studies have indicated that whilst the land take of the ancillary facilities remains relatively constant, the greatest efficiency in land usage on such lands will be achieved by providing net residential densities in the general range of 35-50 dwellings per hectare and such densities (involving a variety of housing types where possible) should be encouraged generally. Development at net densities less than 30 dwellings per hectare should generally be discouraged in the interests of land efficiency, particularly on sites in excess of 0.5 hectares.</u></p> <p><u>Provision for Lower Densities in limited cases</u></p>	

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p><u>To facilitate a choice of housing types within areas, limited provision may be made for lower density schemes of a minimum of 20 units per hectare provided that, within a neighbourhood or district as a whole, average densities achieve any minimum standards recommended above.</u></p> <p><u>Density in Small Towns and Villages – Settlements between 400 and 5,000 in population</u></p> <p><u>Centrally Located Sites</u> <u>Within a given smaller town or village, there can be marked variations in development context which affect the density of development and external space standards needed to take account of those contexts. Because of the variety of contexts and the probability of mixed use developments, it is difficult to be prescriptive about the level of density recommended. However, within centrally located sites small infill sites, densities of 30-40+ dwellings per hectare for mainly residential schemes may be appropriate or for more mixed use schemes.</u> <u>Development of larger greenfield sites, which are not zoned under a local area plan or settlement plan, will be subject to overall densities of 20-35 hectare but will be required to provide a minimum of 30% for community or open space uses. Applications for residential developments of a maximum of 15 dwellings on a defined site will be required and further development will be considered once the first scheme has been satisfactorily completed.</u></p> <p><u>Edge of Centre Sites</u> <u>The emphasis will be on achieving successful transition from central areas to areas at the edge of the smaller town or village concerned. Development of such sites tend to be predominantly residential in character and given the transitional nature of such sites, densities to a range of 20-35 dwellings per hectare will be appropriate including a wide variety of housing types from detached dwellings to terraced and apartment style accommodation. On un-zoned lands applications for residential developments of a maximum of 15 dwellings on a defined site will be required and further development will be considered once the first scheme has been satisfactorily completed.</u></p> <p><u>Edge of Small Town/Village</u> <u>In order to offer an effective alternative to the provision of single houses in surrounding unserviced rural areas, it is appropriate in controlled circumstances to consider proposals for developments with densities of less than 15 - 20 dwellings per hectare along or inside the edge of smaller towns and villages, as long as such lower density development does not represent more than about 20% of the total new planned housing stock of the small town or village in question. This is to ensure that planned new development in small towns and villages offer a range of housing types, avoiding the trend towards predominantly low density commuter-driven developments around many small towns and villages within the commuter belts of the principal cities and other similar locations. Such lower density development also needs to ensure the definition of a strong urban edge that defines a clear distinction between urban and the open countryside. On un-zoned lands applications for residential developments of a maximum of 15 dwellings on a defined site will be required and further development will be considered once the first scheme has been satisfactorily completed.</u></p> <p><u>Scale of Residential Development in Level 1 and Level 2 Settlements</u> <u>The scale of residential development in these settlements will be set out in the respective Local Area Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Scale of Residential Development in Level 3(a) and 3(b) Settlements</u> <u>The scale of residential development in Level 3 (a) Settlements will be set out in the respective Settlement Plan/Local Area Plan.</u></p>	

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p><u>Regarding Level 3 (b) settlements, the appropriate scale/number of units in each residential scheme will be determined based on the scale and characteristics of the individual settlement. In line with the Core Strategy and with the exception of Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane, the population of the other Level 3(a) and 3(b) settlements is not to grow by more than 30% by 2040. Accordingly, the combined permitted residential development should not increase the population of a settlement by more than 20% of its 2016 population during the lifetime of this Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Scale of Residential Development in Level 4 Large Villages</u></p> <p><u>In general, in villages with a population of <400 people, the scheme size should be no more than 10-12 units, and in villages with a population of >400 people, the scheme size should be between 10 – 15 units.</u></p> <p><u>In line with the Core Strategy, the population of each Level 4 settlement is not to grow by more than 30% by 2040. Accordingly, the combined permitted residential development should not increase the population of a settlement by more than 20% of its 2016 population over the period of this Plan.</u></p>	
PMA CH4.20 (MEM 2.8 and MEM 2.18)	<p>Amend Future Housing Delivery Objective SH14 on page 119 as follows:</p> <p>To require new apartment developments to comply with the Specific Planning Policy Requirements and Standards set out in the Apartment Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Housing, Environment and Local Government, 20182020), where relevant <u>save for the following deviation which is to require the floor area of all new apartments in settlements with a population less than 8,500 persons (as of Census 2016) to be a minimum of 90m². Proposals for apartment block developments in excess of 50 units will also be assessed having regard to the nature of existing developments in the area, existing and planned social facilities and the need to ensure that apartment developments contribute to the development of sustainable communities into the future. Generally, where the site permits it, each apartment should have its own door access to the external street/external communal access area.</u></p>	<p>Amendment will have uncertain effects on SEOs in relation to population, soils, air quality, climate change and material assets by potentially inhibiting compact growth in certain settlements.</p> <p>SEA required.</p>
PMA CH4.21 (CE SRA 14)	<p>Amend Future Housing Delivery Objective SH16 on page 120 in Section 4.7 Future Housing Delivery as follows:</p> <p>To implement the <u>and monitor the</u> objectives in the County Wexford Housing Strategy 2021-2027 <u>and Housing Need Demand Assessment</u> in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) <u>and any relevant guidelines published.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of Objective.</p> <p>Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs.</p> <p>No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH4.23 (CE CH4.15 amended by MEM 2.4, MEM 2.5, MEM 2.6, MEM 2.12, MEM 2.13, MEM 2.15)	<p>In Section 4.9.1 Single (One-Off) Rural Housing Policy Context, amend the second paragraph on page 129 as follows:</p> <p>As outlined in Section 3.3 single rural housing will be considered in the open countryside <u>in accordance with Table 4-6 Criteria for One-Off Rural Housing, only where it is for those with a demonstrable economic or social functional need to live there.</u> Notwithstanding the demonstration of this need <u>compliance with the relevant criteria</u>, the planning application will be determined based on the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, in accordance with all relevant development plan objectives and development management standards including traffic safety, public health, the protection of natural heritage <u>and biodiversity</u>, landscape and siting and design. The demonstration of a local rural housing need will not outweigh the need to comply with all other relevant planning and environmental criteria and standards.</p> <p>In order to be considered for a single dwelling in the open countryside, an applicant must meet one of the following categories:</p> <p>A. A person who has a demonstrable social functional need to reside in a particular rural area <u>(except for Structurally Weak Rural Areas)</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>B. A person who has a demonstrable economic functional need to reside in a particular rural area <u>(except for Structurally Weak Rural Areas)</u></p> <p>The applicant must comply with the criteria for that category and the applicable rural area criteria as set out in Table 4-6 and the accompanying definition and notes.</p>	<p>Potential for uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs</p> <p>SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment															
<p>PMA CH4.24 (CH OPR 19 amended by MEM 2.4, MEM 2.5, MEM 2.6, MEM 2.12, MEM 2.13, MEM 2.15)</p>	<p>Amend Table 4-6 Criteria for One Off Rural Housing on pages 130-131 as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 4.6 Criteria for One Off Rural Housing</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rural Area Type Area</th> <th>Category A</th> <th>Category B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <p>Housing for persons who have a demonstrable social functional rural housing need to live in a particular rural area and who are building a permanent home for their own use. <u>While demonstrable social functional need does not apply in Structurally Weak Areas, the person must be building a permanent home for their own use.</u></p> </td> <td> <p>Housing for persons who have a demonstrable economic functional rural housing need to live in a particular rural area and who are building a permanent home for their own use. <u>While demonstrable economic functional need does not apply in Structurally Weak Areas, the person must be building a permanent home for their own use.</u></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Strong Urban Influence</p> </td> <td> <p>A person who has lived fulltime <u>in a principal residence</u> for a minimum of 10 <u>7</u> years <u>(not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life)</u> in that local rural area and the site is within 7 <u>15</u>km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house. (See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The dwelling must be the person's permanent place of residence.</u> The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p> </td> <td> <p>B (i) Persons who by the nature of their work have a functional need to reside permanently in the rural area close to their place of work. Functional economic need <u>must be related to a rural resource based activity such as full-time agriculture or horticulture and the nature of the activity or business must require the person to live at on or in close proximity to the business.</u> will include persons involved in full time farming, horticulture, forestry or marine related activities as well as others who can demonstrate a genuine need because of their occupation to live in the rural area. Similar part-time occupations can also be considered where it can be demonstrated that it is the predominant occupation. <u>The applicant must be able to provide documentary evidence that the employment is full-time or predominant employment when part-time. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that the landholding is such to support a viable enterprise.</u></p> <p>Ør -</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Stronger Rural Area</p> </td> <td> <p>A person who has lived full time <u>in a principal residence</u> for minimum period of 10 <u>7</u> years <u>(not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life)</u> in that local rural area and the site is within 15 <u>20</u>km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house.(See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The dwelling must be the person's permanent place of residence.</u> The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p> </td> <td> <p>B (ii) Bode fide applicants who are not considered eligible under either A or B(i) may qualify to build a permanent home in this rural area subject to satisfying the Planning Authority of their commitment</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Structurally Weak Area</p> </td> <td> <p>A person who has lived full time for a minimum of 10 years in that local</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rural Area Type Area	Category A	Category B		<p>Housing for persons who have a demonstrable social functional rural housing need to live in a particular rural area and who are building a permanent home for their own use. <u>While demonstrable social functional need does not apply in Structurally Weak Areas, the person must be building a permanent home for their own use.</u></p>	<p>Housing for persons who have a demonstrable economic functional rural housing need to live in a particular rural area and who are building a permanent home for their own use. <u>While demonstrable economic functional need does not apply in Structurally Weak Areas, the person must be building a permanent home for their own use.</u></p>	<p>Strong Urban Influence</p>	<p>A person who has lived fulltime <u>in a principal residence</u> for a minimum of 10 <u>7</u> years <u>(not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life)</u> in that local rural area and the site is within 7 <u>15</u>km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house. (See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The dwelling must be the person's permanent place of residence.</u> The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p>	<p>B (i) Persons who by the nature of their work have a functional need to reside permanently in the rural area close to their place of work. Functional economic need <u>must be related to a rural resource based activity such as full-time agriculture or horticulture and the nature of the activity or business must require the person to live at on or in close proximity to the business.</u> will include persons involved in full time farming, horticulture, forestry or marine related activities as well as others who can demonstrate a genuine need because of their occupation to live in the rural area. Similar part-time occupations can also be considered where it can be demonstrated that it is the predominant occupation. <u>The applicant must be able to provide documentary evidence that the employment is full-time or predominant employment when part-time. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that the landholding is such to support a viable enterprise.</u></p> <p>Ør -</p>	<p>Stronger Rural Area</p>	<p>A person who has lived full time <u>in a principal residence</u> for minimum period of 10 <u>7</u> years <u>(not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life)</u> in that local rural area and the site is within 15 <u>20</u>km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house.(See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The dwelling must be the person's permanent place of residence.</u> The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p>	<p>B (ii) Bode fide applicants who are not considered eligible under either A or B(i) may qualify to build a permanent home in this rural area subject to satisfying the Planning Authority of their commitment</p>	<p>Structurally Weak Area</p>	<p>A person who has lived full time for a minimum of 10 years in that local</p>		<p>Potential for uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. SEA required.</p>
Rural Area Type Area	Category A	Category B															
	<p>Housing for persons who have a demonstrable social functional rural housing need to live in a particular rural area and who are building a permanent home for their own use. <u>While demonstrable social functional need does not apply in Structurally Weak Areas, the person must be building a permanent home for their own use.</u></p>	<p>Housing for persons who have a demonstrable economic functional rural housing need to live in a particular rural area and who are building a permanent home for their own use. <u>While demonstrable economic functional need does not apply in Structurally Weak Areas, the person must be building a permanent home for their own use.</u></p>															
<p>Strong Urban Influence</p>	<p>A person who has lived fulltime <u>in a principal residence</u> for a minimum of 10 <u>7</u> years <u>(not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life)</u> in that local rural area and the site is within 7 <u>15</u>km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house. (See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The dwelling must be the person's permanent place of residence.</u> The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p>	<p>B (i) Persons who by the nature of their work have a functional need to reside permanently in the rural area close to their place of work. Functional economic need <u>must be related to a rural resource based activity such as full-time agriculture or horticulture and the nature of the activity or business must require the person to live at on or in close proximity to the business.</u> will include persons involved in full time farming, horticulture, forestry or marine related activities as well as others who can demonstrate a genuine need because of their occupation to live in the rural area. Similar part-time occupations can also be considered where it can be demonstrated that it is the predominant occupation. <u>The applicant must be able to provide documentary evidence that the employment is full-time or predominant employment when part-time. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that the landholding is such to support a viable enterprise.</u></p> <p>Ør -</p>															
<p>Stronger Rural Area</p>	<p>A person who has lived full time <u>in a principal residence</u> for minimum period of 10 <u>7</u> years <u>(not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life)</u> in that local rural area and the site is within 15 <u>20</u>km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house.(See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The dwelling must be the person's permanent place of residence.</u> The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p>	<p>B (ii) Bode fide applicants who are not considered eligible under either A or B(i) may qualify to build a permanent home in this rural area subject to satisfying the Planning Authority of their commitment</p>															
<p>Structurally Weak Area</p>	<p>A person who has lived full time for a minimum of 10 years in that local</p>																

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration		SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment	
		<p>rural area and the site is within 25km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living. A person building a dwelling house as their permanent place of residence and who has never owned a rural house. (See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</p>	<p>to operate a full time rural business from their proposed home in a rural area. Applicants must as part of their planning application submit evidence to satisfy the Planning Authority that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (a) Their business will contribute to enhance the rural community and bring employment to the area in which they seek to live, - AND <p>The nature of their employment or business is compatible with those specified in the local needs criteria for rural areas so as to discourage applicants whose business is not location dependent (e.g telesales or telemarketing), that is, they are serving a need in their local rural area.</p>	
	<p>Coastal Zone</p>	<p>A person who has lived fulltime <u>in a principal residence</u> within the Coastal Zone for a minimum period of 10 years (not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life) and the subject site is within 3km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house. (See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house). <u>The person can work from home or commute to work daily.</u></p>	<p>Such persons shall be defined as persons who by the nature of their work have an over-riding economic functional need to reside permanently in the <u>specific</u> Coastal Zone or Landscape and Heritage Area and do not have access to appropriate land outside that area. Such circumstances will normally apply to land or business owners involved in full-time farming, horticulture, forestry, marine or tourism (not including B&Bs) related activities and where the <u>business requires them to be located on the premises/holding. The applicant must be able to provide documentary evidence that the employment is full-time. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that the landholding is such to support a viable enterprise.</u></p>	
	<p>Landscape and Heritage Areas Designated ecological areas including SACs, SPA and NHAs, Upland, River Valley or Coastal landscape units⁹ or a Distinctive Landscapes</p>	<p>A person who has lived fulltime <u>in a principal residence</u> within that particular landscape or heritage area for a minimum period of 10 years (not necessarily concurrently and at any time in their life) and the subject site is within 3km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has never owned a rural house. In the Slaney River Valley Landscape Unit the subject site must be within 5km radius of where the applicant has lived or is living and who has</p>	<p>Or Bode fide applicants who are not considered eligible under the preceding category but may be considered as qualifying to build a permanent home in the rural area, subject to being able to satisfy the Planning Authority that the nature of their employment requires them to be located in the Coastal Zone or Landscape and Heritage Areas based on the services they would need related to</p>	

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p>never owned a rural house (See Point 4 in Definitions and Notes regarding owning a rural house).</p> <p>that specific designated area and that they would enhance the specific designated area.</p> <p>Single rural housing will only be facilitated in these areas where the particular landscape unit, i.e. Upland, River Valley or Coastal landscape or the Distinctive landscape has the capacity to absorb the development. Where the Council considers that there is a risk of individual or cumulative adverse impacts, the Council will only consider proposals for single rural housing where the applicant has demonstrated an overriding need (either social or economic) to reside in the particular location in accordance with this table and Point 5 in Definitions and Notes.</p>	
PMA CH4.26 (CE OPR 20)	<p>Insert a new Individual Dwellings in the Open Countryside objective in Section 4.9 Housing in the Open Countryside on page 136 as follows: <u>To review the rural housing policy contained in the County Development Plan following the publication of the new Section 28 Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Rural Housing, and to vary the Plan if necessary.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive objective ensuring compliance with new Section 28 Guidelines on housing in the open countryside.</p> <p>Any future variation of the Plan will be subject to Screening for SEA / SEA as appropriate.</p> <p>Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs.</p> <p>No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH4.29 (MEM 2.9)	<p>Amend Objective SH48 in Section 4.9.2 Modular Units and Pre-fabricated Timber Homes on page 142 as follows: <u>To consider the use of modular units and pre-fabricated timber homes for use as a permanent residence where it complies with the requirements of this section and all other normal planning and environmental criteria.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of Objective.</p> <p>Uncertain environmental effects on SEOs in relation to population, cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have potential uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs.</p> <p>SEA required.</p>
Written Statement - Chapter 5		
PMA CH5.2 (MEM 2.38)	<p>Insert a new Towns and Villages Strategic objective after Objective TV02 on page 150 as follows: <u>To carry out, as part of the preparation of future local area plans and settlement plans, a comprehensive health check of the settlement. This health check, which will incorporate the Heritage Council's 'Town Centre Health Check' approach, a community health check and audit of social and community facilities and recreation and open spaces, will inform the development of targeted local authority strategies and the spatial planning framework and objectives in the local area plan/settlement plan.</u></p>	<p>Amendment clarifies requirement for health checks as part of the preparation of local area plans and settlement plans.</p> <p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may result in uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs.</p> <p>SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH5.3 (MEM 2.36)	<p>Insert a new Towns and Villages Strategic objective after Objective TV08 on page 151 as follows: <u>To prepare Urban Regeneration Framework plans for the four main towns which provide a clear vision, context, rationale and goals for urban renewal and regeneration in each town. These frameworks, which will be informed by consultations with the public, private and community sectors, will address the interrelationships between environmental, physical, economic and social dimensions and will be used to inform spatial planning policy and future regeneration programmes and projects in those towns, subject to compliance with the Habitats and all other relevant EU Directives.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for requirement for urban regeneration frameworks in the four main towns which will have positive implications for SEOs on population and human health, soils, air quality, climate change, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and has the potential to have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs.</p> <p>SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH5.4 (CE CH5.2)	<p>Insert a new Section 5.8 titled Place Based Design-Context on page 156 which includes the following new Place Based Design Objectives:</p> <p>Objective <u>To ensure that all new development is designed to respect, enhance and respond to its natural, built, cultural and social context and add to character and sense of place.</u></p> <p>Objective</p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objectives on Place Based Design-Context</p> <p>Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs.</p> <p>No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p><u>To ensure that new development has regard to the scale of the settlement and the ability of the settlement to absorb further development. In deciding whether any given development exceeds the absorption capacity of the settlement, as well as the absolute quantum of development, the Planning Authority will also have regard to scale, bulk and massing of the individual buildings and groups of buildings.</u></p> <p>Objective <u>To ensure that new development responds to the natural features of the site and wider settlement. To ensure that features are identified in planning applications and preserved. The Design Statement required for the site (or site layout where a Design Statement is not required) should identify the features to be retained and design measures to enhance the biodiversity of the settlement such as linking green or blue features within and outside the site.</u></p>	
PMA CH5.5 (CE CH5.3)	<p>Amend Objective TV37 on page 178 as follows and move this objective to Section 5.8 Place Based Design: <u>To encourage and participate in heritage led regeneration, including consideration of the potential to participate in the Heritage Council's Historic Towns Initiative, and to adopt a <i>Town first</i> approach to the revitalisation of historic urban centres which focuses on the repair and upgrade of existing historic buildings and their adaptation to new uses with regard to their architectural character and significance.</u></p>	Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH5.6 (CE CH5.4)	<p>Amend Objective TV17 on page 156 as follows: <u>To require that new developments, streets, public spaces, and other areas of public realm including parks are designed to reflect the design principles of Connectivity, Enclosure, Active Edge and Pedestrian Facilities/Activity and enhance the biodiversity of the town/village in which they are situated.</u></p>	Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH5.11 (MEM 2.31)	<p>Insert a new Compact Growth objective after Objective TV30 in Section 5.9 Compact Growth and Regeneration on page 176 as follows: <u>To establish a Wexford County Council inter-departmental rural regeneration team to co-ordinate active land management and assist with the implementation of projects and proposals that encourage, stimulate and support the regeneration and renewal of the county's rural towns and villages.</u></p>	This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have potential uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.
PMA CH5.12 (CE OPR 24)	<p>Insert a new Compact Growth Objective after Objective TV32 (and re-number all objectives thereafter) on page 177 as follows: <u>In pursuit of RPO 34 the Council will implement an Active Land Management Strategy including the measures outlined in Tables 5.2 and 5.3 and subject to available resources and appropriate funding sources.</u></p>	Amendment provides for new objective providing positive compliance with RPO34 of SR-RSES in relation to Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development. PMA CH5.10 has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have potential uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. For the purposes of the SEA it is considered more appropriate to screen/assess the objective here which refers to the implementation of the tables. SEA required.
PMA CH5.13 (CE OPR 25)	<p>Amend Compact Growth Objective TV33 on page 177 as follows: <u>To identify sites which are capable of infill and brownfield sites and provide details of the expected density, height and housing yield when preparing future local area plans and settlement plans.</u></p>	Amendments provide positive clarification of existing Objectives TV33 and TV34. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH5.14 (CE OPR 26)	<p>Amend Compact Growth Objective TV34 on page 177 as follows: <u>To identify obsolete and potential renewal areas within town and village centres and facilitate the re-use and regeneration of these areas and derelict lands and buildings when preparing future local area plans and settlement plans.</u></p>	Amendments provide positive clarification of existing Objectives TV33 and TV34. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH5.15 (CE OPR 27)	<p>Insert a new Compact Growth Objective after Objective TV41 (and re-number all objectives thereafter) on page 179 as follows: Objective <u>In pursuit of Objectives TV40 and TV41 it is the objective of the Council, subject to available resources, to pursue a minimum of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Five sites per Municipal District per annum under Derelict Sites legislation; and</u> • <u>Three sites per annum under the Urban Regeneration and Housing Acts.</u> 	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive target-based objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH5.16 (CE CH5.6)	<p>Amend Objective TV47 in Section 5.10 Vacant, Inclusive, resilient and Adaptable on page 181 as follows: <u>To support development which will add to the vitality and vibrancy of our towns and villages including development which will increase population, result in additional services and extend opening hours, subject to normal planning criteria including residential amenity.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
Written Statement – Chapter 6		
PMA CH6.2 (CE SRA 16)	<p>Insert a new Strategic Economic Development objective in Section 6.6 Economic Development Strategy on page 199 as follows: <u>To sustainably develop, deepen and enhance the county’s regional economic resilience by widening economic sectors and boosting innovation, export diversification, and productivity and increasing access to new markets.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive sustainable development objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.3 (CE SRA 17)	<p>Insert a new Strategic Economic Development objective in Section 6.6 Economic Development Strategy on page 199 as follows: <u>To work with infrastructure providers to ensure that economic development land and employment related uses are effectively serviced by all infrastructures and that new and existing uses are accessible by sustainable transport modes.</u></p>	<p>Amendments may give rise to potential uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, heritage and landscape. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH6.4 (CE EMRA 1)	<p>Amend Strategic Economic Development Objective ED04 in Section 6.6 Economic Development Strategy on page 199 as follows: <u>To develop the extended Eastern Economic Corridor and the towns and settlements on the corridor as a significant driver of economic growth in the Southern Region, linking Rosslare Europort and the Southern Region with Dublin and Belfast. The Council will consult relevant stakeholders including other local authorities and the Eastern and Midlands Regional Authority in order to plan and optimise economic development.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification in relation to consultation. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.7 (CE SRA 20)	<p>Insert a new People Objective in Section 6.6.1 People on page 202 as follows: <u>To engage and invest in capacity building, including bidding capacity, at County and regional level to ensure economic resilience and responsiveness to emerging challenges and potential future economic shocks.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective for economic resilience. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.8 (CE SRA 21)	<p>Insert a new People Objective in Section 6.6.1 People on page 202 as follows: <u>To support the development a Learning Region as envisaged in the RSES and further strengthen our higher and further education and training sector, research, development and innovation capacity.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective for education related resilience. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.9 (CE SRA 22)	<p>Insert a new People Objective in Section 6.6.1 People on page 202 as follows: <u>To support and facilitate the development of adult education in the County, including the Education and Training Boards, and to work with providers to facilitate development which will serve the needs of existing employers, attract new employers, and provide up-skilling opportunities for the existing workforce.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective for education related resilience. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.10 (CE SRA 23)	<p>Amend People Objective ED16 in Section 6.6.1 People on page 203 as follows: <u>To seek to address the skills shortages challenges through improvements in lifelong learning rates in the county and explore the attraction and absorption of incoming talent, with emphasis on accommodation, education and integration (in the event that when local skills shortages arise and skills development at local level is not possible in the short run). The Council will support the initiatives of the Regional Skills Forums to match the diverse skills of our people with existing and potential employment opportunities in the region.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification and addition to skills related resilience. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.12 (CE SRA 25)	<p>Insert a new Profile Objective in Section 6.6.2 Profile on page 205 as follows: <u>To work with key stakeholders including local communities, national enterprise bodies, higher education institutes and private enterprises to identify the competitive advantages of the area with the view to developing Smart Specialisms and measures to improve attractiveness of the County as a location for national and foreign investment.</u></p>	<p>Amendments provide for inclusion of positive objectives for competition and specialism related resilience. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH6.13 (CE SRA 26)	<p>Insert a new Profile Objective in Section 6.6.2 Profile on page 205 as follows: <u>To identify Smart Specialisms through the Entrepreneurial Discovery Process to evaluate how best to utilise opportunities to raise the profile of the County and region and develop the identified specialisms.</u></p>	
PMA CH6.15 (CE CH6.1)	<p>Insert a new Property Objective in Section 6.6.4 Property on page 209 as follows: <u>To support the development of remote working hubs in settlements.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective in support of remote working in settlements. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.16 (CE OPR 28)	<p>Amend Place Objective ED37 in Section 6.6.5 Place on page 210 as follows: To direct commercial development to the settlements identified in the Settlement Hierarchy. Economic development proposals will be permitted within settlements on suitably zoned land or within towns and villages defined within the Core Strategy / Settlement Hierarchy, subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. Exceptions to the objective will be permitted in accordance with those outlined in this chapter, Chapter 7 Tourism, <u>Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning</u>, Chapter 145 Recreation and Open Space, <u>Volume 8 Retail Strategy and Volume 10 Energy Strategy</u> of the Plan.</p>	<p>Amendment provides clarification to objectives already included in the Draft Plan. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.17 (MEM 2.14)	<p>To insert a new Place Objective in Section 6.6.5 Place on page 212 as follows: <u>To facilitate remote working and consider the development of home office units for use by the occupiers of the dwelling. The unit shall be attached to the dwelling. In certain circumstances and subject to Section 5.4 Home Based Economic Activity in Volume 2 Development Management Manual the Council will consider detached units.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective in support of remote working. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.18 (CE SRA 28)	<p>Amend Objective ED49 in Section 6.7.2 Key Towns and Large Towns on page 214 as follows: To include an economic development spatial strategy in the Local Area Plans for each town to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The town fulfils its strategic economic role in accordance with the Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region. ii. Economic development is located in the optimal location depending on whether it is people intensive (customer and employee), land or space intensive or tied to a particular resource. People intensive activities, particularly those with large customer numbers, should be located in the most accessible locations where public transport is available. iii. The sequential approach is utilised in selecting land for economic development purposes to ensure that urban consolidation and brownfield regeneration is encouraged over greenfield development. <p><u>The preparation of the spatial strategy shall have regard to the principles of Health Place Audits and the guiding principles for the location of employment development as set out in the RSES.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of objective in relation to the preparation of an economic development spatial strategy as part of future local area plans. Any future local area plan will be subject to SEA Screening/ SEA as appropriate. Positive/ Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH6.19 (CE CH6.2)	<p>Amend Objective ED51 in Key Towns and Large Towns Objectives on page 215 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location for the town and the county, and to maximise the economic development opportunities that this development will bring forward for the town, both directly and indirectly. • Maximise the economic development opportunities offered by the strategic location of the town on the Eastern Economic Corridor. • Further develop and expand the presence of the Financial Services, Life Science and ICT industries in the town. • Further develop manufacturing industries in the town. • Maximise the tourism potential of the town through the development of the Wexford Town 'Maritime Town' brand, the planned Greenways and the vibrant Arts and cultural scene in the town. • <u>Focus on the regeneration of key sites in the town including the regeneration of the Commercial Quay and Monck Street area.</u> 	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, heritage and landscape. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>
	<p>Amend Objective ED89 in Section 6.7.6 Rural Economy on page 229 as follows:</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH6.21 (CE OPR 30)	<p>To ensure all developments for commercial purposes in rural areas, including agricultural, horticultural and rural diversification do not impact negatively on the quality of the environment or character of the <u>rural area or rural settlement</u>. Applications for all such developments will be required to submit details to demonstrate that the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not result in the contamination of potable water, surface or ground waters, or impact on natural or built heritage; • Is appropriate in terms of scale, location, design and that the character of the farm <u>or settlement</u> is retained and enhanced where possible; • <u>When located on a farm, it is</u> located within, or adjacent to, existing farm buildings, unless where the applicant has clearly demonstrated that the building must be located elsewhere for essential operational or other reasons; • Is appropriately sited so as to benefit from any screening provided by topography or existing landscaping and does not seriously impact on the visual amenity of the area; • Will not result in an unacceptable loss of residential amenity by reason of noise, odour or pollution; • Will not result in a traffic hazard, and • Will provide for adequate waste management; <u>and</u> • <u>Where possible will restore and/or enhance built and/or natural heritage.</u> 	No likely significant effects.
PMA CH6.22 (CE CH6.3)	<p>Amend Objective ED95 in Section 6.7.5.2 Rural Diversification including Agri-food on page 223 as follows: To support the continued development of the agri-food industry, <u>as a lead sector in the green economy</u> and a key growth sector for the county, through the implementation of Food Wise 2025, by facilitating food production and processing at appropriate locations and subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH6.23 (CE CH6.4)	<p>Amend Objective ED96 in Section 6.7.5.2 Rural Diversification including Agri-food on page 233 as follows: To facilitate farm or rural resource related enterprises, including food production and processing on farm holdings, where the key resource is produced on the farm (or other nearby rural resource) or a number of farms in the locality subject to Objectives ED88 to ED89 and normal planning and environment criteria. The scale of the facility should be appropriate to the rural character of the area and will be assessed having regard to a number of factors including source of material, scale of the operation, building size, <u>number of employees and hours of operation</u>, <u>waste generation</u>, traffic movements to and from the site, water and wastewater requirements, environmental impacts including <u>but not limited to noise and odour</u>, number of employees and hours of operation and impacts on natural and cultural/built heritage and water. The restoration of vernacular farm buildings to facilitate such enterprises will be encouraged.</p>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH6.24 (CE CH6.5)	<p>Amend Objective ED103 in Section 6.7.5.4 Forestry on page 235 as follows: To facilitate the sustainable development of forestry in the county provided that no significant adverse impacts are caused to natural waters, wildlife habitats and biodiversity and that it does not have a significant adverse visual impact on the local landscape. <u>Forestry developments should include environmental enhancement and restoration where possible.</u></p>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH6.26 (MEM 2.16)	<p>Insert a new Commercial Development in Rural Areas Objective after Objective ED118 on page 242 as follows: <u>To facilitate the development of small workshops within the curtilage of a dwelling to facilitate the setting up of a small business subject to the criteria set out Section 6.7.5.6 Commercial Development in Rural Areas and normal planning criteria and assessment of impacts on neighbouring properties.</u></p>	Amendment will have uncertain impacts on most SEOs. SEA required.
Written Statement – Chapter 7		
PMA CH7.7 (CE CH7.7)	<p>Include a new Tourism Strategic objective in Section 7.5 Strategy on page 255 as follows: <u>To support the future development of Destination Experience Development Plans which may be developed by Fáilte Ireland during the lifetime of this plan and to ensure continued collaboration and alignment with Fáilte Ireland and tourism stakeholders to ensure successful implementation and delivery of these plans subject to compliance with the Habitats, SEA, EIA and Water Framework Directives and normal planning and environmental criteria.</u></p>	Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, water, heritage and landscape. SEA required.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH7.8 (CE CH7.8)	<p>Amend Objective TM06 in Tourism Strategic Objectives on page 256 as follows: To engage with Fáilte Ireland, Tourism Ireland, the Arts Council, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Wexford Local Economic Office and other key stakeholders to promote and maximise the tourism potential of the county <u>and to support the development of niche tourism sectors such as Geo-tourism, Eco-tourism, Food tourism and community-based tourism</u>, while ensuring the protection of <u>the natural, cultural and built heritage for of the county.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to potential uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, geology, heritage and landscape. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH7.9 (CE CH7.9)	<p>Amend Objective TM09 in Tourism Strategic Objectives on page 256 as follows: To maximise the role of Wexford Town as a designated Fáilte Ireland's Ireland's Ancient East 'Destination Town' and to works towards securing this designation for New Ross Town. <u>To maximise the potential of the main towns in the county as tourism visitor hubs, and to implement guidelines such as the Fáilte Ireland Development Guidelines for Tourism Destination Towns to inform the development and operation of the towns as tourism destination towns, and to work with all stakeholders to leverage funding streams that will assist with maximising the tourism potential and offering of the towns.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on heritage and landscape. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH7.10 (CE CH7.10)	<p>Include a new objective in Section 7.6.3 Tourism in Coastal Areas on page 263 as follows: <u>To support the co-ordinated development of the Irish Sea Way Trail subject to compliance with the Habitats, SEA, EIA and Water Framework Directive and all other planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the county.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, soils, water, heritage and landscape. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH7.13 (CE CH7.13)	<p>Amend Objective TM37 in Section 7.7.2 Business Tourism on page 268 as follows: To support the development of conferencing facilities at on appropriate sites locations in towns and villages as a means of attracting business and tourism subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective for Business tourism. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH7.16 (CE CH7.16)	<p>Amend Objective TM41 in Section 7.7.3 Creative Arts, Culture and Food Tourism on page 270 as follows: <u>To support and encourage the growth of Food Tourism in the county, and to consider the development of food tourism related activities such as local farmers markets, artisan food producers, craft breweries and distilleries and to facilitate the development of the Wexford Food Trail in conjunction with other branded trails. These developments will be directed to towns and villages and will only be considered in rural areas where they are tied to an existing premises and a rural based resource and where it is appropriate in scale to the rural location and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria. Where expansion is proposed to an industrial scale and/or the development is no longer considered appropriate in scale to its rural location, it will be directed to zoned land.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, soil, water. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH7.17 (CE CH7.17)	<p>Amend Objective TM50 in Section 7.7 Tourism Accommodation on page 277 as follows: To have regard to Fáilte Ireland's Registration and Renewal of Registration for Caravan and Camping Parks, 2009, <u>'Registration and Renewal of Registration Regulations for Short Term Tourism Accommodation Rental' (Fáilte Ireland, 2018)</u> and any future update of these guidelines, where considering planning applications for this type of development.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective on tourist accommodation. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH7.18 (CE OPR 31)	<p>Insert a new Tourism Accommodation objective after Objective TM50 on page 277 (and renumber all objectives thereafter) as follows: <u>To consider, on a case-by-case basis, proposals for new holiday chalet/caravan/mobilehome parks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Within existing settlements where there is not a proliferation of such developments and subject to them having a critical mass of onsite amenities and facilities (such as pools/playgrounds/indoor activity centres/restaurants) over and above what would have traditionally been the case for such developments. The Council will not consider proposals which would result in a reduction in the capacity in the public waste-water treatment system that would be detrimental to the delivery of necessary permanent housing.</u> b) <u>In rural areas with specific locational qualities such as a forest or lake and which are part of an integrated development</u> 	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain effects biodiversity, soil, water, heritage and landscape. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p><u>with associated activities such as trails, adventure activities and organised water-sports together with a critical mass of activities such as pools/playgrounds/indoor activity centres/restaurants.</u> <u>All such developments shall be required to have the highest standards of accommodation (minimum specifications shall be provided and will be conditioned as part of the development), layout, design and landscaping.</u></p>	
PMA CH7.20 (CE CH7.19)	<p>Amend Objective TM58 in Section 7.7.6 Tourist Infrastructure on page 281 as follows: To facilitate improvements to tourism infrastructure including proposals to improve car, bus and bicycle parking, <u>proposals to provide electric car and bicycle charging infrastructure</u>, directional signage/information boards and service/rest facilities designed in accordance with the principles of universal design subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and without detracting from the physical setting, character or visual quality of the tourism asset.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH7.21 (CE CH7.20)	<p>Amend Objective TM59 in Section 7.7.6 Tourist Infrastructure on page 281 as follows: To facilitate the development of co-ordinated <u>and branded orientation, signage plans and wayfinding infrastructure</u> for tourist attractions and tourist facilities subject to compliance with normal planning environmental criteria.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
Written Statement - Chapter 8		
PMA CH8.4 (CE CH8.3)	<p>Amend Strategic Transport Objectives Objective TS01 on page 295 as follows: To implement the principles and objectives of Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future: A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009-2020 (Department of Transport, 2009) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Street (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, Department of the Environment Community and Local Government, 2013 and 2019), Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2012) <u>and emerging Government Sustainable Mobility Policy</u> and the other guidance listed in Section 8.3 above and any updated version of these documents.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Strategic Transport Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.5 (CE SRA 29)	<p>Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS02 on page 295 as follows: To minimise the generation of greenhouse gases by the transport sector <u>using the avoid- shift-improve principle and by effectively integrating land use and transport planning through the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy of the County Development Plan, the implementation of the 10-minute town concept in local area plans, by promoting compact development in the right location and by managing our networks, roads and streets in a manner which will promote and prioritise sustainable modes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Core and Settlement Strategy of the Plan;</u> • <u>Implementation of the 10 Minute Town concept;</u> • <u>Prioritising the development of lands within or contiguous to the existing urban areas, which are, or will be, most accessible by walking, cycling and public;</u> • <u>Directing larger scale trip intensive developments, such as offices and retail, into central locations which are highly accessible by sustainable transport modes; and</u> • <u>Consolidating and intensifying residential and employment development in a manner which renders it serviceable by public transport and ensures that it is highly accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.</u> 	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Strategic Transport Objective. This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH8.6 (CE SRA 30)	<p>Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS04 on page 295 as follows: To seek investment in and secure the development of the TEN-T network <u>to include the extension of the Belfast – Dublin corridor to Rosslare Europort ensuring the integrated development of the Eastern Economic Corridor.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to potential uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH8.7 (CE SRA 31)	<p>Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS05 on page 295 as follows: To develop and support the development of <u>enhanced multimodal transport infrastructure and services, including rail</u>, on the Eastern Economic Corridor, which runs from Belfast to Rosslare Europort via Dublin, Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford Town <u>with and has strong links to the Southern Region and the Atlantic Economic Corridor via New Ross.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Strategic Transport Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

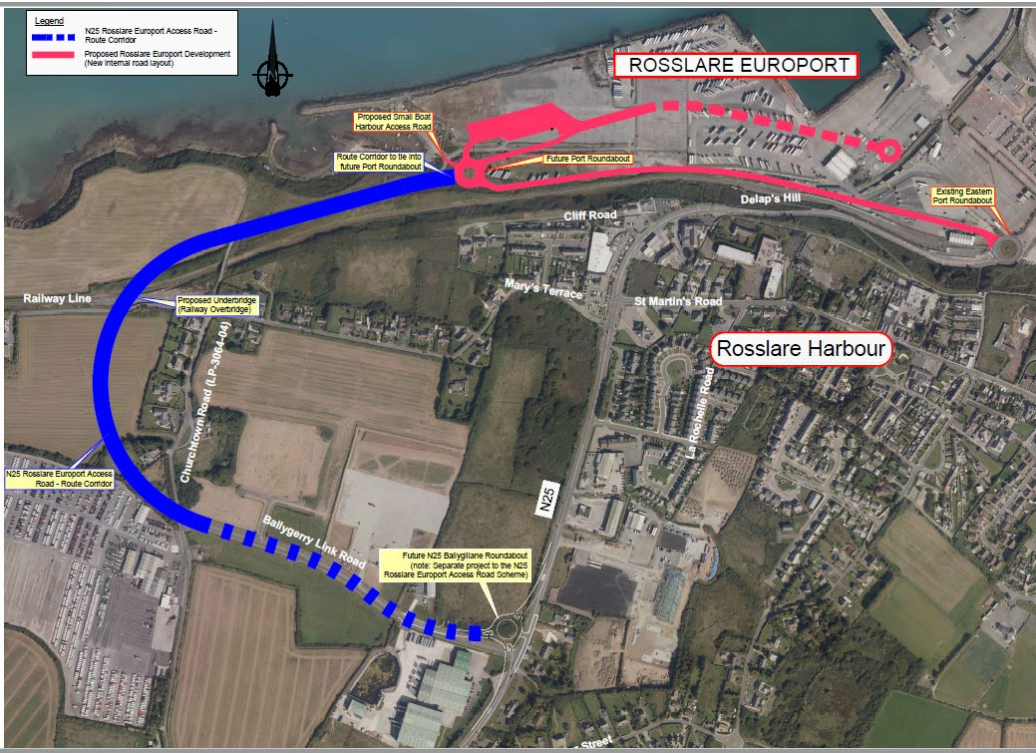
PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH8.8 (CE SRA 32)	Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS06 on page 296 as follows: To support actions which will transition ports, freight and all transport modes towards a low carbon future, <u>including by enhanced rail infrastructure and services.</u>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Strategic Transport Objective. Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. SEA required.
PMA CH8.9 (CE CH8.4)	Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS08 on page 296 as follows: To prepare Local Transport Plans in accordance with the Area Based Transport Assessment Guidelines (<u>TH Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2018</u>) for Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross towns <u>and their hinterlands.</u>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Strategic Transport Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH8.10 (CE OPR 33)	Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS09 on page 296 as follows: To seek to achieve a modal shift from greenhouse gas generating vehicles to sustainable modes in accordance with the targets in <u>Table 8-3 and Table 8-4 8-1 to Table 8-10. These targets</u> will be further developed in the local area plans and local transport plans for Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross towns. The Council will monitor and review <u>these targets</u> over the lifetime of the County Development Plan.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Likely positive significant effects on population, air quality and noise and climate change SEOs SEA required.
PMA CH8.11 (CE CH8.5)	Amend Strategic Transport Objective TS16 on page 298 as follows: To ensure that all urban roads and streets ⁵ in our towns and villages, including residential streets and housing estates, are designed in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards set out in the 'Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets' (2013/2019) and any updated version of the Manual, <u>and the TII document 'Treatment of Transition Zones to Towns and Villages on National Roads' where relevant</u> in order to ⁶ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide safe and convenient infrastructure for walking and cycling. • ensure that all streets and route networks are designed to balance the needs of place and movement. • ensure that roads and streets, including their landscaping, street furniture and lighting, function as attractive, fully accessible and safe places, • passively calm traffic through the creation of self-regulating street environments, particularly in sensitive areas and where vulnerable users are present and to impose speed limits which are reflective of the context and function of the road. • create roads and street networks which are easily permeable by active travel modes and to support appropriately designed and safe measures which improve the permeability of existing street layouts. • facilitate accessible, convenient, attractive and user friendly public transport infrastructure in appropriate locations. • ensure that roads and streets and <u>cycling and walking networks</u> can adapt to climate change and as appropriate can accommodate green infrastructure and biodiversity networks. <u>Where possible retrofitting modifications of existing roads and streets shall be undertaken to achieve the goals of this objective.</u> Where amendments or extensions are being proposed to existing schemes, they shall also be consistent with the Manual.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Strategic Transport Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH8.12 (CE SRA 33)	Insert a new Strategic Transport Objective on page 299 as follows: <u>To ensure that new transport infrastructure developed by the Council incorporates appropriate green infrastructure and functions as a biodiversity corridor and ensure that these elements are integrated into the proposals of other transport network providers.</u>	Amendment provides for new positive environmental Objective. This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain, positive and negative effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.
PMA CH8.14 (MEM 2.10)	Insert a new Walking and Cycling objective before Objective TS21 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 301 as follows: <u>To prepare a Walking Strategy for the county to inform the development and co-ordination of the necessary accessible infrastructure to facilitate and encourage more walking for both everyday transport and leisure purposes.</u>	While having positive effects on population, air quality and climate change the environmental effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity, soil, water and cultural heritage are uncertain. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.

⁵ i.e. Streets and roads with a speed limit of 60 kmh or less and new development in towns and villages where such limits will apply in the future, subject to the exceptions outlined above.

⁶ See Section 5.6 in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages for further detail in this regard.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH8.15 (MEM 2.10)	<p>Insert a new Walking and Cycling objective before Objective TS21 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 301 as follows: <u>To prepare a Cycling Strategy for the county to inform the development and co-ordination of the necessary infrastructure to facilitate and encourage more cycling for both everyday transport and leisure purposes.</u></p>	<p>While having positive effects on population, air quality and climate change the environmental effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity, soil, water and cultural heritage are uncertain. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH8.16 (CE CH8.6)	<p>Amend Objective TS21 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 301 as follows: To implement the Core and Settlement strategies of this Plan to encourage population growth in towns and villages where people can more easily undertake journeys on foot or by cycle. Within towns and villages, residential and other developments will be encouraged at appropriate locations and at the appropriate density to facilitate walking and cycling. Local transport plans will inform decision making on land use zoning, walking and cycling networks and the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure in the four main towns <u>and linkages to the towns from their hinterlands.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Walking and Cycling Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.17 (CE CH8.7)	<p>Amend Objective TS22 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 301 as follows: The design of new developments, streets and street networks shall be in accordance with DMURS, <u>and the TII document 'Treatment of Transition Zones to Towns and Villages on National Roads' where relevant and shall recognise the importance of assigning higher priority to pedestrians and cyclists and ensure that they are fully permeable by pedestrians and cyclists. Where practical, new developments should integrate fully with existing roads and streets to facilitate permeability. Proposed modifications to existing roads and streets shall also have regard to these guidance documents. The Scheme designs shall also have regard to the Permeability Best Practice Guides (NTA, 2015), other Government guidance and advice as may be updated, Chapter 5 of this Plan and the development management guidance in Volume 2.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Walking and Cycling Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.18 (CE CH8.8 amended by MEM2.3)	<p>Amend Objective TS24 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 302 as follows: To maintain, improve and provide appropriately designed and universally accessible infrastructure (<u>including by mobility scooters</u>) for walking and cycling <u>in urban and rural areas of the county as resources allow</u> (including footpaths, cycle paths, pedestrian crossings, dropped kerbs, road surfaces, cycle parking, junction designs, <u>and street lighting. Cycleways shall be segregated where possible.</u> and as a As far as reasonably possible, the design of future roundabouts will be 'Dutch style' roundabouts with priority cycle lanes and pedestrian ways). <u>In undertaking and to undertake traffic management schemes the Council will ensure that they which facilitate convenient, pleasant and safe cycling and walking in towns, villages and rural areas. Trials may be undertaken to establish the practicalities of new infrastructure and modifications to roads and streets.</u></p>	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH8.19 (CE CH8.9)	<p>Amend Objective TS25 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 302 as follows: To require <u>Travel Plans for workplaces and schools in accordance with Section 6.2.4 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual</u> new employment uses, which will result in significant trip generation, to provide a plan to promote and facilitate safe and convenient access by walking and cycling and to work and engage with existing employers who are significant trip generators to the same end.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Walking and Cycling Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.20 (CE CH8.10)	<p>Amend Objective TS26 in Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling on page 302 as follows: To provide amenity and tourism related cycling <u>and walking routes as resources allow within and between settlements, and between settlements and rural trip generators (including places of employment, sports facilities, tourism assets including greenways and other amenities). The Council will provide a cycle way between County Wicklow, Gorey, Camolin, Ferns and Enniscorthy, with a view to extending this cycleway towards Rosslare Europort and New Ross. including a strategic cycle way between County Wicklow, Gorey, Camolin, Ferns and Enniscorthy with a view to extending this cycle way to Rosslare Europort and New Ross and walking trails to key tourism assets and amenities as resources allow.</u> The provision of such cycling and walking routes shall be subject to the protection of habitats, environment, amenity and heritage. Any such proposal will be subject to and Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs and SPAs. Green infrastructure and sustainable drainage shall be designed into such routes where possible.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing objective TS26. Positive/ Neutral impacts on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH8.21 (CE CH8.11)	<p>Insert a new Walking and Cycling Objective on page 302 as follows: <u>To support the work of schools and community groups in the development of initiatives which facilitate and encourage walking and cycling.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for new positive Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.22 (MEM 2.4)	<p>Amend Objective TS30 in Public Transport Objectives on page 306 as follows: To support and facilitate the provision of infrastructure serving public transport including, but not limited to, new transport mode-interchanges, bus and rail stations, bus shelters, adequate bus parking, bus lanes, car parking facilities, taxi ranks and cycle parking and lanes. Such facilities will be supported, <u>particularly in settlements on and in proximity to national routes</u>, where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate universal access, • Promote the effectiveness and viability of services, • Promote the convenience and attractiveness of public transport for all sections of the community, • Allows for efficient integration between different transport modes, • Connect key locations such as tourism assets, leisure, and recreational destinations, and • Provide appropriate and sensitive parking and infrastructure for all modes at tourism and amenity sites. 	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Public Transport Objective. This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH8.23 (CE CH8.12)	<p>Amend Objective TS36 in Public Transport Objectives on page 308 as follows: To promote <u>and facilitate the provision of</u> bus passenger waiting facilities including the provision of <u>accessible and age-friendly</u> bus shelters. <u>The use of pollinator-friendly bus shelters will be encouraged.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.24 (CE CH8.13)	<p>Insert a new Public Transport Objective on page 308 as follows: <u>To examine the feasibility of reopening the disused Rosslare Europort to Waterford Railway as a sustainable transport corridor which would accommodate a reopened passenger and freight line and a greenway for active travel and amenity use. The Council will seek appropriate funding to facilitate the development of this important corridor between Rosslare Europort and Belview and Waterford MASP.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain and positive environmental effects on all SEOs. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH8.25 (CE CH8.14)	<p>Amend Objective TS43 in General Roads Objectives on page 311 as follows: To require the provision of electricity charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in new developments and on existing streets and to facilitate charging infrastructure on existing roads and streets, buildings, <u>and</u> car-parks <u>and</u> at tourism sites in positions which give due consideration to other users of pavements and roads.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing objective. Positive/ neutral impacts on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.26 (CE CH8.15)	<p>Amend Objective TS45 in General Roads Objectives on page 312 as follows: To facilitate the development of infrastructure for <u>the full range of sustainable</u> alternative fuels at existing service stations and other locations subject to fire safety standards <u>and</u> <u>normal planning and environmental considerations.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.27 (CE CH8.16)	<p>Insert a new General Roads Objective on page 313 as follows: <u>To encourage the use of road corridors, including national road corridors as green infrastructure networks and to encourage roads infrastructure design which maximises opportunities for biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for new positive environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects. (See CH8.12 which was screened in)</p>
PMA CH8.28 (CE CH8.17)	<p>Insert a new General Roads Objective on page 313 as follows: <u>To allow the use of road networks, including national roads, for grid connection and other non-roads related infrastructure only when it has been demonstrated that the infrastructure would not adversely impact upon the structures, maintenance and safety of the road.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for new positive Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.29 (MEM 2.47, MEM 3.3)	<p>Amend Section 8.7.1.1 National Roads Projects on pages 313 -314 as follows: <u>N11/N25 Oilgate to Rosslare Europort Harbour</u></p>	<p>Potential for significant effects on all SEOs This amendment has also been screened in for Stage 2 AA. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p>The improvement of road linkages to Rosslare Europort is supported in the NPF, the National Development Plan 2018 – 2027, the National Marine Planning Framework and the RSES for the Southern Region.</p> <p>The first Concept and Feasibility phase for the Oilgate to Rosslare Europort project was completed in 2011. A Route Selection report completed at that time identified a Preferred Route Corridor. However, it has been determined that, given the lapse of time which has passed since 2011, the scheme would be reviewed from the start. After a comprehensive feasibility and constraints study, 8 scheme options are currently being considered.</p> <p>Following an option selection process which assessed possible route options against Economic, Safety, Environmental, Accessibility & Social Inclusion, Integration and Physical Activity criteria, and examined multi-modal scheme options and alternatives, a preferred scheme option corridor was selected and published in June 2021. Following detailed scheme design and the completion of environmental and appropriate assessment processes, it is anticipated the scheme could proceed through the statutory planning processes in 2023.</p>	(see also assessment of Objective TS52 in Draft Plan/ER)
<p>PMA CH8.30 (CE CH8.18 AMENDED BY MEM 2.48)</p>	<p>Amend the second paragraph under N25 Rosslare Europort Access Road on page 314 as follows: This element is currently progressing through Phase 2 (Option Selection see map 8.4) which entails the identification and examination of scheme options to determine the best option for its development. Following the completion of Phase 2 (Option Selection), the Council has confirmed the scheme option. The chosen option combines the construction of a new offline access road to the port and the upgrade of the existing Ballygerry Link Road as shown in blue in Figure 8.2. The design and environmental assessment of the proposed scheme will proceed next, and it is anticipated that the project could proceed through the statutory planning processes by 2022. Separately, the 'N25 Ballygillane Roundabout' scheme received Part 8 Planning approval in January 2020. That project will provide a roundabout on the N25 at its junction with the L7021 Link Road. The N25 Rosslare Europort Access Road project will be developed to fully integrate with the approved N25 Ballygillane Roundabout scheme, and the approved Rosslare Europort Masterplan development (shown in red in Figure 8.2).</p>	
<p>PMA CH8.31 (CE CH8.19)</p>	<p>Replace Figure 8.2 relating to the N25 Rosslare Europort Access Road on page 315 with the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 8.2 Option Selection Scheme Option</p> 	<p>Potential for significant effects on all SEOs. This amendment has also been screened in for Stage 2 AA. SEA required. (see also assessment of Objectives TS54 and TS55 in the Draft Plan/ER)</p>
<p>PMA CH8.32 (MEM2.7)</p>	<p>Amend Objective TS56 in National Roads Objectives on page 318 as follows: To support the future upgrading of the N80 to improve capacity and safety given the roads importance to connect to the Midlands and Rosslare Europort. Further to this objective, the Council will work with Transport Infrastructure Ireland and all</p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to potential significant environmental effects on all SEOs This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p><u>other stakeholders in the development and assessment of options, including those relating to the link road and/or a possible by-pass, to improve regional journey times and to reduce the impacts of national road traffic on the public realm and maximise opportunities for walking and cycling in Bunclody town centre. Any such options shall be subject to compliance with the Environmental Impact and Habitats Directives.</u></p>	(See also PMA BT.11)
PMA CH8.33 (CE OPR 34)	<p>Amend Objective TS59 in National Roads Objectives on page 319 as follows: To avoid the creation of any new direct access points to development or the generation of significant increased traffic from existing direct access points to the national road network to which speed limits of greater than 60 kmh apply. The Council may apply a less restrictive approach, for access onto non-motorway sections of national roads, for development in the following four categories:</p> <p>Category 1 Developments of national and regional importance which by their nature are most appropriately located outside of urban areas, and where the locations concerned have specific characteristics that make them particularly suitable for the development proposed. In considering the appropriateness of making any such exception the Planning Authority will also take the following matters into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevance and appropriateness of the proposed development in supporting the aims and objectives of the National Planning Framework and Region Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region. • The requirements of other planning guidelines issued under Section 28 of the Act, including the Retail Planning Guidelines (2012) which include a general presumption against large retail centres being located adjacent or close to existing, new or planned national roads, including motorways. • The nature of the proposed development and the volume of traffic to be generated by it and any implications for the safety, capacity and efficient operation of national roads. <u>Retail or residential development will not be considered under this category.</u> • Demonstration of satisfactory demand management measures. • Any plans for future upgrades of national roads and other transport infrastructure/services. • The suitability of the location compared to alternative locations. • The pattern of existing development in the area. • The precedent that could be created for cumulative development in the area and the consequent implications for the national road network. <p><u>The Council will only consider developments of national or regional importance under this category where access is proposed to/from non-motorway and non-dual carriageway national roads. The Council will have regard to whether or not that national road is to be by-passed in its considerations. Applicants for development will be required to undertake pre-planning consultation with Transport Infrastructure Ireland.</u></p> <p>Category 2 Developments relating to the existing established large enterprise/employer on the national road network at Slaney Meats (N80) which is identified on Figure 8-4.</p> <p>Category 3 Developments on lands zoned under the Clonroche Local Area Plan 2009 (as extended), in order to facilitate necessary and orderly development of the village.</p> <p>Category 4 Intensification of use of existing accesses onto the national road network where there is an existing development but that such intensification would not result in a material intensification such that the proposed development would compromise the safety, capacity and efficiency of the national road network.</p> <p>In all four <u>three</u> categories of such exceptional circumstances:</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must be demonstrated by the applicant that there is no alternative access point available other than to the national road network at a location where a speed limit greater than 60 kmh applies and that the envisaged usage of the access point will not compromise the safety, capacity and efficient operation of national roads. The applicant will be responsible for preparing the required Road Safety Audit and Transport and Traffic Assessment reports. The Council shall use the assessments provided, together with available data, to establish an evidence base. Permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that any proposed development does not compromise the safety, capacity and efficiency of the national road network. The Council will work with Transport Infrastructure Ireland to review the speed limits in areas where existing employers or existing or proposed zoned land exists with the intention of reducing, where required, the speed limits subject to the appropriate statutory process. The applicant will be required to provide details of, and funding for, any capacity enhancements or traffic or demand management measures required. 	
PMA CH8.34 (CE CH8.20)	<p>Insert a new National Roads Objective on page 322 as follows: <u>The Council will safeguard the capacity and efficiency of national road network drainageschemes.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for new positive Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.38 (CE CH8.24)	<p>Amend Regional Roads Objective TS65 on page 324 as follows: To prevent new, or the material intensification of existing, access points to <u>Class 1 regional roads which have higher traffic levels and/or 100 kmh speed limit (refer Table 8-5) and where a speed limit of more than 60kmh applies (see Table 8-5).</u> This objective will not apply in the following locations and circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For farmers, and their sons or daughters, proposing to build a dwelling house for their own permanent private use, provided that a need for that dwelling has been clearly established and where there is no suitable alternative access/egress possible from the family landholding onto a local road. For replacement dwellings. The intensification of use of an existing entrance to accommodate the sub-division of the site of an existing authorised dwelling house site to provide a dwelling for the use of a son or daughter of the original site owner, where a need for that dwelling has been clearly established and where there is no suitable alternative access point possible from the family landholding onto a local road. Proposals for granny flat type developments at such properties will be considered on their merits having regard to the characteristics of the site and the anticipated level of intensification of use of existing access/egress point. For developments of a commercial nature, where a clear need for the development is established, which could not be met in other locations, and where there is no suitable alternative access to a local road possible or appropriate. <p>Planning applications for these types of development shall also be assessed having regard to Objective TS67. This objective also applies where access to the regional road is proposed via an existing private lane.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification to roads objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PM CH8.39 (CE CH8.25)	<p>Amend Regional Roads Objective TS66 on page 325 as follows: To prevent new, or the material intensification of, existing access points to <u>Class 2 regional roads with lower traffic levels/80 kmh (refer to Table 8-5) where a speed limit of greater than 60 kmh applies (see Table 8.5),</u> except where a need for the development at that location has been clearly established and there is no suitable alternative access possible from a local road. These planning applications shall also be assessed having regard to Objective TS67. This objective also applies where access to the regional road is proposed via an existing private lane.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification to roads objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH8.40 (CE CH8.26)	<p>Amend Objective TS74 in Section 8.10 Traffic and Transport Assessments, Road Safety Audits and Road Safety Impact Assessments on page 330-331 as follows: To require that a Road Safety Audit (RSA) is undertaken in accordance with Section 6.2.2 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual for development which requires a new entrance, or intensified use of an existing entrance, or significant changes to an existing entrance, or alterations to the carriageway or road layout adjoining a national road, or for development on local or regional</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification on road safety objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	roads as appropriate. The RSA shall be prepared in accordance with Road Safety Audit GE-STY-01024 (TII, March 2015). <u>The costs of mitigation measures shall be borne by the developer.</u>	
PMA CH8.41 (CE CH8.27)	Amend Objective TS75 in Section 8.10 Traffic and Transport Assessments, Road Safety Audits and Road Safety Impact Assessments on page 331 as follows: To require that Road Safety Impact Assessments are carried out where appropriate in accordance with the standards set out in Section 6.2.3 of Volume 2 Development Management Manual. <u>The costs of mitigation measures shall be borne by the developer.</u>	Amendment provides for clarification on road safety objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH8.42 (CE SRA 34)	Insert a new Ports objective on page 332 in Section 8.11 Ports as follows: <u>To support the development of rail freight handling facilities and infrastructure at Rosslare Europort.</u>	Amendment may give rise to potential significant environmental effects on biodiversity, soils, water, material assets and landscape. SEA required.
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PMA CH9.3 (CE CH9.3)	Amend Water Supply Objective WS01 on page 346 as follows: <u>To work with all stakeholders to protect existing and potential water resources for the county and to reduce the level of treatment required in the production of drinking water, in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, the National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021, the provisions of the County Groundwater Protection Scheme and any other protection plans including the National Water Resources Plan and Drinking Water Protection Plans, for water supply resources.</u>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.4 (CE CH9.4)	Amend Water Supply Objective WS10 on page 347 as follows: To protect existing way leaves and areas, <u>including buffer zones</u> , around public water services infrastructure through appropriate zoning and to facilitate the provision of appropriate sites for public water infrastructure, as required.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.5 (CE CH9.5)	Amend Water Supply Objective WS11 on page 348 as follows: To ensure that development proposals comply with the standards and requirements of the Irish Water: Code of Practice for Water Infrastructure (December 2016 July 2020), and any updated version of this document during the lifetime of the plan.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.6 (CE CH9.6)	Insert a new Water Supply objective on page 348 as follows: <u>To support the provision of appropriately designed and located tap water refill points in settlements and other locations in the county.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PM CH9.12 (CE CH9.11)	Amend Wastewater Objective WW09 on page 357 as follows: To ensure that development proposals comply with the standards and requirements of the Irish Water: Code of Practice for Wastewater Infrastructure, (December 2016 2020), and any updated version of this document during the lifetime of the Plan.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.13 (CE CH9.12)	Amend Wastewater Objective WW11 on page 358 as follows: To consider the development of single dwelling houses only where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed wastewater treatment system is in accordance with the 'Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System Serving Single Houses, EPA 2021 2009' and any updated version of this document during the lifetime of the Plan, and maintained in accordance with approved manufacturer's specifications and subject to compliance with the Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021, the Habitats and Shellfish Waters Directives and relevant Pollution Reduction Programmes.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH9.14 (CE CH9.13)	Insert a new Wastewater objective on page 358 as follows: <u>To protect existing wastewater infrastructure, including way leaves and buffer zones, from inappropriate development and zoning.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.15 (CE CH9.14)	Insert a new Wastewater objective on page 358 as follows: <u>To facilitate the provision of appropriate sites for public water infrastructure, as required and to protect those sites and associated wayleaves and buffer zones, from inappropriatedevelopment and zoning.</u>	Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs except air quality SEA required.
PMA CH9.16 (CE CH9.15)	Amend Waste Management Objective WM03 on page 365 as follows: To support the development of appropriately sited waste recycling and recovery facilities, such as bring centres, civic amenity centres, waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities, <u>community recycling facilities</u> and waste recovery facilities and authorised treatment facilities for end-of-life vehicles as a means of facilitating a reduction in the quantity of waste that goes to landfill disposal sites subject to compliance with the locational requirements for waste management facilities contained in Section 9.7.3 and subject to compliance with Objectives WM05 or WM06, normal planning and environmental criteria and the relevant development management standards set out in Volume 2.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective on recycling and waste. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.17 (CE CH9.16)	Amend Graveyards and Crematoria Objective GC01 on page 371 as follows: To facilitate the provision of burial grounds or extensions to existing burial grounds, <u>including natural, woodland and green burial grounds</u> in cooperation with local communities, at appropriate locations throughout the county subject to complying with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.18 (CE CH9.17)	Insert a new Graveyards and Crematoria Objective on page 371 as follows: <u>To ensure that biodiversity of existing burial grounds is protected and that actions are taken to increase biodiversity value in existing and proposed burial grounds in the county.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.19 (CE CH9.18)	Insert a new Telecommunication and ICT Objective on page 374 as follows: <u>To support the provision of appropriate infrastructure to facilitate the development of remote working hubs in settlements.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive objective in support of remote working in settlements. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.20 (CE CH9.19)	Insert a new Telecommunication and ICT Objective on page 376 as follows: <u>To support the relocation or replacement of existing telecommunications infrastructure where the proposed location or form will be more suited in terms of visual amenity, residential amenity, the environment, biodiversity and built or natural heritage.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective. Positive/neutral impacts on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.24 (CE CH9.23)	Amend Flood Risk Management Objective FRM14 on page 387 as follows: To require the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) <u>and nature-based solutions</u> to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of sustainable drainage <u>and nature-based</u> techniques where appropriate for new development or for extensions to existing developments in order to reduce the potential impact of existing and predicted flooding risks, <u>to improve water quality, enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure and contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation.</u>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Likely positive environmental effects on biodiversity, water and climate change SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH9.25 (CE CH9.24)	Amend Flood Risk Management Objective FRM16 on page 387 as follows: To protect and enhance <u>and restore</u> the county's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas as 'green infrastructure' which provides space for the storage and conveyance of floodwater, enabling flood risk to be more effectively managed and reducing the need to provide flood defences in the future, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the objectives contained in Chapter 11 Landscape and Green Infrastructure.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Likely positive environmental effects on biodiversity, water and climate change SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH9.26 (CE CH9.25)	<p>Amend Flood Risk Management Objective FRM18 on page 388 as follows: To ensure riparian buffer zones, a minimum of 10 metres in width (in some cases buffer zones of up to 50 metres may be appropriate), are created between all watercourses and any future development. In considering the appropriate width, the Council will have regard to 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Area Environment' (Inland Fisheries Ireland Shannon Regional Fisheries Board).</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing environmental Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH9.28 (CE CH9.27)	<p>Amend Surface Water Management Objective SWM01 on page 389 as follows: To require the application of SuDS in accordance with the CIRIA SuDS Manual 2015 and future update of this guidance, or other best practice guidance as may be specified or required by the Council. <u>The application of SuDS should prioritise the use of appropriate nature-based solutions where possible.</u> All proposals should include a commensurate drainage assessment used to design the surface water management system and this assessment should outlined the drainage design considerations/strategy in line with the flood risk, surface water management and climate change requirements and objectives of the County Development Plan and the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects. (See CH 9.24 which was screened in)</p>
PMA CH9.29 (CE CH9.28)	<p>Insert a new Surface Water Management Objective on page 390 as follows: <u>To incorporate an integrated area based approach to SuDS and nature-based solutions and green infrastructure in the preparation of future local area plans.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to positive significant effects on biodiversity, water and climate change SEOs This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH9.30 (CE SRA 35)	<p>Insert a new Power Transmission objective on page 391 in Section 9.12 Power Transmission as follows: <u>To support, subject to the objectives of this section and Volume 10 Energy Strategy, connecting infrastructure for the integration of low carbon and renewable energy generation projects including community scaled projects with power transmission infrastructure.</u></p>	<p>Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, water, climate, heritage and landscape. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH9.31 (CE SRA 36)	<p>Insert a new Gas Networks objective on page 392 in Section 9.13 Gas Networks as follows: <u>To promote renewable gas leading to carbon emission reduction in agriculture, industry, heating and transport as well as sustainable local employment opportunities and support the transition of the gas network to a "carbon neutral" gas network by 2050.</u></p>	<p>Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, water, climate, heritage and landscape. This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>
Written Statement - Chapter 10		
PMA CH10.1 (CE CH10.1)	<p>Amend Strategic Objective Objective EM01 in Section 10.4.2 Strategy on page 399 as follows: To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct, and indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH10.5 (CE CH10.5)	<p>Amend Air Quality Objective Objective AQ06 and insert an associated footnote on page 413 as follows: To implement <u>Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB)</u> standards and <u>beyond</u> to reduce the particulate matter generated by the combustion of fossil fuels.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH10.6 (CE CH10.6)	<p>Insert a new External Lighting Objective on page 419 as follows: <u>To explore opportunities and support the establishment of 'Dark Sky' parks and reserves at suitable locations in the County, where appropriate.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
Written Statement - Chapter 11		
PMA CH11.2 (CE CH11.2)	<p>Include a new Landscape objective on page 435-436 as follows: <u>To collaborate with adjoining local authorities, the Southern Regional Assembly and adjoining Regional Assemblies to co-ordinate a consistent approach to landscape planning and management policies, where possible and feasible.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH11.3 (CE CH11.3)	<p>Include a new Landscape objective on page 435-436 as follows: <u>The fencing or enclosure of lands, such as upland commonages, traditionally open to and used by the public will generally not be favourably considered unless it is essential for the operation of an agricultural holding or other demonstrable essential reason. Where permitted the nature of the material to be used and the height of the fence will be required to be visually appropriate. Where rights of way exist stiles or gates at appropriate places will also be required.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH11.9 (CE CH11.8)	<p>Amend Green Infrastructure Objective GI01 on page 439 as follows: To ensure the protection, enhancement and maintenance of the natural environment and recognise the economic, social, environmental, biodiversity and physical value of green spaces through the integration of Green Infrastructure planning and development in the planning process. Planning applications for development must demonstrate that they have had regard to the following guidance compliance with the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The integration of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and nature-based solutions into the overall site concept and layout; b) The retention and enhancement of landscape connections, where possible such as trees, hedgerow and water features, that provide habitats for species and allow movement between areas, as much as possible. This is particularly important for development in rural areas and one-off housing. Such connectivity both within and to features outside the site should be demonstrated in the application. In the event that it is not possible to retain landscape connections, and in order to ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity, proposals to mitigate and compensate/provide for new connectivity shall be detailed; c) To demonstrate, where applicable, the downstream impacts of significant landscape modifications and proposals to mitigate and compensate for same; d) To design the footprint of the development to avoid impacts on areas of high biodiversity value; e) Avoid building on flood plains. Incorporate these features into the design and use them as flood prevention and water management features; f) Ensure that adjacent designated sites are not impacted by the proposed development. This is particularly important for developments adjacent to wetlands; g) Landscaping plans shall use species appropriate to the physical and environmental conditions of the site including soil conditions, availability of space and aspect. These plans should use a high diversity of native trees, incorporating a Choose a variety of sizes and age classes to improve visual and structural diversity. New hedging and hedge reinforcement in rural areas must comprise native species. Landscaping plans must also incorporate the principles of the 'Pollinator Friendly Planting Code – Professional Planting Recommendations' of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 –2020 and any updated version of this code; h) Avoid culverting unless absolutely necessary and unavoidable; Creation of open drainage ditches instead of underground pipes where appropriate as these provide additional habitats and water source for wetland species; i) Ensure that invasive species are not used in terrestrial or aquatic planting schemes; and j) Reduction of hard, impermeable surface to a minimum and to consider the use of green roofs. 	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH11.10 (CE CH11.9)	<p>Amend Green Infrastructure Objective GI02 on page 440 as follows: To identify, protect, enhance and manage Green Infrastructure in all local area plans in an integrated and coherent manner. <u>This will include the mapping of existing and proposed green infrastructure and connections at a suitable scale.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH11.11 (CE CH11.10)	<p>Amend Green Infrastructure Objective GI04 on page 440 as follows: To have regard to the Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Area Environment (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board <u>Inland Fisheries Ireland, 2020</u>) and any updated version of this guidance when considering development proposals in the vicinity of rivers and streams.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing environmental Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH11.12 (CE CH11.11)	<p>Amend Green Infrastructure Objective GI05 on page 441 as follows: To ensure riparian buffer zones, a minimum of 10 metres in width (in some case buffer zones of up to 50m metres may be appropriate), are created between all watercourses and any future development. In considering the appropriate width, the Council will have regard to 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Area Environment (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board <u>Inland Fisheries Ireland, 2020</u>) and any future update version of these guidelines.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing environmental Objective. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH11.13 (CE CH11.12)	<p>Insert a new Green Infrastructure objective on page 441 as follows: <u>To consider the appropriate reopening of existing culverts and infilling along watercourses to allow degraded watercourses to return to more naturally functioning systems, provide natural flood relief, provide for biodiversity gain and where appropriate, permit the recreational use of inaccessible riverbanks. This shall be done in consultation with the Office of Public Works and other key stakeholder such as Inland Fisheries Ireland, LAWPRO and National Parks and Wildlife Service and is subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.</u></p>	<p>Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, heritage and landscape. SEA required.</p>
PMA CH11.14 (CE CH11.13)	<p>Insert a new Green Infrastructure objective on page 441 as follows: <u>To promote the appropriate retrofitting of streets and spaces in towns and villages with green infrastructure.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH11.15 (CE CH11.14)	<p>Insert a new Green Infrastructure objective on page 441 as follows: <u>To promote the re-opening of existing culverts to daylight streams as part of a wider biodiversity restoration plan. This will require a multi-stakeholder approach including the OPW, Inland Fisheries, LAWPRO and NPWS. Consent, if necessary, should be obtained from OPW to make these amendments of under the Arterial Drainage Scheme.</u></p>	<p>Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, heritage and landscape. SEA required.</p>
Written Statement - Chapter 12		
PMA CH12.7 (CE CH12.6)	<p>Amend Objective CZM01 in Section 12.4 Coastal Zone Management Spatial Strategy on page 452 as follows: To ensure the sustainable development of the county's coastal areas and the maritime area for the long-term benefit of coastal communities, <u>and the economic well-being of these areas and the county whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality and managing and restoring biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH12.8 (CE CH12.7)	<p>Amend Objective CZM03 in Section 12.4. Coastal Zone Management Spatial Strategy on page 452-453 as follows: To maximise the economic development potential of <u>the county's</u> coastal and maritime areas subject to compliance with the objectives of the County Development Plan with regard to the location of economic development, the protection of the scenic amenity and views associated with coastal areas and the maritime area which is crucial to the tourism industry, the protection of the amenity, livelihood and cultural well-being of coastal communities, the protection <u>and restoration</u> of coastal features, habitats and species, compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of these areas.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH12.12 (MEM 2.2)	<p>Insert a new Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime General Objective after Objective CZM26 on page 463 as follows: <u>To support the development of updated national modelling of coastal erosion and in the absence of such adopt a precautionary approach to development in the coastal area.</u></p>	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH12.13 (CE CH12.11)	<p>Amend Objective CZM28 in Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives on page 464 as follows: To have regard to all available mapping resources and studies relating to coastal erosion and flooding along the county's coastline in the preparation of local area plans, the assessment of planning applications and in the carrying out of local authority own works. These mapping resources and studies include those of the Geological Society of Survey, Ireland such as the coastal vulnerability index and mapping, those referenced in the emerging County Coastal Strategy, and the flood zone maps which that form part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of the County Development Plan and which include the OPW's Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study coastal flood maps, and the recently published National Indicative Fluvial mapping prepared by the OPW.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH12.14 (CE CH12.12)	<p>Amend Objective CZM30 in Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives on page 464 as follows: To carry out environmentally sensitive local authority own coastal protection works where necessary and subject to the works being appropriately designed and where it is demonstrated that the works would not exacerbate existing problems of coastal erosion or result in altered patterns of erosion, deposition or flooding elsewhere along the coast to the detriment of other properties, important habitats, <u>species, marine life</u>, coastal features or designated sites.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH12.15 (MEM 2.2)	<p>Amend Objective CZM33 in Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives on pages 465-466 as follows: (New developments within settlements that have coastal protection works) Within coastal settlements located on a soft shoreline or where there is an identified area of coastal erosion risk, the Council will consider the development of buildings or uses (including caravans or temporary dwellings) where there are existing coastal protection works in place or these works are underway. In order for the development to be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The development must not extend the length of the coastline that would require additional coastal protection works. The applicant must objectively establish based on the best scientific information available at the time of the planning application that the likelihood of erosion at the location is minimal taking into account, inter alia, the effectiveness of the existing coastal protection works and any potential impacts of the proposed development on erosion or deposition. The onus will be on the applicant to provide the evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk in the over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events and the data sources referred to in CZM28 in assessing such applications. The applicant must also demonstrate that the proposed development will not pose a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features and is compliant with the Habitats Directive. This objective will not apply to minor extensions to existing buildings. 	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH12.16 (MEM 2.2)	<p>Amend Objective CZM34 in Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives on page 466 as follows: (New developments within settlements with no coastal protection works) Within established coastal settlements located on a soft shoreline and where there is an identified coastal erosion risk and where there are no coastal protection works in place and no such work is underway or planned by the Council, the Council will only consider the development of infill sites where the development is a minimum of 100m (or such greater distance as may be specified by the planning authority having regard to the data sources referred to in CZM28) from the soft shoreline. In those circumstances the following applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The development must not extend the length of the coastline that may require coastal protection works in the future. The applicant must objectively establish based on the best scientific information available at the time of the planning application that the likelihood of erosion at the location is minimal taking into account, inter alia, any potential impacts of the proposed development on erosion or deposition. 	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
	<p>c) The onus will be on the applicant to provide the evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk in the over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events <u>and the data sources referred to in CZM28</u> in assessing such applications.</p> <p>d) The applicant must also demonstrate that the proposed development will not pose a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features and is compliant with the Habitats Directive.</p>	
PMA CH12.17 (CE CH12.13 amended by MEM 2.2)	<p>Amend Objective CZM35 (new development outside of settlements) in the Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives on page 467 as follows: Where the principle of a development outside of an existing settlement in the coastal zone is acceptable and it complies with the location objectives of the CDP, the Council will only give consideration to the development of a-buildings and uses (including caravans and temporary dwellings) where the development is a minimum of 250m (or a greater distance as may be specified by the Planning Authority <u>having regard to the data sources referred to in CZM28</u>) from the soft shoreline or an area identified as at risk from coastal erosion. In order for the development to be considered:</p> <p>(a) The applicant must objectively establish based on the best scientific information available at the time of the planning application that the likelihood of erosion at the location is minimal taking into account, inter alia, the effectiveness of any existing coastal protection works and any impacts of the proposed development on erosion or deposition.</p> <p>(b) The onus will be on the applicant to provide evidence (including appropriate modelling which incorporates climate change) to demonstrate that the development will not be at risk in the over its lifetime. The Planning Authority will have regard to recent and historic trends and events <u>and the data sources referred to in CZM28</u> in assessing such applications.</p> <p>(c) It must be demonstrated that the development will not pose a significant or potential threat to coastal habitats or features <u>and is compliant with the Habitats Directive.</u></p> <p>(d) The application-Planning Authority will not permit a development where such development could not be adequately defended over the its lifetime of the development without the need to construct new or additional coastal defence works.</p> <p>(e) This objective will not apply to minor extensions to existing buildings.</p>	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH12.18 (CE CH12.14)	<p>Amend Objective CZM40 in Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime Area General Objectives on page 468 as follows: To apply an ecosystem approach to planning in the coastal and maritime areas to ensure the protection of biodiversity habitats <u>and species and marine protected areas and species protection marine protected areas,</u> and to ensure that development or activity in the coastal zone or maritime area does not give rise to displacement or disturbance of species, or does not <u>adversely</u> impact on coastal habitats, species and features such as wetlands and vegetated dunes which play an important role in flood relief <u>and</u> in protecting from coastal erosion, and are important in their own right.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH12.19 (CE CH12.15)	<p>Add a new objective in the Managing the Coastal Zone and Maritime General Objectives section on page 469 as follows: <u>To maintain, conserve and restore marine ecosystems in existing and future designated Marine Protected Areas in order to achieve or maintain good environmental status of the maritime area.</u></p>	<p>Amendment would give rise to positive effects on biodiversity and water. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH12.21 (CE CH12.17)	<p>Amend Objective CZM45 in Section 12.6.2 Fisheries and Aquaculture on page 470 as follows: To support the development of vibrant fisheries and aquaculture sectors that produce high quality foods, protects and enhances the social and economic fabric of rural coastal communities, and conserves biodiversity around our coastline <u>and ensures good marine litter management,</u> and to support the development of associated landside infrastructure subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective to Fisheries and Aquaculture. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>


PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH12.22 (CE CH12.18)	<p>Amend Objective CZM46 in Section 12.6.3.1 Carbon Capture and Storage on page 471 as follows: To support the use of existing infrastructure and the provision of new landside infrastructure such as pipelines to facilitate the development of carbon capture storage <u>where considered feasible and</u> subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and ensuring that all safety, health and environmental issues relating to the deployment of this storage are considered and are acceptable.</p>	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective for Carbon Capture and Storage. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH12.23 (CE CH12.19)	<p>Amend the wording of Objective CZM47 in Section 12.6.3.2 Energy Transmission on page 471 as follows: To support gas and electricity <u>energy</u> transmission proposals that maintain or improve the security and diversity of Ireland's energy supply including interconnectors, while ensuring <u>that</u> the development is informed by consideration of space required for other activities of national importance described in the National Marine Planning Framework and subject to <u>Objective CZM44</u> complying with all relevant safety, health, and environmental requirements.</p>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH12.24 (CE CH12.20)	<p>Amend Objective CZM64 in Section 12.6.8 Tourism and Recreation in the Coastal Zone on page 478 as follows: To support the further development of a way-marked Coastal Walkway, where possible and appropriate, along the full length of the county's coastline and connecting where possible to similar walkways in adjoining coastal counties. This will be done in conjunction with the adjoining local authorities, landowners and other partner agencies. All programmes and works to develop the coastal walkway will be required to respect the residential amenities of coastal communities, <u>and</u> comply with <u>Objective CZM40</u>, the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing environmental Objective to Tourism and Recreation in the Coastal Zone. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
Written Statement - Chapter 13		
PMA CH13.3 (CE CH13.3)	<p>Amend Objective HT03 in Section 13.1.4 Strategy on page 491 as follows: To promote initiatives that provide better public access for all visitors to our historic built and natural environment <u>whilst ensuring the full protection of these sites</u>. Wexford County Council will ensure that decision making on projects/developments to improve access and facilities are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment.</p>	Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH13.9 (CE CH13.9)	<p>Amend Objective NH01 in Natural Heritage Objectives on page 504 as follows: To ensure the protection of all designated ecological sites (as detailed in Section 13.2.1 to 13.2.8) in relevant Local Area Plans with due consideration when assessing <u>and in the assessment of</u> planning applications <u>and promote the restoration of sites where required</u>.</p>	Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective to Natural Heritage. Amendment may give rise to positive effects on biodiversity SEOs in relation to the restoration of designated sites. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH13.10 (CE CH13.10)	<p>Amend Objective NH03 in Natural Heritage Objectives on page 504 as follows: To promote biodiversity protection, <u>restoration</u>, and habitat connectivity both within protected areas and in the landscape through promoting the integration of green infrastructure and ecosystem services, including landscape, heritage and biodiversity and management of invasive and alien species in the plan making and development management processes.</p>	Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective to Natural Heritage. Amendment may give rise to positive effects on biodiversity SEOs in relation to the restoration of designated sites. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH13.11 (CE CH13.11)	<p>Amend Objective NH15 in Natural Heritage Objectives on page 507 as follows: <u>To prepare a new Biodiversity Action Plan for the County and</u> to implement the actions identified in the County Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan 2013, or any <u>the</u> subsequent plan, in partnership with all relevant parties and stakeholders.</p>	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective to Natural Heritage. Amendment may give rise to positive effects on biodiversity SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH13.12 (CE CH13.12)	<p>Insert a new Natural Heritage Objective on page 507 as follows: <u>To support the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of marine ecosystems in any existing or future Marine Protected Area which may be designated during the lifetime of the Plan.</u></p>	Amendment may give rise to positive effects on biodiversity SEOs in relation to the restoration of designated sites. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects. SEA is required.


PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH13.13 (CE CH13.13)	<p>Insert a new Natural Heritage Objective on page 507 as follows: <u>To support any targeted programmes or projects which will be required to improve and restore the status of the large sedimentary lagoons of Wexford.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to positive effects on biodiversity SEOs. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH13.14 (CE CH13.14)	<p>Insert a new Natural Heritage Objective on page 507 as follows: <u>To provide support for communities in the application of EU funded programmes such as the Roseate Tern Recovery Project, the Blackstairs Farming Futures (BFF) Sustainable farming project and other LIFE and European Innovation Partnership programmes which aim to achieve the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directives.</u></p>	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may give rise to positive effects and also some uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH13.15 (CE CH13.15)	<p>Insert a new Natural Heritage Objective on page 507 as follows: <u>To implement the requirements of EU Regulations 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species and Regulation 49 and 50 of the EU (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011), as amended.</u></p>	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may give rise to positive effects and some uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH13.16 (CE CH13.16)	<p>Amend Objective NH21 in Natural Heritage Objectives on page 508 as follows: To ensure that 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 applicants will be required to submit a control and management program for the particular invasive species <u>carried out by a competent and appropriately qualified expert</u> as part of the planning process.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH13.19 (CE CH13.19)	<p>Amend Objective AH03 in Archaeological Heritage Objectives on page 516 as follows: To protect the heritage of groups of important national monuments <u>archaeological sites and monuments</u>, inclusive of their contextual setting and interpretation, in the operation of development management.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Objective to Archaeological Heritage. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH13.20 (CE CH13.20)	<p>Amend Objective AH10 in Archaeological Heritage Objectives on page 517 as follows: To identify appropriate archaeological sites in the county to which public access could be provided, and work to secure public access <u>and the provision of signage and interpretation panels</u> where appropriate in consultation with the landowner and the National Monuments Service, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective to Archaeological Heritage. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH13.25 (CE CH13.25)	<p>Amend Objective BH03 in Built Heritage Objectives on page 522 as follows: To <u>promote the development of heritage-led regeneration and engage in and promote initiatives</u> to revitalise the historic cores of our towns and villages together with local communities, heritage property owners and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective to Built Heritage. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH13.26 (CE CH13.26)	<p>Insert a new Built Heritage Objective on page 522 as follows: <u>To consider, in the preparation of future local area plans, a <i>Town first</i> approach to the revitalisation of historic urban centres, which focuses on the repair and upgrade of existing historic buildings and their adaptation to new uses with regard to their architectural character and significance.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective to built heritage. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects. (See also PMA CH5.5)</p>
PMA CH13.27 (CE CH13.27)	<p>Insert a new Built Heritage Objective on page 524 as follows: <u>To protect, maintain and enhance the established character and setting of vernacular buildings which are worthy of protection of have architectural heritage value, farmyards and settlements where they make a positive contribution to the built heritage and encourage the re-use and sensitive refurbishment of vernacular buildings using appropriate design and materials and having regard to best practice conservation guidelines.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective to the built heritage. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH13.28	<p>Amend Objective BH12 in Built Heritage Objectives on page 524 as follows:</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective to Built Heritage.</p>

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
(CE CH13.28)	To ensure that elements of the architectural heritage of the county, such as historic gardens and historic designed landscapes, stone or brick walls, ditches and street furniture that make a positive contribution to the built heritage, are retained.	Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH13.30 (CE CH13.30)	Amend Objective ACA01 in Architectural Conservation Areas Objectives on page 528 as follows: To protect and enhance the character of the designated Architectural Conservation Areas including views and prospects in Wexford, Enniscorthy, and New Ross, Gorey and Bunclody, and the proposed Architectural Conservation Areas in Gorey and Bunclody including the <u>views and prospects to and from these areas with coherence to all conservation designations and objectives.</u>	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective to Architectural Conservation Areas. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
Written Statement - Chapter 14		
PMA CH14.5 (CE CH14.5)	Amend Objective ROS01 in Recreation and Open Space Strategic Objectives on page 540 as follows: To support the implementation of the <u>National Sport Plan 2018-2027</u> , Get Ireland Active-theNational Physical Activity Plan for Ireland 2015-2020, <u>Sport Ireland Policy on Sport and Physical Activity in the Outdoors</u> , the <u>Wexford Healthy County Plan 2020-2022</u> , the <u>Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021</u> and the <u>Sports Active Wexford Strategic Plan 2017-2022</u> and any updated version of these plans as a means of promoting physical activity and active living in order to enhance health, wellbeing and social inclusion subject to the objectives of the County Development Plan.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Recreation and Open Space Strategic Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH14.6 (CE CH14.6)	Amend Objective ROS03 in Recreation and Open Space Strategic Objectives on page 541 as follows: To ensure urban and rural communities have access to a range of high quality open space, sporting, recreation and play facilities that are appropriate in scale and location <u>and are universally accessible and suitable for all ages</u> . These facilities should be located in existing settlements, close to residential areas and other community facilities so as to maximise participation levels and reduce the need to travel.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Recreation and Open Space Strategic Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH14.7 (CE CH14.7)	Insert a new Recreation and Open Space Strategic Objective on page 541 as follows: <u>To promote an awareness/educational campaign on the wildlife and sensitivity of habitats to public recreational use in areas of high biodiversity such as upland areas, coastal areas, designated sites and ecological networks, including the provision of appropriate signage.</u>	Amendment provides for positive Objective and is identified as a protective policy/mitigation measures in the stage 2 AA. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH14.9 (CE CH14.9)	Amend Objective ROS07 in Open Space Objectives on page 550 as follows: To support investment in the on-going maintenance and enhancement of existing public open space facilities, and support the provision of new public parks, green space corridors, <u>pollinator projects, native planting and wild areas and rewilding projects</u> and other public open spaces in tandem with planned population growth to create green, <u>biodiversity rich and healthy</u> settlements throughout the county.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Open Space Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH14.10 (CE CH14.10)	Amend Objective ROS12 in Open Space Objectives on page 551 as follows: To facilitate the development of allotments and community gardens <u>allotments, community gardens and pollinator projects, native planting, wild areas and rewilding projects</u> at appropriate locations and on suitable sites which are accessible from the built-up areas of the county taking into consideration the demand for such facilities and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria including potential impacts on residential and visual amenities. The Planning Authority will identify land for use as allotments and community gardens <u>allotments, community gardens and linked networks of green infrastructure in larger towns and villages during the preparation of local area plans. The Planning Authority will also consider the provision of allotments and community gardens</u> allotments, community gardens and wild areas/nature pockets as part of the public open space provision in new residential schemes subject to appropriate siting, design and layout, protection of residential and visual amenities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Open Space Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

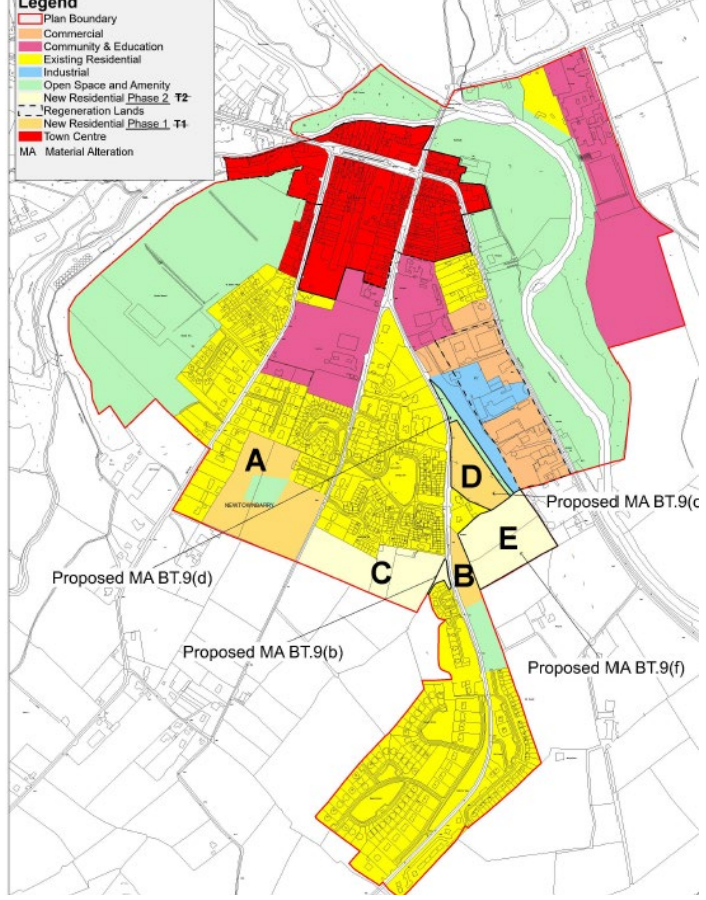
PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH14.11 (CE CH14.11)	<p>Insert a new Open Space Objective on page 552 as follows: <u>To support the development of skate parks and outdoor gyms in public open spaces and parks at appropriate locations in the County.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH14.12 (CE CH14.12)	<p>Amend Objective ROS18 in Open Space Objectives on page 553 as follows: To encourage the use of measures specifically designed to enhance wildlife in residential schemes such as holes should be left in boundary walls to allow for passage of hedgehogs between gardens, <u>the installation of bat and swift boxes and pollinator projects, native planting and wild areas and rewilding projects. The incorporation of wildlife information signage will be encouraged.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Open Space Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH14.14 (MEM 2.12)	<p>Insert a new objective before Objective ROS33 in Walking and Cycling Objectives on page 561 as follows: <u>To prepare a Walking Strategy for the county to inform the development and co-ordination of the necessary accessible infrastructure to facilitate and encourage more walking for both everyday transport and leisure purposes.</u></p>	<p>While having positive effects on population, air quality and climate change the environmental effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity, soil, water and cultural heritage are uncertain. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required. (Same as CH8.14)</p>
PMA CH14.15 (MEM 2.12)	<p>Insert a new objective before Objective ROS33 in Walking and Cycling Objectives on page 561 as follows: <u>To prepare a Cycling Strategy for the county to inform the development and co-ordination of the necessary infrastructure to facilitate and encourage more cycling for both everyday transport and leisure purposes.</u></p>	<p>While having positive effects on population, air quality and climate change the environmental effects on SEOs relating to biodiversity, soil, water and cultural heritage are uncertain. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required. (Same as CH8.15)</p>
PMA CH14.16 (MEM 2.3)	<p>Amend Objective ROS41 in Walking and Cycling Objectives on page 563 as follows: To support investment in the development of <u>universally accessible (including by mobility scooters) walking and cycling facilities and greenways and to explore the potential to develop greenway corridor linkages between settlements to create interregional greenways subject to complying with the relevant objectives in Chapter 7 Tourism, Chapter 8 Transportation, the Habitats Directives and normal planning and environmental criteria.</u></p>	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>
PMA CH14.17 (CE CH14.13)	<p>Amend Objective ROS42 in Walking and Cycling Objectives on page 563 as follows: To <u>support the Wexford Cycling Trails brand and facilitate the development of the National Cycle Network in the county, improve cycle routes with better signposting, better road surfaces and greater safety for the cyclist and to ensure that new urban road infrastructure and traffic management measures are designed to be cyclist friendly.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive environmental insertion in existing Walking and Cycling Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
Written Statement - Chapter 15		
PMA CH15.6 (CE CH15.6)	<p>Amend Objective SC03 in Strategic Objectives on page 574 as follows: To facilitate the implementation of the Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021, <u>the Healthy Wexford County Plan 2020-2022 and any updated version of these Plans.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for positive clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA CH15.10 (CE SRA 39)	<p>Insert a new objective in Education Objectives on page 587 as follows: <u>To support the development of a Learning Region as envisaged in the RSES and further strengthen the higher education and further education and training sector, and support the initiatives of the Regional Skills Fora to ensure that knowledge and skills are spread to all citizens to help address skills shortages and lifelong learning challenges.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective for education related resilience. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>

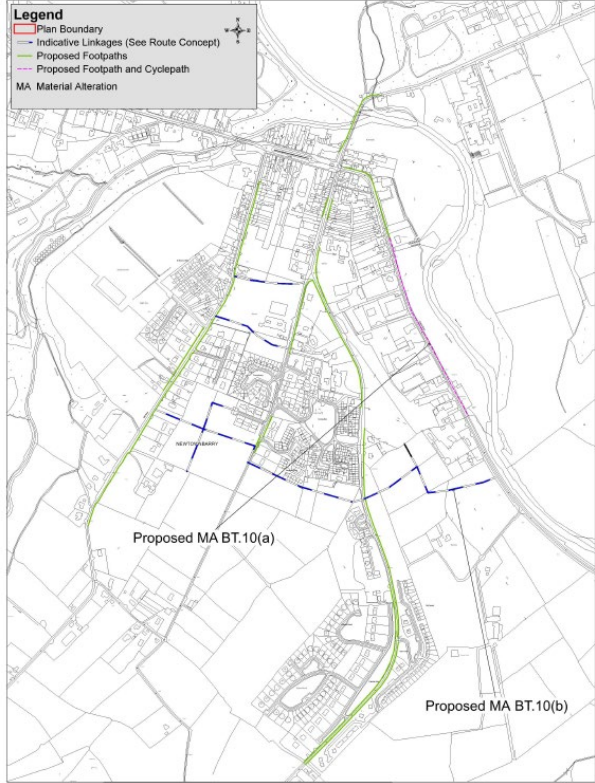
PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA CH15.11 (CE CH15.9)	Add new objective in Education Objectives on page 588 as follows: <u>To support the intensification of development on existing school sites, where appropriate, to accommodate additional educational requirements which may emerge over the lifetime of the Plan, subject to the schools maintaining adequate sporting and amenity provision and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH15.12 (CE CH15.10)	Amend Objective SC22 in Education Objectives on page 588 as follows: <u>To encourage multi-campus school arrangements where appropriate and to restrict new developments adjacent to existing schools where the proposed development would conflict with the education use or restrict the future expansion of that school.</u>	Amendment provides for clarification of existing educational Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA CH15.13 (CE CH15.13)	Add a new objective (repeat of Objective SH36) in Education Objectives on page 588 as follows: <u>To facilitate the development of suitably located and well-designed student accommodation which will enable and encourage students to attend third level institutions in the county. These facilities should be located along public transport routes, where possible, and in close proximity to the third level facility.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of positive objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
Volume 3 – Settlements		
PMA BT.5 (MEM 2.5)	Amend the route of the indicative Link road from the R746 to the N80 on Figure B3 Route Concept on page 20. 	This amendment has been screened in for Stage 2 AA and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.
PMA BT.6 (CE BT.11 amended by MEM2.5)	Amend Figure B4 Place and Landscape Concept on page 22 to show: (a) An indicative Open Space to the north of Plot D (plots are numbered on zoned map) and indicative trees along the front and rear boundaries of Plot D. (b) The indicative Open Space to the east of Plot C (plots are numbered on zoning map) be omitted. (c) The tree line amended to align with the indicative Link road from the R746 to N80. Proposed Figure B4 Place and Landscape Concept	This amendment has been screened in for Stage 2 AA and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
		
<p>PMA BT.8 (CE BT.5 amended by MEM2.5)</p>	<p>Amend Section 1.4.8 Residential on pages 30 – 32 as follows: As set out in the Core Strategy, a population growth of 197 <u>195</u> persons is allocated to Bunclody between 2016-2027 <u>2021 and 2027</u>. This equates to 96 <u>133</u> additional households. At the allocated density of 25 units/ha this translates to 4ha <u>5.32ha</u> of residential land. <u>However, 6.09ha. have been zoned for development during the plan period as Parcel A will be required to deliver a link road and parcel D has a configuration which may reduce yield.</u></p> <p>In accordance with the NPF, a <u>A</u> tiered approach to zoning has been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 lands are considered fully serviced/'ready-to-go', are positioned within the existing built-up footprint. • Tier 2 lands are not currently sufficiently serviced to support additional development but have the potential to become fully serviced during the lifetime of the plan. <p>The allocated lands for the purposes of the Core Strategy are the Tier 1 & Tier 2 lands. The Tier 2.A lands are for development after the current plan period. However, in the event that Tier 1 and Tier 2 lands do not come forward within the first 3 years of the plan, the development of the Tier 2.A lands will be considered in a sequential manner.</p> <p><u>The residential zoned lands have been prioritised for development based on a number of factors including the planned levels of growth in the town, the achievement of compact growth, the application of the sequential approach, the location of the lands, availability of and proximity to amenities, schools, shops or employment, accessibility to transport services etc and the availability of infrastructure (either Tier 1 serviced land or Tier 2 serviceable land).</u></p> <p><u>6.09ha of land is allocated to Phase 1 for delivery during the current plan period. In the event that some or none of these lands come forward for development during the first three years of the plan, i.e., three years from the date of the plan coming into effect, the lands in Phase 2 lands will be considered, in a sequential manner and subject to the infrastructural requirements being addressed.</u></p> <p><u>As the Council must ensure that the Core Strategy figures are complied with and not exceeded, the Council will monitor the number of units granted on these residential zoned lands and the number of those units that have been either commenced or completed. This will be a material consideration in the assessment of subsequent planning applications and will inform the number of units that can be considered in subsequent planning applications (on either Phase 1 or Phase 2 lands).</u></p>	<p>This amendment has been screened in for Stage 2 AA and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.</p>

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment																											
	<p>Table B-1 provides the detail of the <u>each plot, their tier designation and allocated phase</u>, their size, zoning, density, potential residential yield and infrastructural requirements. This table should be read in conjunction with Map 1 Land Use Zoning. <u>This table also identifies if the lands are within the exiting built-up footprint of the settlement.</u></p> <p>It should be noted that the sum of the Tier 1 Phase 1 lands is 4.69ha 6.09ha. However, as Plot A is required to deliver a link road <u>the residential yield will be reduced. The sum of the Phase 2 lands is 6.02ha. and only 4ha is allocated in the Core Strategy,</u> however this portion of land which 4.04ha is required to deliver a link road reducing the net yield of this land.</p> <p>Table B-1: Future Residential Development and Delivery Approach</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parcel I.D</th> <th>Tier</th> <th>Phase</th> <th>Within existing built-up footprint</th> <th>Size (HA)</th> <th>Zoning</th> <th>Density</th> <th>Residential Yield</th> <th>Infrastructural Requirements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>A</u></td> <td>1</td> <td><u>1</u></td> <td><u>Y</u> <u>(30%)</u></td> <td>4.0</td> <td>Residential</td> <td>25/ha</td> <td>101</td> <td>These lands are served by footpath and will require a short extension to the foul sewer network from the adjoining development. Lands to be developed as blocks with frontage on all sides and provide for a link road from Hospital Hill to Mill Road. Large open space to be provided at the centre of the site.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>B</u></td> <td>2</td> <td><u>1</u></td> <td><u>Y</u> <u>100%</u></td> <td>0.65</td> <td>Residential</td> <td>25/ha</td> <td>16.25</td> <td>The lands will require the provision of a footpath approximately 75m north of the site as well as along the frontage of the site. The land will require an extension to the foul sewer and water network. The lands are to be developed as blocks with frontage onto the regional road and provision for a link road to the south to link to the commercial zoned lands to the rear.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parcel I.D	Tier	Phase	Within existing built-up footprint	Size (HA)	Zoning	Density	Residential Yield	Infrastructural Requirements	<u>A</u>	1	<u>1</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>(30%)</u>	4.0	Residential	25/ha	101	These lands are served by footpath and will require a short extension to the foul sewer network from the adjoining development. Lands to be developed as blocks with frontage on all sides and provide for a link road from Hospital Hill to Mill Road. Large open space to be provided at the centre of the site.	<u>B</u>	2	<u>1</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>100%</u>	0.65	Residential	25/ha	16.25	The lands will require the provision of a footpath approximately 75m north of the site as well as along the frontage of the site. The land will require an extension to the foul sewer and water network. The lands are to be developed as blocks with frontage onto the regional road and provision for a link road to the south to link to the commercial zoned lands to the rear.	
Parcel I.D	Tier	Phase	Within existing built-up footprint	Size (HA)	Zoning	Density	Residential Yield	Infrastructural Requirements																					
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PMA BT.9 (CE BT.9 amended by MEM 2.5)	<p>Amend Map 1 Land Use Zoning as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Omit T1 and T2 wording from the Legend. (b) Change the area zoned Open Space and Amenity to the east of Plot C to New Residential to facilitate the delivery of the future Link road at this location. (c) Zone Plot D as New Residential Phase 1. (d) Zone lands to north of Plot D as Open Space and Amenity. (e) Identify all Parcels of New Residential zoned land by their Parcel I.D and allocated phase in accordance with Table B-1 Future Residential Development and Delivery Approach. The phase of the 'New Residential' zoned lands is identified by different colours, i.e., Phase 1 is Orange and Phase 2 is Light Yellow. (f) Change the zoning of the undeveloped Commercial zoned lands to the east of Plot B to New Residential Phase 2 and to identify these lands as Plot E. 	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA required.</p>																											

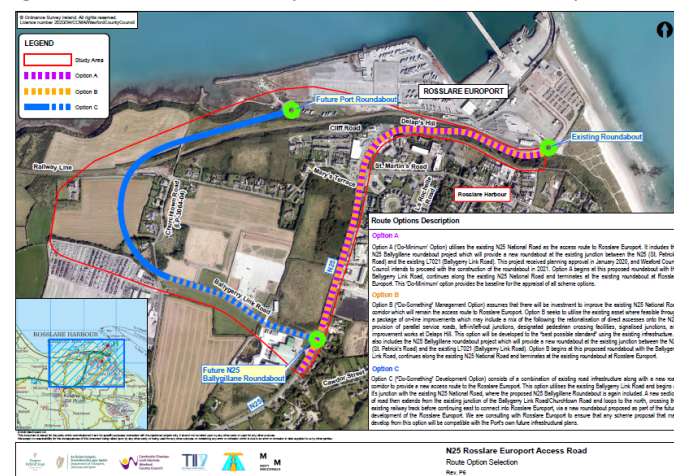
PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
		
PMA BT.10 (CE BT.6)	<p>Amend Objective B36 in Residential Objectives on page 34 as follows: To provide a cycle route, <u>footpath</u> and <u>appropriate street lighting</u>, segregated where possible, from Bunclody to Clohamon on the N80, subject to Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs and SPAs.</p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity. SEA required. (See also PMA BT.14 below)</p>
PMA BT.11 (MEM 2.8)	<p>Insert a new objective after Objective B39 in Transport and Movement Objectives page 35 as follows: <u>To work with Transport Infrastructure Ireland and all other stakeholders in the development and assessment of options, including those relating to the link road and/or a possible by-pass, to improve regional journey times and to reduce the impacts of national road traffic on the public realm and maximise opportunities for walking and cycling in Bunclody town centre. Any such options shall be subject to compliance with the Environmental Impact and Habitats Directives.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required. (See also PMA CH8.32)</p>
PMA BT.12 (CE BT.7)	<p>Amend Objective B48 in Recreation and Open Space Objectives on page 37 as follows: To maintain a buffer zone along the banks of the Rivers Slaney and Clody through all undeveloped lands, wherein no development other than parks/playing pitches may be provided. Any planning applications to facilitate development or expansion of existing premises will be treated on their merits in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development. The width of the riparian zone will be dependent on the width of the river and the nature of the site and as such it will be decided on a case by case basis. However, a minimum of 10 metres in width will be required on smaller streams and rivers. In some instances, buffers of up to 50 metres may be appropriate (as set out in the 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Area Environment' (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board Inland Fisheries Ireland) and any updated version of these Guidelines. Refer to Volume 1 Chapter 11 in Volume 1 Written Statement 12 for further information.</p>	<p>Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA BT.14	<p>Amend Map 2 Objectives to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> show a footpath and cycle path on the N80 as far as the Settlement Plan boundary, and amend the route of the indicative Link Road from the R746 to the N80. 	<p>This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
(CE BT.10 amended by MEM2.5)	 <p>The map displays a plan boundary with various proposed alterations. A legend in the top-left corner identifies the symbols: a red line for 'Plan Boundary', a blue dashed line for 'Indicative Linkages (See Route Concept)', a green line for 'Proposed Footpaths', a purple line for 'Proposed Footpath and Cyclepath', and a pink shaded area for 'MA Material Alteration'. Two specific areas are labeled: 'Proposed MA BT.10(a)' and 'Proposed MA BT.10(b)'.</p>	(See also PMA BT.5 and BT.10 above)
PMA RHK.9 (CE RHK.9 amended by MEM 2.49)	<p>PMA RHK.9 Amend the text and replace Figure RHK –4 relating to the Rosslare Europort Access Road in Section 2.4.9 on pp86-87 with the following:</p> <p>N25 Rosslare Europort Access Road The proposed access road to Rosslare Europort is also discussed in Section 8.7.1.1. This element is currently progressing through Phase 2 (Option Selection). The following 3 options are currently under consideration (Also refer to Figure RHK-4).</p> <p>Option A Option A (“Do Minimum” Option) utilises the existing N25 National Road as the access route to Rosslare Europort. It includes the N25 Ballygillane roundabout project which will provide a new roundabout at the existing junction between the N25 (St. Patrick’s Road) and the existing L7021 (Ballygerry Link Road). This project received planning approval in January 2020, and Wexford County Council intends to proceed with the construction of the roundabout in 2021. Option A begins at this proposed roundabout with the Ballygerry Link Road, continues along the existing N25 National Road and terminates at the existing roundabout at Rosslare Europort. This ‘Do Minimum’ option provides the baseline for the appraisal of all scheme options.</p> <p>Option B Option B (“Do Something” Management Option) assumes that there will be investment to improve the existing N25 National Road corridor which will remain the access route to Rosslare Europort. Option B seeks to utilise the existing asset where feasible through a package of on-line improvements which may include a mix of the following: the rationalisation of direct accesses onto the N25, provision of parallel service roads, left in/left out junctions, designated pedestrian crossing facilities, signalised junctions, and improvement works at Delaps Hill. This option will be developed to the “best possible standard” using the existing infrastructure. It also includes the N25 Ballygillane roundabout project which will provide a new roundabout at the existing junction between the N25 (St. Patrick’s Road) and the existing L7021 (Ballygerry Link Road). Option B begins at this proposed roundabout with the Ballygerry Link Road, continues along the existing N25 National Road and terminates at the existing roundabout at Rosslare Europort.</p> <p>Option C</p>	<p>Potential for significant effects on all SEOs. This amendment has also been screened in for Stage 2 AA. SEA required. (see also CH8.29 – CH8.31 above and assessment of Objective TS52, TS54 and TS55 in Draft Plan/ER)</p>

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
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Option C (“Do-Something” Development Option) consists of a combination of existing road infrastructure along with a new road corridor to provide a new access route to the Rosslare Europort. This option utilises the existing Ballygerry Link Road and begins at its junction with the existing N25 National Road, where the proposed N25 Ballygillane Roundabout is again included. A new section of road then extends from the existing junction of the Ballygerry Link Road/Churchtown Road and loops to the north, crossing the existing railway track before continuing east to connect into Rosslare Europort, via a new roundabout proposed as part of the future development of the Rosslare Europort. We are consulting with Rosslare Europort to ensure that any scheme proposal that may develop from this option will be compatible with the Port’s own future infrastructural plans.

Figure RHK 4 Potential Options for Rosslare Europort Access Road (June 2020)

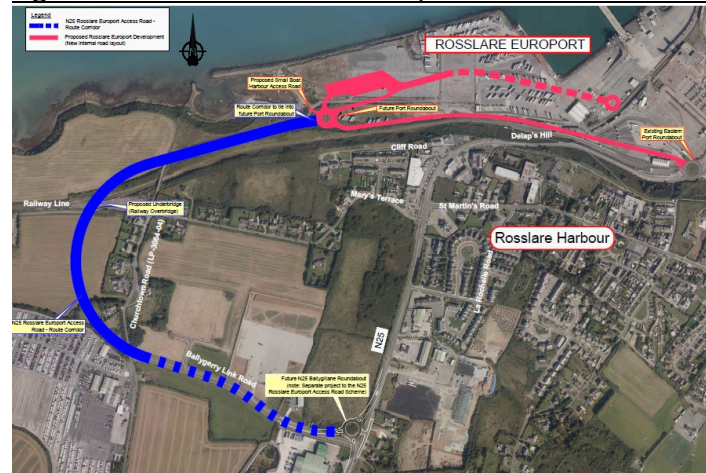


N25 Rosslare Europort Access Road

The proposed access road to Rosslare Europort is also discussed in Section 8.7.1.1 in Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy in Volume 1 Written Statement. Following the completion of Phase 2 (Option Selection), the Council confirmed the selected scheme option. The chosen option combines the construction of a new offline access road to the port, and the upgrade of the existing Ballygerry Link Road as shown in blue in Figure RHK-4.

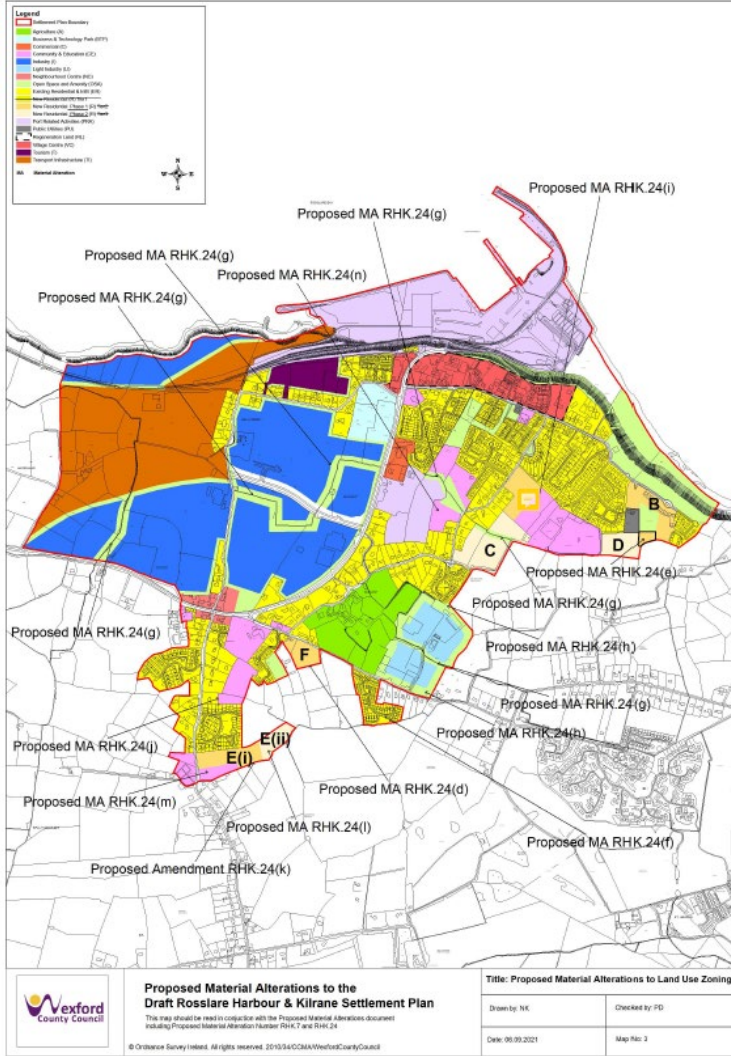
The selected Scheme Option will now proceed to the next phase of the project, which is Design and Environmental Evaluation, during which it will be further developed to refine the design of the road alignment, junctions, accesses and structures. The environmental evaluation of the scheme will be progressed in tandem with design development, with both elements of the process influencing each other.

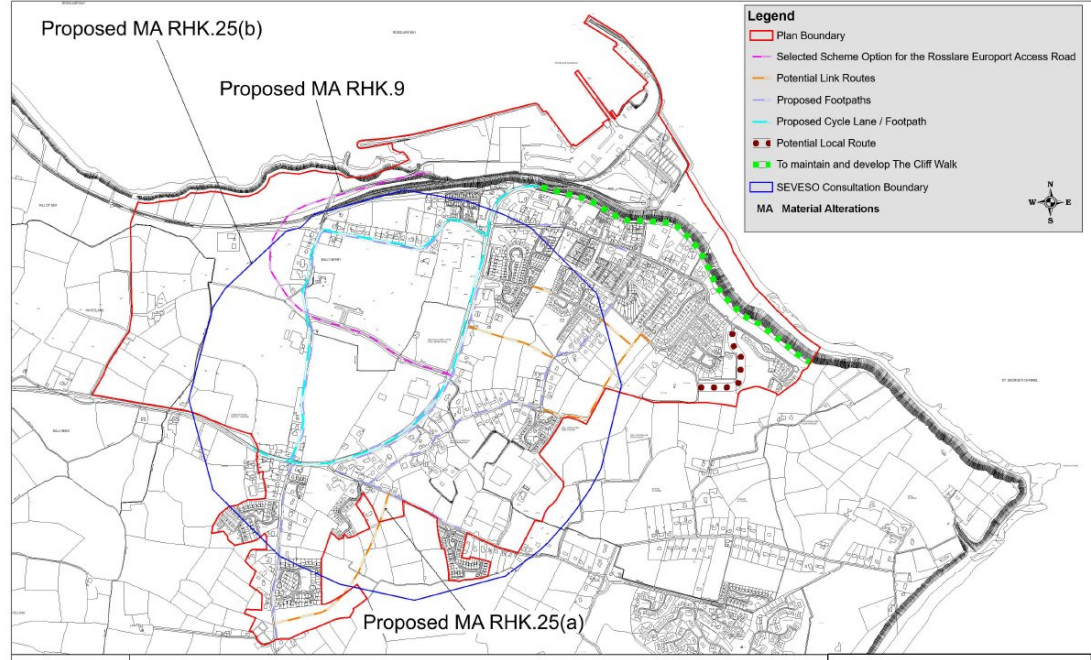
Figure RHK – 4 Selected Scheme Option for the N25 Rosslare Europort Access Road



PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA RHK.10 (CE RHK.10)	Amend Objective RHK21 in Transport and Movement Objectives on page 88 as follows: To improve pedestrian and cycle facilities in general and particular in the plan area by <u>facilitating the footpath and cycle ways identified on Map 4 Objectives, improve crossings at junctions, to improve the quality and width, where appropriate, of all footpaths in the settlement plan area and improved access for people with disabilities and to provide cycle friendly routes to/from the school with cycle parking facilities and encourage the school to provide cycle training to all pupils.</u>	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RHK.11 (CE RHK.11)	Amend Objective RHK23 in Transport and Movement Objectives on page 88-89 as follows: To require accessible footpaths to be delivered at the following locations (see Map 4 Objectives): (a) From the school in Kilrane, along Ballygillane Lane to Cawdor Street (b) From Kilrane north to Ballygerry and St. Mary's Estate. (c) From Kilrane south to the cemetery. (d) From Kilrane east to Kilrane Business Park. (e) From Kilrane to Rosslare Harbour along the N25.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RHK.12 (CE RHK.12)	Amend Objective RHK25 in Transport and Movement Objectives on page 89 as follows: To enhance the country route to the south of the Kilrane and to the east of Kilrane to St.Helen's as green routes by retaining established landscape features and adding new pedestrian and cycling facilities. <u>Where the removal of existing landscape features is required to provide pedestrian and/or cycling facilities, new planting must be provided along the reinstated boundary.</u>	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RHK.13 (CE RHK.13 amended by MEM 3.7)	Amend Objective RHK27 in Transport and Movement Objectives on page 89 as follows: To require new Link routes to be delivered at the following locations (see Map 4 and conceptually on Figure RHK-2): (a) Between Ros Mór/La Rochelle and Portside (b) From St Brendan's Estate to the L-3059 through the Tier 1 <u>Community and Education lands and Plot A New Residential land, and through the Community and Education lands and Plot C New Residential lands</u> Tier 1 land and Tier 2 residential lands to the roundabout at Ballyknockan. (c) Between Ballygillane Big and the N25. (d) From Kilrane north to Ballygerry and east to St. Mary's Estate. As part of the development of the Plot E(i), E(ii) and F lands to form part of an overall Link road connecting the L-7107 to the L-7102. These link routes shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and the road category profiles set out in Volume 1 Chapter 5 Towns and Villages and Chapter 8 Transportation and Volume 2 Development Management Manual.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RHK.14 (CE RHK.14)	Amend Objective RHK28 in Transport and Movement Objectives on page 90 as follows: To require a new local route to be delivered as part of the development of the Tier 2 <u>Plot B residential lands and open space lands</u> to the west of Barr na Haille Housing Estate.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RHK.17 (CE RHK.17)	Amend Objective RHK 53 in Economic Development Objectives on page 98 as follows To facilitate the development of tourism-related developments <u>including overnight tourist accommodation</u> on appropriately zoned land in the settlement area subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the plan area.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RHK.18 (CE RHK.18)	Amend Objective RHK55 in Economic Development Objectives on page 99 as follows: To provide for the section of the Rosslare Harbour to Waterford Greenway within the settlement plan area and ensure that the Greenway does not conflict with the operation of the Rosslare Europort-Dublin railway and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria. <u>To support the development of a greenway from Rosslare Harbour to Rosslare Strand subject to this being achieved in a manner which does not prejudice the operation of existing or reopening of unused lines and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.</u>	Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. SEA required. (See also PMA RS.8)

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA RHK.19 (CE RHK.19)	<p>Insert a new Economic Development Objective on page 99 as follows: <u>To examine the feasibility of reopening the disused Rosslare Europort to Waterford Railways as a sustainable transport corridor which would accommodate a reopened passenger and freight line and a greenway for active travel and amenity use. The Council will seek appropriate funding to facilitate the development of this important corridor between Rosslare Europort and Belview and Waterford MASP.</u></p>	<p>Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required. (See also PMA 8.24 and RS.7)</p>
PMA RHK.21 (CE RHK.21)	<p>Insert a new objective in Section 2.4.11 Flood Risk Management on page 103 as follows: <u>To ensure riparian buffer zones are provided on the lands zoned Open Space and Amenity along watercourses in the plan area, and to require, where deemed necessary, that additional lands be set aside for riparian buffer zones. The width of the required riparian zones will be dependent on the width and characteristics of the watercourse and the nature of the site and will be determined having regard to the requirements of the 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment (Inlands Fisheries Ireland) and any updated version of these guidelines.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
PMA RHK.24 (CE RHK.24 amended by MEM 2.44, MEM 2.45, MEM 2.46, MEM 3.5, MEM 3.6, MEM 3.7, MEM 3.9)	<p>Amend Map 3 Land Use Zoning as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Delete the references to Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 in the legend. (b) Identify each plot of New Residential zoned lands by their Parcel I.D and allocated phase in accordance with Table RHK- 1 Future Residential Development and Delivery Approach. (c) Identify the phase of the 'New Residential' zoned lands by different colours, i.e. Phase 1 is Orange and Phase 2 is Light Yellow. (d) Zone Plot F in Kilrane as New Residential and identify as Phase 1 lands. (e) Change the zoning of 0.3ha of Open Space and Amenity on Plot B to New Residential and identify this land as Phase 1. (f) Include the lands occupied by Cúl na Gréine Housing Estate located on the Kilrane – St. Helen's country road within the Settlement Plan boundary and zone these lands as 'Existing Residential and Infill'. (g) Change the zoning of a portion of the New Residential Plot C lands, Light Industry lands, Industry Lands, Port-related activities land and Community and Education to Open Space and Amenity (to protect the riparian zone). (h) Increase the Open Space and Amenity zoning at Kilrane Business Park. This buffer will be a minimum of width of 30m at all points along the boundaries of the Business Park. (i) Change 50% of the New Residential Plot A lands from New Residential to Community and Education adjacent to the existing playing fields to the east/south east of this plot. (j) Extend the Community and Education zoning from the field adjacent to Kilrane National School to the boundary with Westwinds Housing Development. (k) Zone 1.75ha of New Residential Phase 1 lands to the south of Westwinds Housing Development and identify these lands as Plot E (i). (l) Zone 1.0ha of New Residential Phase 2 lands to the south of Westwinds Housing Development and east of Plot E (i) and identify these lands as Plot E (ii). (m) Zone 0.7ha of land as Community and Education to the south of Plot E(i). (n) Change the zoning of this land from New Residential to Community and Education (The subject parcel of land is located at Ballygillane, to the east of the Border Inspection Post/Port-Related zoned lands). 	<p>Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, soil, heritage and landscape. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
		
<p>PMA RHK.25 (CE RH.25 amended by MEM 3.7, MEM 3.8)</p>	<p>Amend Map 4 Objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify a new Link Road through the Plot F lands in Kilrane. (b) Include the SEVESO planning referral boundary around the Roche's Freight Site which is designated as a Upper Tier SEVESO site. 	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, population, soils, air. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
		
<p>PMA CB.6 (MEM 2.1 & MEM 2.29)</p>	<p>Amend Objective CB21 in Transport and Movement Objectives on page 148 as follows: To facilitate the provision of <u>To provide for active travel in the village of Castlebridge and in particular to provide cycle paths to/from the village centre and a cycle path and footpath to/from Wexford Town.</u></p>	<p>Amendment may give rise to potential positive environmental effects on SEOs relating to population, air quality and noise, climate change. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA required.</p>
<p>PMA CB.7 (CE CB.6)</p>	<p>Insert a new flood risk management objective for Castlebridge on page 149: <u>To ensure that all future developments in the settlement area are screened for flood risk and comply fully with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) and Circular PL2/2014 and any future update of these guidelines, the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Volume 11) and Chapter 9 Infrastructure in Volume 1 Written Statement.</u></p>	<p>Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.</p>
<p>PMA RS.5 (CE RS.6)</p>	<p>Amend Objective RS28 in Section 4.4.9 Transport and Movement on page 171 as follows: To investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feasibility of a local traffic management system with measures to prioritise pedestrian, cyclist and public transport movements throughout the settlement and to facilitate the complementary use of private car. • Options to increase provision of fully accessible pedestrian footpaths and, in particular, arrangements for pedestrians crossing the bridges on Station Road and Mauritiustown Road. • The feasibility of providing additional car parking facilities at appropriate locations to facilitate the greenway and tourism development generally and an unloading bay in village centre. • <u>The feasibility of developing additional access points to the beach with cycle and parking facilities subject to environment assessments and compliance with the Habitats Directive; and</u> • The introduction of formalised cycle paths and walking routes. 	<p>Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, population, and landscape. SEA required.</p>

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment	
PMA RS.6 (CE RS.7)	Amend Objective RS32 in Section 4.4.10 Economic Development on page 174 as follows: To <u>work with Fáilte Ireland to encourage and facilitate tourist development that will improve the area's tourist facilities and attractions, such as an appropriately located wildlifesanctuary</u> and to seek to extend the holiday season. Such development should be suitably located, of a size and scale appropriate to the village and of a high quality design.	Amendment provides for clarification of existing Objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.	
PMA RS.7 (CE RS.9)	Amend Objective RS39 in the Recreation and Open Space Objectives on page 176 as follows: To support the development of the Rosslare to Waterford Greenway proposal and associated spin-off developments. <u>To examine the feasibility of reopening the disused Rosslare Europort to Waterford Railways as a sustainable transport corridor which would accommodate a reopened passenger and freight line and a greenway for active travel and amenity use. The Council will seek appropriate funding to facilitate the development of this important corridor between Rosslare Europort and Belview and Waterford MASP.</u>	Amendment may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. This PMA has also been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. SEA required. (See also PMA 8.24 and RHK.19)	
PMA RS.8 (CE RS.10)	Insert new Recreation and Open Space Objective on page 177 as follows: <u>To support the development of a greenway from Rosslare Harbour to Rosslare Strand subject to the this being achieved in a manner which does not prejudice the operation of existing or reopening of disused lines and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive</u>	Amendments may give rise to uncertain environmental effects on biodiversity, heritage and landscape. SEA required. (See also PMA RHK.18)	
PMA RS.10 (CE RS.8)	Insert a new flood risk management objective in the Surface Water, Flooding and Erosion Objectives on page 180 as follows: <u>To ensure that all future developments in the settlement area are screened for flood risk and comply fully with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) and Circular PL2/2014 and any future update of these guidelines, the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Volume 11) and Chapter 9 Infrastructure in Volume 1 Written Statement.</u>	Amendment provides for inclusion of new positive environmental objective. Positive / Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.	
PMA Ref.	Property Address	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment /Screening Assessment/Assessment

Volume 5

PMA RPS.1 (MEM 2.29)	Screen Wall, Parnell Street, Wexford	Add to RPS	Amendment provides for update of structures to be added to the RPS. Positive amendment in terms of built heritage. No likely significant effects.
PMA RPS.2 (MEM 2.22)	Famine Cottage, Mount Saint Benedict, Gorey	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.3 (CE No. 21)	Natural Waterspout, Clonattin Road, Gorey	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.4 (CE No. 22)	The Rectory, Ryland Road, Bunclody	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.5 (CE No. 23)	Barntown Castle, Barntown	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.6 (CE No. 26)	Old Garda Station, Roche's Road, Townparks, Wexford	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.7 (CE No. 28)	Passageway, Main Street South, Wexford Town	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.8 (MEM 2.2)	Fountain, John Street, Wexford Town	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.9 (MEM 2.2)	Fountain, The Faythe, Wexford Town	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.10 (MEM 2.2)	Trough, Davitt Road North, Wexford Town	Add to RPS	

PMA Ref	Proposed Material Alteration		SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
PMA RPS.11 (CE No. 34)	Gateway, Westlands, Saint John's Drive, Wexford Town	Add to RPS	
PMA RPS.12 (CE No. 19)	Tincurry Cottage, Tincurry, Ballycarney	Delete from RPS	Amendment provides for clarity of structure, where property is to be removed from the RPS. No likely significant effects.
PMA RPS.13 (CE No. 4)	6 Weafer Street, Enniscorthy	No longer proposed for addition (proposed for addition in Draft Plan)	These structures are no longer included on the NIAH and the proposal not to add them to the RPS will not have likely significant effects. No likely significant effects.
PMA RPS.14 (CE No. 10)	Antique Tavern, 14 Slaney Street/Mary Street, Enniscorthy	No longer proposed for addition (proposed for addition in Draft Plan)	
PMA RPS.15 (CE No. 14)	Hillview House, Millpark Road, Enniscorthy	No longer proposed for addition (proposed for addition in Draft Plan)	Amendment provides for clarity of structures not to be added to the RPS. No change to structures on the RPS. Neutral environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.
PMA RPS.16 (CE No. 17)	Property at Abbey Square/Friary Place, Enniscorthy	No longer proposed for addition (proposed for addition in Draft Plan)	
PMA RPS.17 (CE No. 13)	Saint Magdalene's House, Maudlintown, Wexford	No longer proposed for deletion (proposed for deletion in Draft Plan)	Amendment provides for clarity of structure not to be deleted from the RPS. No change to structures on the RPS. Neutral/positive environmental effects on SEOs. No likely significant effects.

PMA Ref.	Proposed Material Alteration	SEA Comment/Screening Assessment/Assessment
Volume 10		
PMA ES.14 (CE V10.15)	Insert a new Solar Energy objective on page 48 as follows: <u>Facilitate, where appropriate, small scale solar energy development projects in urban areas, industrial estates, business parks and small community-based proposals, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Section 4.2.5.</u>	Amendment provides for new objective to facilitate small scale projects. Uncertain environmental effects on all SEOs. SEA required.
PMA ES.17 (MEM 2.34)	Amend the last line of the third paragraph on page 54 as follows: Similarly, turbines shall not be permitted within 250metres <u>300m</u> of the boundary of an adjacent landholding <u>(including residential and agricultural landholdings)</u> , unless the written consent of the owner is given.	Amendment provides for increased set back of 50m from boundary of adjacent landholding. This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.
PMA ES.20 (CE V10.17 amended by MEM 2.34)	Insert an additional bullet point in Section 5.7 Siting, Layout and Design after bullet point 2 on page 74 as follows: <u>Wind turbines will not be permitted within 300 metres of the boundary of an adjacent landholding (including residential and agricultural landholdings), unless the written consent of the owner is given.</u>	Amendment provides for increased set back of 50m from boundary of adjacent landholding. This PMA has been screened in for stage 2 Appropriate Assessment and may have uncertain effects on biodiversity SEOs. SEA is required.

Appendix A8.3

Protective Objectives

Appendix A8.3: Protective Objectives from the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Table 1: Protective Objectives

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
<p>Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)</p>	<p>(B_1) Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats.</p> <p>(B_2) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated ecological and heritage areas.</p>	<p>Objective EM02 To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European sites, or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.</p> <p>Objective EM04 To ensure that plans, including land use plans, will only be adopted, if they either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European, or where such a plan is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), Wexford County Council will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will Wexford County Council adopt the plan, incorporating any necessary mitigation measures. A plan which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be adopted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.</p> <p>Objective NH02 To protect and enhance the rich qualities of our natural heritage in a manner that is appropriate to its significance.</p> <p>Objective NH03 To promote biodiversity protection, <u>restoration</u> and habitat connectivity both within protected areas and in the landscape through promoting the integration of green infrastructure and ecosystem services, including landscape, heritage and biodiversity and management of invasive and alien species in the plan making and development management processes.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective NH04 To protect the integrity of sites designated for their habitat and species importance and prohibit development which would damage or threaten the integrity of these sites. Such sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate SACs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and proposed NHAs, Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna and RAMSAR sites. To protect protected species wherever they occur</p> <p>Objective NH11 To protect trees or groups of trees and woodlands of particular amenity and nature conservation value and make tree preservation orders where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective NH14 To work with local communities, groups, landowners, National Parks and Wildlife Service and other relevant parties to identify, protect, manage and, where appropriate, enhance and promote sites of local biodiversity value.</p> <p>PMA CH13.12 New NH Objective - <u>To support the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of marine ecosystems in any existing or future Marine Protected Area which may be designated during the lifetime of the Plan.</u></p> <p>PMA CH13.13 New NH Objective - <u>To support any targeted programmes or projects which will be required to improve and restore the status of the large sedimentary lagoons of Wexford.</u></p> <p>PMA CH13.14 New NH Objective - <u>To provide support for communities in the application of EU funded programmes such as the Roseate Tern Recovery Project, the Blackstairs Farming Futures (BFF) Sustainable farming project and other LIFE and European Innovation Partnership programmes which aim to achieve the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directives.</u></p> <p>PMA CH13.15 New NH Objective - <u>To implement the requirements of EU Regulations 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species and Regulation 49 and 50 of the EU (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477/2011), as amended.</u></p> <p>Objective NH18 To promote best practice in the control of invasive species and support measures for the prevention and/or eradication of invasive species as appropriate and as opportunities and resources allow.</p> <p>Objective EL02 To ensure that external lighting and lighting schemes are designed so that light spillage is minimised thereby protecting the amenities of nearby properties and wildlife, including protected species.</p> <p>Objective GI02 To identify, protect, enhance and manage Green Infrastructure in all Local Area Plans in an integrated and coherent manner. <u>This will include the mapping of existing and proposed green infrastructure and connections at a suitable scale.</u></p>

		<p>PMA CH11.15 New GI Objective - <u>To promote the re-opening of existing culverts to daylight streams as part of a wider biodiversity restoration plan. This will require a multi-stakeholder approach including the OPW, Inland Fisheries, LAWPRO and NPWS. Consent, if necessary, should be obtained from OPW to make these amendments of under the Arterial Drainage Scheme.</u></p> <p>Objective CZM02 To prepare a County Coastal Strategy, which will be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment and compliance with the Habitats Directive, to provide the framework to sustainably manage our coastal areas, in particular, those areas at risk of coastal erosion and coastal flooding, and to have regard to the Strategy when preparing land use plans and assessing planning applications.</p> <p>PMA CH12.19 New CZM Objective - <u>To maintain, conserve and restore marine ecosystems in existing and future designated Marine Protected Areas in order to achieve or maintain good environmental status of the maritime area.</u></p> <p>PMA CH3.43 New CS Objective - <u>To promote the protection, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure in all settlements and in the open countryside.</u></p>
<p>Population & Human Health (PHH)</p>	<p>(PHH_1) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.</p>	<p>Objective CS02 To ensure that new residential development in all settlements complies with the population and housing allocation targets and the principles set out in the Core Strategy and Settlement Development Strategy, in so far as practicable.</p> <p>Objective CS03 To ensure that sufficient zoned lands are available to satisfy the planned population and housing growth in those settlements over the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>Objective CS08 To prepare Local Transport Plans for the Key Towns and Large Towns which focus on the development of town bus networks, rail services, the development of inter-modal transport hubs, improvements to cycling and walking infrastructure and rural transport services into towns and seek investments for the sustainable transport measures set out in these plans.</p> <p>Objective CS15 To strengthen the viability of our rural towns and villages and to support the retention of essential rural services such as post offices, shops and medical facilities.</p> <p>Objective CS21 To work with public infrastructure providers such as Irish Water and local communities to provide serviced sites with appropriate infrastructure to attract people to build their own homes and live in the designated Large Villages and Small Villages in the county subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the county.</p> <p>Objective SH01 To ensure that new residential developments contribute to and represent sustainable neighbourhoods which are inclusive and responsive to the physical or cultural needs of those who use them, are well-located relative to the social, community, commercial and administrative services and are</p>

		<p>integrated with the community within which it will be located.</p> <p>Objective SH16 To implement the and monitor the objectives in the County Wexford Housing Strategy 2021-2027 <u>and Housing Need Demand Assessment</u> in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) <u>and any relevant guidelines published</u>.</p>
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SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>PMA CH6.3 New ED Objective - <u>To work with infrastructure providers to ensure that economic development land and employment related uses are effectively serviced by all infrastructures and that new and existing uses are accessible by sustainable transport modes.</u></p> <p>PMA CH6.15 New ED Objective - <u>To support the development of remote working hubs in settlements.</u></p> <p>Objective EM03 To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.</p> <p>Objective EM05 To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.</p>
<p>Population & Human Health (PHH)</p>	<p>(PHH_2) Protect human health and well-being.</p>	<p>Objective TV02 To promote a healthy County by improving physical and social environments to create vibrant, accessible, healthy and sustainable places to live work and relax.</p> <p>Objective IS05 To provide water treatment facilities to safeguard public health.</p> <p>Objective SC01 To facilitate the development of healthy sustainable communities where people can live, work and enjoy access to a wide range of community, health and educational facilities suitable for all ages, needs and abilities.</p> <p>Objective SC06 To support the entitlement of all members of the community to enjoy a high quality living environment and to support local communities, the Health Authorities and other bodies involved in the provision of facilities for groups with specific design/ planning needs.</p> <p>Objective ROS01 To support the implementation of the Get Ireland Active-the National Physical Activity Plan for Ireland 2015-2020, the Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 and the Sports Active Wexford Strategic Plan 2017-2022 and any updated version of these plans as a means of promoting physical activity and active living in order to enhance health, wellbeing and social inclusion subject to the objectives of the County Development Plan.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective ROS07 To support investment in the on-going maintenance and enhancement of existing public open space facilities, and support the provision of new public parks, green space corridors and other public open spaces in tandem with planned population growth to create green, healthy settlements throughout the county.</p> <p>Objective ROS19 To ensure that a range of play opportunities will be available for all children, particularly children who are marginalised, disadvantaged or who have special needs.</p> <p>Objective ROS33 To facilitate sustainable outdoor recreation in the form of walking and cycling at appropriate locations in the county and maximise the recreational and tourist potential of walking and cycling routes subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, the protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas, the amenities of host communities and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>
<p>Soil & Geology (SG)</p>	<p>(SG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil resources and geological heritage sites.</p>	<p>Objective HL02 To implement remediation plans for the identified historic landfills in the county.</p> <p>Objective ED102 To ensure that applications for horticulture related development include adequate measures to mitigate impacts on soil water contamination, adopt sustainable practices in terms of soil and peat use and use of management of pesticides and insecticides and adopt sustainable practices for the sustainable management of water from roofs by incorporating sustainable drainage systems and retention areas within the developments.</p> <p>Objective NH06 To recognise the importance of recommended Geological Natural Heritage Areas, proposed Natural Heritage Areas and County Geological Sites and protect the character and integrity of these sites where appropriate. The Council will consult Geological Survey of Ireland where a development is proposed that may impact on geological sites.</p> <p>Objective NH07 To have regard to any particular management or sensitivity, contained within the individual site reports within The Geological Heritage of County Wexford: An audit of County Geological Sites in County Wexford 2018, in the assessment of planning applications located within Natural Heritage Areas, proposed Natural Heritage Areas and County Geological Sites.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM05 To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.</p>
<p>Water (W)</p>	<p>(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses, groundwater and the marine environment, in compliance with the requirements of the WFD objectives and measures.</p>	<p>Objective WS01 To <u>work with all stakeholders to protect existing and potential water resources for the county and to reduce the level of treatment required in the production of drinking water,</u> in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, <u>the National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021,</u> the provisions of the county Groundwater Protection Scheme and any other protection plans <u>including the National Water Resources Plan and Drinking Water Protection Plans,</u> for water supply resources.</p> <p>Objective WM11 To protect and maintain the excellent quality of ‘High’ status water bodies and to raise awareness and provide support for land owners in these areas under the Blue Dot Catchment Programme established by the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021.</p> <p>Objective WQ01 To protect existing and potential water resources for the county, in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/ EC), the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, the provisions of a Groundwater Protection Scheme for the county and any other protection plans for water supply sources, with an aim to improving all water quality.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective WQ02 To require promote compliance with the European Communities (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 and the European Communities (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 and any other relevant legislations.</p> <p>Objective WQ04 To work with the Local Authority Waters Programme and other relevant State agencies to develop and implement the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any future river basin management plan subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Objective WQ05 To strive to achieve and maintain at least ‘Good’ status except where more stringent obligations are required, and no deterioration of status for all water bodies including protected areas, under the Marine Strategy Framework and its programme of measures, the Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Objective WQ07 To screen planning applications according to their Water Framework Directive status and have regard to their status and objectives to achieve ‘good’ status or protect and improve ‘high or good status’.</p> <p>Objective WQ12 To protect and enhance heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies in order to achieve good ecological potential and good chemical status for those water bodies and to progressively reduce pollution from priority substances and cease or phase out emissions, discharges and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters.</p> <p>Objective IS01 To ensure the efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure in order to manage and conserve water resources in a manner that supports a healthy society, economic development requirements and a cleaner environment.</p> <p>Objective WW01 To require that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance and subject to complying with the provisions and objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any updated version during the lifetime of the Plan, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters, Urban Wastewater Water Directive and the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Objective FRM02 To implement and comply fully with the recommendations of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared as part of the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM03 To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.</p> <p>Objective EM05 To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.</p>
<p>Air Quality & Noise (AN)</p>	<p>(AN_1) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.</p>	<p>Objective TS01 To implement the principles and objectives of Smarter Travel – <i>A Sustainable Transport Future: A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009-2020</i> (Department of Transport, 2009) , <i>The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Street</i> (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, Department of the Environment Community and Local Government, 2013 and 2019) and the <i>Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities</i> (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2012) <u>and emerging Government Sustainable Mobility Policy</u> and the other guidance listed in Section 8.3 above and any updated version of these documents.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective TS02 <u>To minimise the generation of greenhouse gases by the transport sector using the avoid-shift-improve principle and by effectively integrating land use and transport planning through the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy of the County Development Plan, the implementation of the 10-minute town concept in local area plans, by promoting compact development in the right location and by managing our networks, roads and streets in a manner which will promote and prioritise sustainable modes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Core and Settlement Strategy of the Plan;</u> • <u>Implementation of the 10 Minute Town concept;</u> • <u>Prioritising the development of lands within or contiguous to the existing urban areas, which are, or will be, most accessible by walking, cycling and public;</u> • <u>Directing larger scale trip intensive developments, such as offices and retail, into central locations which are highly accessible by sustainable transport modes; and</u> • <u>Consolidating and intensifying residential and employment development in a manner which renders it serviceable by public transport and ensures that it is highly accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.</u> <p>Objective TS05 To develop and support the development of <u>enhanced</u> multimodal transport infrastructure and services on the Eastern Economic Corridor, which runs from Belfast to Rosslare Europort via Dublin, Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford Town <u>and has strong links to the Southern Region and the Atlantic Economic Corridor via New Ross.</u></p> <p>Objective TS09 To seek to achieve a modal shift from greenhouse gas generating vehicles to sustainable modes in accordance with the targets in <u>Table 8-1 to 8-10</u>. These targets will be further developed in the local area plans and local transport plans for Wexford, Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross towns. The Council will monitor and review these targets over the lifetime of the County Development Plan</p> <p>Objective TS26 - <u>To provide amenity and tourism-related cycling and walking routes as resources allow within and between settlements, and between settlements and rural trip generators (including places of employment, sports facilities, tourism assets including greenways and other amenities). The Council will provide a cycle way between County Wicklow, Gorey, Camolin, Ferns and Enniscorthy, with a view to extending this cycleway towards Rosslare Europort and New Ross. including a strategic cycle way between County Wicklow, Gorey, Camolin, Ferns and Enniscorthy with a view to extending this cycle way to Rosslare Europort and New Ross and walking trails to key tourism assets and amenities as resources allow, The provision of such cycling and walking routes shall be subject to the protection of habitats, environment, amenity and heritage. Any such proposal will be subject to and</u> Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated</p>

		<p>SACs and SPAs. <u>Green infrastructure and sustainable drainage shall be designed into such routes where possible.</u></p> <p>PMA CH8.21 New TS Objective - <u>To support the work of schools and community groups in the development of initiatives which facilitate and encourage walking and cycling.</u></p> <p>Objective TS27 To support and promote bus, rail and taxi public transport services in the county in line with existing and emerging Government policy.</p> <p>PMA CH8.14 New TS Objective - <u>To ensure that new transport infrastructure developed by the Council incorporates appropriate green infrastructure and functions as a biodiversity corridor and ensure that these elements are integrated into the proposals of other transport network providers.</u></p> <p>PMA CH8.15 New TS Objective - <u>To prepare a Cycling Strategy for the county to inform the development and co-ordination of the necessary infrastructure to facilitate and encourage more cycling for both everyday transport and leisure purposes.</u></p> <p>PMA CH8.24 New TS Objective - <u>To examine the feasibility of reopening the disused Rosslare Europort to Waterford Railways as a sustainable transport corridor which would accommodate a reopened passenger and freight line and a greenway for active travel and amenity use. The Council will seek appropriate funding to facilitate the development of this important corridor between Rosslare Europort and Belview and Waterford MASP.</u></p> <p>Objective AQ01 To have regard to the Air Quality Standards Regulation 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) when assessing planning applications for development which may have effects on air quality.</p> <p>Objective AQ02 To encourage sustainable industrial developments by promoting the use of cleaner technologies and production techniques, reducing waste production, conservation and recycling of materials.</p> <p>Objective AQ05 To promote a modal change from private car use to other types of travel and to promote the use of public transport as a means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality.</p> <p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct indirect and cumulative significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health;</p> <p>biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p>
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<p>Air Quality & Noise (AN)</p>	<p>(AN_2) Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.</p>	<p>Objective N01 To promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Actions Plans.</p> <p>Objective N02 To have regard to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Acts 1992 and 2003 and the Environmental Protection Agency Act (Noise) Regulations 1994 when assessing planning applications.</p> <p>Objective N03 To have regard to the Wexford County Council Noise Action Plan 2019-2023, in particular Appendix B Roadways Qualified for Noise Mapping, Appendix C Strategic Noise Maps and Appendix D Potential Noise Hotspots, in the preparation of future local area plans and to ensure that planning applications comply with the provisions and requirements of that plan, and any future revisions/update to it.</p> <p>Objective N04 To incorporate the aims of the present and future noise action plans into local area plans and in the assessment of planning applications to protect larger areas from road noise.</p> <p>Objective N09 To minimise noise from traffic by promoting development patterns that combine walking, cycling and public transport.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
<p>Climate Change (CC)</p>	<p>(CC_1) Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.</p>	<p>Objective CA02: To implement the National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework through the strategies and objectives of the County Development Plan and in future local area plans.</p> <p>Objective CA03 To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 <u>and any Wexford County Council Local Climate Action Plan</u> in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>Objective CA06 To utilise the Climate Action Fund established under the National Development Plan to facilitate public and private climate mitigation and adaptation projects in line with criteria set out by the Fund at that time.</p> <p>Objective CA08 To support measures to build resilience to climate change including adaptive capacity, awareness and providing for nature-based solutions and emergency planning and to raise awareness of the role of spatial planning in climate change mitigation and adaptation through the forward planning and development management functions of the Planning Authority.</p> <p>Objective CA12 To support the decarbonisation of the energy sector by supporting the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and investment in initiatives to improve energy efficiency and future proof the county’s residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and public building stock, including retrofitting in urban and rural areas and reduction in fuel poverty. The Council will also support the development of sustainable buildings that <u>encourage developments</u> to achieve certification under systems such as the Home Performance Index and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.</p> <p>PMA CH2.19 New CA Objective - <u>To continue to reduce energy related CO2 emissions of Wexford County Council, to improve energy efficiencies and to achieve the commitment under the European Climate Alliance to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% every five years.</u></p> <p>PMA CH2.25 New CA Objective - <u>To ensure that spatial planning is fully embedded in and contributes to achieving the targets set for the Decarbonising Zone in the county by facilitating sustainable transport, energy efficient buildings, appropriate renewable energy developments, waste management developments that promote the circular economy, measures to improve air quality, and restoration and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure in the Decarbonising Zone.</u></p> <p>PMA CH9.31 New GN Objective - <u>To promote renewable gas leading to carbon emission reduction in agriculture, industry, heating and transport as well as sustainable local employment opportunities and support the transition of the gas network to a “carbon neutral” gas network by 2050.</u></p> <p>Objective CA13 To support change across business, public and residential sectors to achieve reduced greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with current and future national targets, improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy source across the key sectors of electricity supply, heating,</p>

		<p>transport and agriculture.</p> <p>Objective ED76 To develop the county as a leading innovator in the green economy in areas such as sustainable agriculture, sustainable construction, the production of renewable energy and the bio-economy, and to support development of enterprises and technologies that employ green technologies and support a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Objective FRM04 To ensure that climate change is fully embedded in future flood risk management in land use planning and flood risk management activities in the county, providing for effective climate change adaptation as set out in the County Wexford Climate Action Plan 2019-2025 and the OPW Climate Change Adaptation Plan Flood Risk Management applicable at the time and in accordance with the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11.</p> <p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct, indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM03 To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.</p> <p>Objective EM05 To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.</p>
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SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
<p>Material Assets (MA)</p>	<p>(MA_1) Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county's and Wexford's population.</p>	<p>Objective WS01 To <u>work with all stakeholders to protect existing and potential water resources</u> for the county and to <u>reduce the level of treatment required in the production of drinking water</u>, in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, <u>the National Biodiversity Plan 2017-2021</u>, the provisions of the county Groundwater Protection Scheme and any other protection plans <u>including the National Water Resources Plan and Drinking Water Protection Plans</u> for water supply resources.</p> <p>Objective WW01 To require that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance and subject to complying with the provisions and objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any updated version during the lifetime of the Plan, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters, Urban Wastewater Water Directive and the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Objective WW03 In order to fulfil the objectives of the Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy and the Economic Development Strategy, the Council will work alongside and facilitate the delivery of Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan and Capital Investment Plan, to ensure the provision of sufficient wastewater capacity to serve all lands zoned for development and in particular, to endeavour to secure the delivery of strategic wastewater treatment plant upgrades and any other smaller, localised wastewater treatment plant upgrades required during the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>PMA CH9.14 - <u>To protect existing wastewater infrastructure, including way leaves and buffer zones, from inappropriate development and zoning.</u></p> <p>PMA CH9.15 - <u>To facilitate the provision of appropriate sites for public water infrastructure, as required and to protect those sites and associated wayleaves and buffer zones, from inappropriate development and zoning.</u></p> <p>Objective WM01 To sustainably manage waste generation, support the investment in different types of waste treatment and support circular economy principles, prioritising prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, to support a sustainable and healthy environment, economy and society.</p> <p>Objective WM02 To implement the provisions of the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, and any updated version published during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria</p> <p>Objective CA04 To implement the Energy Strategy contained in Volume 10 of the Wexford County Development Plan to facilitate the transition to a low carbon county.</p>

		<p>PMA CH9.30 - <u>To support, subject to the objectives of this section and Volume 10 Energy Strategy, connecting infrastructure for the integration of low carbon and renewable energy generation projects including community scaled projects with power transmission infrastructure.</u></p> <p>Objective CZM49 To support, within the context of the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA) and its successors, the development of Ireland’s offshore renewable energy potential, including domestic and internal grid connectivity enhancements subject to compliance with the objectives of this County Development Plan, the protection of the scenic amenity and coastal views associated with coastal areas and the marine area which is crucial to the tourism industry, the protection of the amenity, livelihood and cultural well-being of coastal communities, the protection of coastal features, habitat and species and compliance the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria and proper planning and sustainable development.</p> <p>Objective ED107 To require extractive and processing industries to be appropriately sited, designed and managed to avoid significant adverse impacts on their surrounding environment, amenities, road/public safety, and built and natural heritage. The Council will have regard to ‘Quarries and Ancillary Activities’ (DEHLG) 2004 in its considerations on quarrying (as may be updated in the lifetime of this Plan).</p> <p>Objective FRM01 To carry out flood risk assessment when implementing the forward planning and development management functions of the Council for the purposes of regulating, restricting and controlling development in areas at risk of flooding, and to minimise the level of risk to people, business, infrastructure and the environment through the identification and management of existing and potential future flood risk.</p> <p>Objective SWM01 To require the application of SuDS in accordance with the CIRIA SuDS Manual 2015 and any future update of this guidance, or other best practice guidance as may be specified or required by the Council. <u>The application of SuDS should prioritise the use of appropriate nature-based solutions where possible.</u> All proposals should include a commensurate drainage assessment used to design the surface water management system for the site, and this assessment should outline the drainage design considerations/strategy in line with the flood risk, surface water management and climate change requirements and objectives of the County Development Plan and the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11.</p> <p>Objective GN01 To support the extension of the gas network throughout County Wexford, including subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.</p> <p>Objective PT02 To support the upgrading of existing electricity networks and the reuse of existing power line routes.</p>
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SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective CZM47 To support gas and electricity transmission proposals that maintain or improve the security and diversity of Ireland’s energy supply, including interconnectors, while ensuring that the development is informed by consideration of space required for other activities of national importance described in the National Marine Planning Framework and subject to CZM44 complying with all relevant safety, health and environmental requirements.</p> <p>Objective TC01 To facilitate the delivery of high-speed, high capacity digital and mobile infrastructure at appropriate locations in the county and facilitate the continued roll out of the National Broadband Plan as a means for developing further opportunities for enterprise, employment, education, innovation, skills development for those who live and work in urban and rural areas in the county and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.</p> <p>Objective CZM45 To support the development of vibrant fisheries and aquaculture sectors that produce high quality foods, protects and enhances the social and economic fabric of rural coastal communities and conserves biodiversity around our coastline, and to support the development of associated landside infrastructure subject to compliance with Objective CZM44 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>Objective ED75 To ensure that the highest environmental standards and controls are maintained in dealing with proposals relating to the extraction of marine aggregates and mining sector and protects the amenities of local communities.</p> <p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct, indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM03 To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.</p>

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<p>Cultural Heritage (CH)</p>	<p>(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and/or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.</p>	<p>PMA CH5.4 - <u>To ensure that all new development is designed to respect, enhance and respond to its natural, built, cultural and social context and add to character and sense of place.</u></p> <p>PMA CH5.5 - <u>To encourage and participate in heritage led regeneration, including consideration of the potential to participate in the Heritage Council’s Historic Towns Initiative, and to adopt a <i>Town first</i> approach to the revitalisation of historic urban centres which focuses on the repair and upgrade of existing historic buildings and their adaptation to new uses with regard to their architectural character and significance.</u></p> <p>Objective CH01 To support the sustainable development and promotion of our cultural heritage and the associated infrastructure subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.</p> <p>Objective CH02 To safeguard the cultural heritage of the county and facilitate the expansion and development of appropriate facilities suitably located adjacent to points of interest subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.</p> <p>Objective AH01 To conserve and protect archaeological sites, monuments (including their settings), underwater archaeology and objects including those listed or scheduled for inclusion on the Record of Monuments and Places and/or the Register of Historic Monuments or newly discovered sub-surface archaeological remains.</p> <p>Objective AH02 To recognise the importance of monuments and sites and protect the character and integrity of these monuments and sites where appropriate. The Council will consult the National Monuments Service where a development is proposed that may impact on an archaeological monument and/or site.</p> <p>Objective AH03 To protect the heritage of groups of important national monuments, inclusive of their contextual setting and interpretation, in the operation of development management.</p> <p>Objective BH01 To protect the architectural heritage of County Wexford and to include structures considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the Record of Protected Structures.</p> <p>Objective BH02 To support targeted investment in the built heritage of our region including the Built Heritage Investment Scheme and Historic Structures Fund to assist owners to maintain our built heritage assets.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective BH04 To protect our Architectural Heritage in the form of RPS and identify important groups of buildings/localities suitable for designation as ACAs. Wexford County Council will also endeavour to undertake monitoring and review of the RPS and ACA’s which may result in recommendations for adding or deletion and enlist measures to prevent dereliction and to support re-use of built heritage.</p> <p>Objective BH05 To protect the curtilage of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures from any works which would cause loss of, or damage to, the special character of the structure and loss of or damage to, any structures of heritage value within the curtilage or attendant grounds of the structure.</p> <p>Objective ACA02 To review current ACA’s during the preparation of subsequent LAPs, in conjunction with owners and occupiers and interest groups, with a view to preparing a Management Scheme and guidance on the treatment of structures and the public realm.</p> <p>Objective ACA03 To ensure that all proposed developments are carried out to the highest architectural and urban design standards within the Architectural Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Objective TM08 To deliver the Ireland’s Ancient East Programme and facilitate the phased rollout of the branding strategy, orientation signage and the enhancement of visitor experience at the chosen programme sites.</p> <p>Objective HT01 On adoption of the National Heritage Plan “Heritage 2030” to commence the preparation of a County Heritage Plan to assist the management and promotion of our valuable heritage in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>PMA CH13.26 - <u>To consider, in the preparation of future local area plans, a <i>Town first</i> approach to the revitalisation of historic urban centres, which focuses on the repair and upgrade of existing historic buildings and their adaptation to new uses with regard to their architectural character and significance.</u></p> <p>Objective TM01 To protect and sustain the natural, built and cultural features that form the basis of the county’s tourism industry including landscapes, historic buildings and structures, habitats, species and areas of natural heritage value and water quality.</p> <p>Objective TM03 To facilitate the development of a sustainable diversified tourism industry at appropriate locations and suitable scale, subject to compliance with objectives of this chapter and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct, and indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM03 To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
<p>Landscape & Visual (LV)</p>	<p>(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character including the coastal character within Wexford.</p>	<p>Objective L01 To have regard to the Landscape Character Unit and their assigned Landscape Sensitivity, the Draft Landscape and Landscape Assessment-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2000) and any updated versions of these guidelines published during the lifetime of the Plan, and any National Landscape Character Assessment prepared when assessing planning applications or when carrying out local authority own development.</p> <p>Objective L02 To review the Landscape Character Assessment and the landscape objectives in the Plan, after the publication of future Landscape Assessment Guidelines issued by a Minister of the Government with respect to landscape. The revised Landscape Character Assessment will address historic and cultural landscape and seascape character analysis.</p> <p>Objective L03 To carry out landscape characterisation and sensitivity analysis to inform local area plans.</p> <p>Objective L05 To ensure that developments are not unduly visually obtrusive in the landscape, in particular, in or adjacent to the Upland, River Valley, Coastal or Distinctive Landscape Character Units.</p> <p>Objective L07 To encourage appropriate development which would enhance an existing degraded landscape and/or which would enhance views to or from an Upland, River Valley, Coastal or Distinctive Landscape Character Unit from public viewpoints.</p> <p>Objective L09 To protect views worthy of protection, including views to and from sea, river, landscape feature, mountains, tourism sites, landmark structures such a bridges and urban settlements from inappropriate development that by virtue of design, scale, character or cumulative impact would block or detract from such views.</p> <p>Objective CZM01 To ensure the sustainable development of the county’s coastal areas and the maritime area for the long term benefit of coastal communities, <u>and</u> the economic well-being of these areas and the county whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality <u>and managing and restoring biodiversity</u>.</p> <p>Objective AH08 To include archaeological landscapes, battlefields and historic landscapes as part of the updated Landscape Character Assessment of the County to be prepared following the publication of a National Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive</p>

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		<p>2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct, indirect <u>and cumulative</u> significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM03 To ensure that proposed plans and programmes comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.</p>

Appendix A8.4

EPA Key Actions

Appendix A8.4: EPA - 7 Key Environmental Actions

Table 1: Protective Objectives

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
<p>Environment Health and Wellbeing: Recognition of the benefits of a good quality environment to health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Objective TV02 To promote a healthy County by improving physical and social environments to create vibrant, accessible, healthy and sustainable places to live work and relax.</p> <p>Objective IS01 To ensure the efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure in order to manage and conserve water resources in a manner that supports a healthy society, economic development requirements and a cleaner environment.</p> <p>Objective IS05 To provide water treatment facilities to safeguard public health.</p> <p>Objective WM01 To sustainably manage waste generation, support the investment in different types of waste treatment and support circular economy principles, prioritising prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, to support a sustainable and healthy environment, economy and society.</p> <p>Objective EM05 To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.</p> <p>Objective WQ03 To ensure efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure to manage and conserve water resources in a manner that supports a healthy society, economic development requirements and cleaner environment.</p> <p>Objective N01 To promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Actions Plans.</p> <p>Objective GI03 To support investment in the ongoing maintenance and enhancement of existing green infrastructure and support the provision of new public parks, green space corridors and other public open spaces in tandem with projected population growth to create green healthy settlements throughout the county. Wexford County Council shall identify the locations of new public parks and open spaces and ensure that decision-making in relation to the development of new or enhanced Green Infrastructure and new public parks and facilities is informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment.</p>

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	<p>Objective ROS07 To support investment in the on-going maintenance and enhancement of existing public open space facilities, and support the provision of new public parks, green space corridors and other public open spaces in tandem with planned population growth to create green, healthy settlements throughout the county.</p> <p>Objective SC06 To support the entitlement of all members of the community to enjoy a high quality living environment and to support local communities, the Health Authorities and other bodies involved in the provision of facilities for groups with specific design/planning needs.</p>
<p>Climate Change: Acceleration Mitigation actions to reduce GHG emissions and implement adaption measures to increase our resilience in dealing with adverse climate impacts.</p>	<p>Objective CA01 To ensure that the spatial planning of County Wexford provides for a county that is resilient to climate change, enables the decarbonisation of the county’s economy and reduces the county’s carbon footprint in support of national targets for climate mitigation and adaptation objectives as well as targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.</p> <p>Objective CA02 To implement the National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework through the strategies and objectives of the County Development Plan and in future local area plans.</p> <p>Objective CA03 To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>Objective CA10 To require new developments to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change by ensuring they are appropriately located, sited and designed to accommodate predicted future climate change impacts.</p> <p>Objective FRM04 To ensure that climate change is fully embedded in future flood risk management in land use planning and flood risk management activities in the county, providing for effective climate change adaptation as set out in the County Wexford Climate Action Plan 2019-2025 and the OPW Climate Change Adaptation Plan Flood Risk Management applicable at the time and in accordance with the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11.</p> <p>Objective CZM24 To address, as part of the County Wexford Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2023, and the forthcoming County Wexford Coastal Strategy, the effects of sea level changes and coastal flooding and erosion in the coastal zone and maritime area and to support the implementation of adaptation responses in vulnerable areas subject to subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>Objective CZM25 To have regard to the potential impacts of climate change in the future land use plans and the assessment of planning applications in the coastal zone and maritime area.</p>

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
<p>Implementation of Legislation: Improve the tracking of plans and polices and the implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation to protect the environment.</p>	<p>Objective EM01 To ensure that proposed projects/developments have cognisance of the requirements of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, and as transposed into Irish law under national legislation, including in Schedule 5 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. In accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2014/52/EU, where EIA is required the environmental impact assessments presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on the following factors: population and human health; biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors.</p> <p>Objective EM02 To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant effect on a European, or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.</p> <p>Objective CA02 To implement the National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework through the strategies and objectives of the County Development Plan and in future local area plans.</p> <p>Objective CA03 To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>Objective WS04 To work alongside Irish Water to facilitate the water projects identified in the Table 9-2 and any other projects that may arise during the lifetime of this Plan subject to compliance with all relevant EU and national legislation and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p> <p>Objective WW01 To require that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance and</p>

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	<p>subject to complying with the provisions and objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive, the National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any updated version during the lifetime of the Plan, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters, Urban Wastewater Water Directive and the Habitats Directive.</p>
<p>Restore and Protect Water Quality: Implement measures that achieve ongoing improvements in the environmental status of waterbodies from source to sea.</p>	<p>Objective WS01 To protect existing and potential water resources for the county in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 and any updated version, the Pollution Reduction Programmes for designated shellfish waters, the provisions of the county Groundwater Protection Scheme and any other protection plans for water supply resources.</p> <p>Objective WQ03 To ensure efficient and sustainable use and development of water resources and water services infrastructure to manage and conserve water resources in a manner that supports a healthy society, economic development requirements and cleaner environment.</p> <p>Objective WQ04 To work with the Local Authority Waters Programme and other relevant State agencies to develop and implement the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any future river basin management plan subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Objective WQ05 To strive to achieve and maintain at least ‘Good’ status except where more stringent obligations are required, and no deterioration of status for all water bodies including protected areas, under the Marine Strategy Framework and its programme of measures, the Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Objective WQ06 To apply a catchment based approach to the assessment of planning applications which may impact on water quality, and to ensure that the development would not result in a reduction in the water quality status of a waterbody in that catchment.</p> <p>Objective WQ07 To screen planning applications according to their Water Framework Directive status and have regard to their status and objectives to achieve ‘good’ status or protect and improve ‘high or good status’.</p> <p>Objective WQ10 To protect, enhance and restore all ground waters and ensure a balance of abstraction and recharge, with the aim of achieving good groundwater status and to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater.</p>

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	<p>Objective ED69 To ensure that any economic activity which utilises the marine resource shall also have regard to compliance with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive which requires achieving and maintaining ‘Good’ Environmental Status of coastal and marine waters.</p>
<p>Nature and Wild Places: Protect pristine and wild places that act as biodiversity hubs, contribute to health and wellbeing and provide sustainable tourism opportunities.</p>	<p>Objective HT01 On adoption of the National Heritage Plan “Heritage 2030” to commence the preparation of a County Heritage Plan to assist the management and promotion of our valuable heritage in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Objective NH04 To protect the integrity of sites designated for their habitat and species importance and prohibit development which would damage or threaten the integrity of these sites. Such sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate SACs, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and proposed NHAs, Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna and RAMSAR sites. To protect protected species wherever they occur.</p> <p>Objective TM01 To protect and sustain the natural, built and cultural features that form the basis of the county’s tourism industry including landscapes, historic buildings and structures, habitats, species and areas of natural heritage value and water quality.</p> <p>Objective TM04 To implement the County Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019-2023 subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, SEA, EIA and Water Framework Directives and normal planning and environmental criteria.</p> <p>Objective CZM01 To ensure the sustainable development of the county’s coastal areas and the maritime area for the long term benefit of coastal communities, the economic well-being of these areas and the county whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality.</p>
<p>Sustainable Economic Activities: Integrate resource efficiency and environmental sustainability ideas and performance accounting across all economic sectors.</p>	<p>Objective ED09 To protect the natural resources, amenities and heritage of our county and ensure that economic development does not significantly impact on this heritage, the environmental capacity or on the amenity of the residents of the county.</p> <p>Objective ED69 To ensure that any economic activity which utilises the marine resource shall also have regard to compliance with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive which requires achieving and maintaining ‘Good’ Environmental Status of coastal and marine waters.</p> <p>Objective CA12 To support the decarbonisation of the energy sector by supporting the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and investment in initiatives to improve energy efficiency and future proof the county’s residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and public building stock, including retrofitting in urban and rural areas and reduction in fuel</p>

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	<p>poverty. The Council will also support the development of sustainable buildings that achieve certification under systems such as the Home Performance Index and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.</p> <p>Objective SH04 To ensure that new residential developments minimises the use of natural resources and impacts on natural assets. The locations selected for residential developments should maximise the potential to use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The design of residential units and associated services should maximise the use of renewable energy and minimise the use of water.</p>
<p>Community Engagement: Inform, engage and support communities in the protection and improvement of the environment.</p>	<p>Objective EM05 To implement the provisions of EU and National legislation and other relevant legislative requirements on protecting and improving surface and ground water quality, air quality and climate, and on reducing adverse noise and light nuisance, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders in the interests of the protection of the environment, public health and the sustainable development of the county.</p> <p>Objective NH15 To implement the actions identified in the County Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan 2013, or any subsequent plan, in partnership with all relevant parties and stakeholders.</p> <p>Objective SC06 To support the entitlement of all members of the community to enjoy a high quality living environment and to support local communities, the Health Authorities and other bodies involved in the provision of facilities for groups with specific design/planning needs.</p> <p>Objective TM06 To engage with Fáilte Ireland, Tourism Ireland, the Arts Council, National Parks and Wildlife, Wexford Local Economic Office and other key stakeholders to promote and maximise the tourism potential of the county, while ensuring the protection of the natural, cultural and built heritage of the county.</p> <p>Objective SC03 To facilitate the implementation of the Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021, and any updated version of this Plan.</p>

Appendix A8.5

Capacity Assessment



Table A-1 Capacity Test

FID	Settlement	Settlement Typology	WWTP Capacity (PE)	Water Supply	Jobs to resident workers ratio	Train stn	Bus stops	Wexford Link	Primary School Provision	Secondary School Provision	GP/Health Centre	Hospital	Garda	Fire stn	Post office	Other Comments
1	Wexford Town	Level 1	14,011	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population - potential need for future supply for higher growth	1.551	1	50+	Y	9	5	26	2	1	1	3	Very strong on transport, employment base, services, green infrastructure and WWTP Capacity, very high Jobs to Workers ratio
2	Gorey		14,442	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population	0.967	1	4	Y	5	2	7	1	1	1	3	Strong transport connections, strong employment base and good jobs to workers ratio
3	Enniscorthy	Level 2	12,451	Limited capacity - additional projects being examined	1.111	1	6	Y	5	3	11	1	1	1	2	Strong transport connections, strong employment base and good jobs to workers ratio.
4	New Ross		6,038	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population	1.072	0	2	Y	4	5	10	1	1	1	2	Strong service provision and jobs-to-workers ratio, low longitudinal population growth, no train service.
5	Bunclody Town	Level 3	3,833	Limited capacity - additional projects being examined	1.057	0	2	Y	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	
6	Castlebridge		Wexford WWTP	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population	0.254	0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
7	Courtown and Riverchapel		Shared with Gorey	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population	0.269	0	8	Y	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	Need to develop services/employment/social and community facilities. Weak employment/jobs to workers ratio.
8	Ferns		449 TP on hold	Limited capacity - additional projects being examined		0	2	Y	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
9	Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane		6,885	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population	0.775	1	6	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

FID	Settlement	Settlement Typology	WWTP Capacity (PE)	Water Supply	Jobs to resident workers ratio	Train stn	Bus stops	Wexford Link	Primary School Provision	Secondary School Provision	GP/Health Centre	Hospital	Garda	Fire stn	Post office	Other Comments
10	Rosslare Strand	Level 3	2,826	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population	0.775	1	6	Y	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
11	Bridgetown		1,305	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population		0	4	Y	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
12	Campile		0	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population		0	2	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
13	Clonroche		166	Limited capacity - additional projects being examined		0	2	Y	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
14	Coolgreany		1,171	Capacity available		0	0		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
15	Kilmore Quay		WWTP scheme on hold - WCC want to allocate growth	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population		0	3	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Kilmuckridge		475	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population		0	2	Y	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	
17	Taghmon		[Wexford WWTP]	Capacity available for Draft Core Strategy population		0	2	Y	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
18	Wellingtonbridge		0	Capacity available		0	2	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
19	Adamstown		162	Limited capacity - additional projects being examined		0	2	Y	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
20	Ballaghkeen	185	Capacity available		0	0	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
21	Ballycanew	0	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Ballindaggin	18	Limited capacity		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22	Ballycullane	251	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23	Ballyhogue	45	Limited capacity		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		

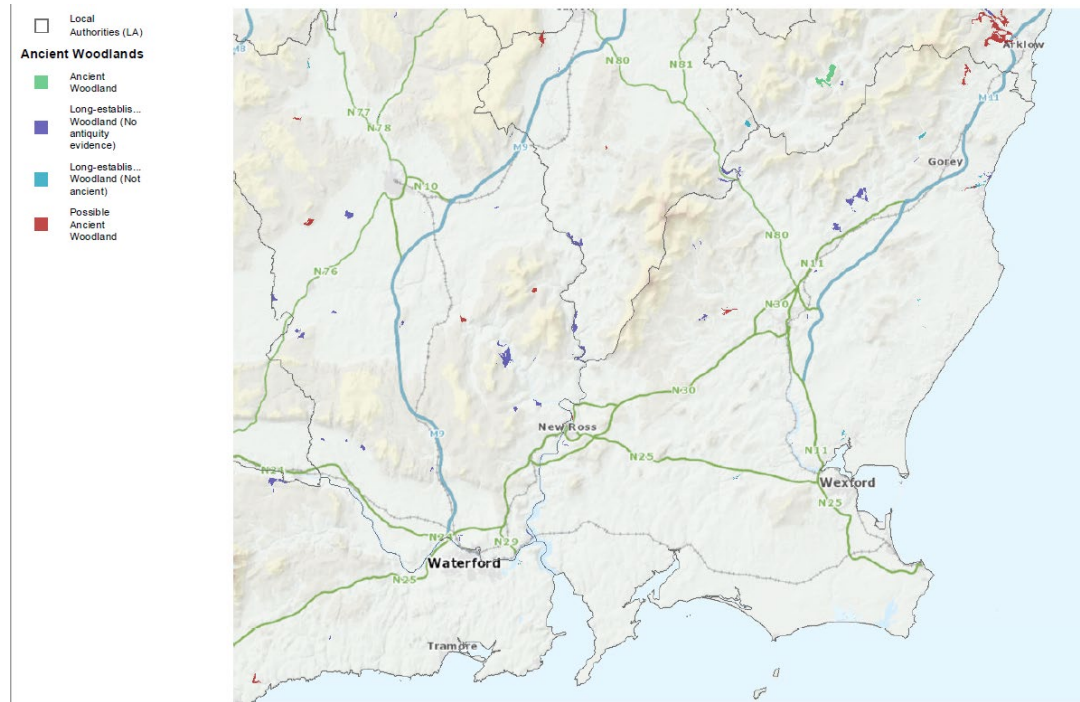
FID	Settlement	Settlement Typology	WWTP Capacity (PE)	Water Supply	Jobs to resident workers ratio	Train stn	Bus stops	Wexford Link	Primary School Provision	Secondary School Provision	GP/Health Centre	Hospital	Garda	Fire stn	Post office	Other Comments	
24	Ballymurn		77	Capacity available		0	0	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Ballywilliam		206	Capacity available		0	2	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Barntown		[Wexford WWTP]	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Blackwater		1,171	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
27	Bree		68	Limited capacity		0	0	Y	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
28	Camolin		0	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Carrig on Bannow		341	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Clongeen		0	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Craanford		0	Capacity available		0	0	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Duncannon		None - new scheme due 2023	Capacity available		0	1	Y	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
32	Fethard		Project on hold	Capacity available		0	1	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Killinerin		Limited	Capacity available		0	0	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
34	Murntown		[Wexford WWTP]	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
35	Oilgate		47	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
36	Oulart		127	Limited capacity		0	0	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
37	Piercestown		Limited wwtp	Capacity available		0	1	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	Ramsgrange		0	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	

FID	Settlement	Settlement Typology	WWTP Capacity (PE)	Water Supply	Jobs to resident workers ratio	Train stn	Bus stops	Wexford Link	Primary School Provision	Secondary School Provision	GP/Health Centre	Hospital	Garda	Fire stn	Post office	Other Comments
39	Tagoat		319	Capacity available		0	2	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A8.6

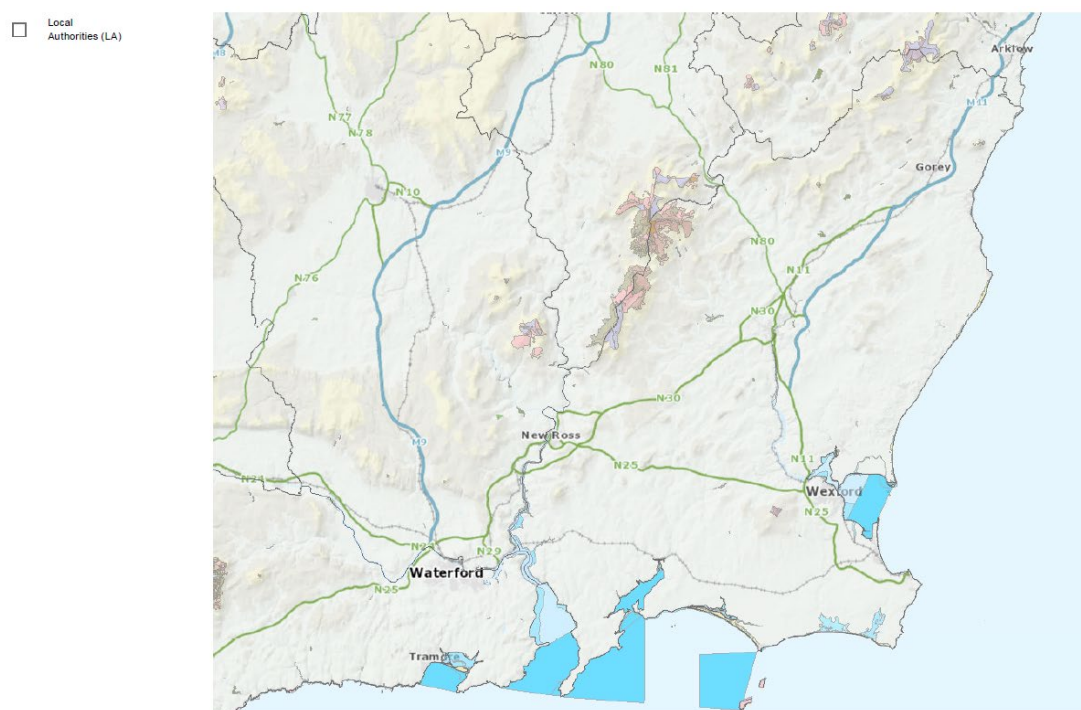
Biodiversity Mapping

Figure A8.6.1 Biodiversity – Ancient Woodlands



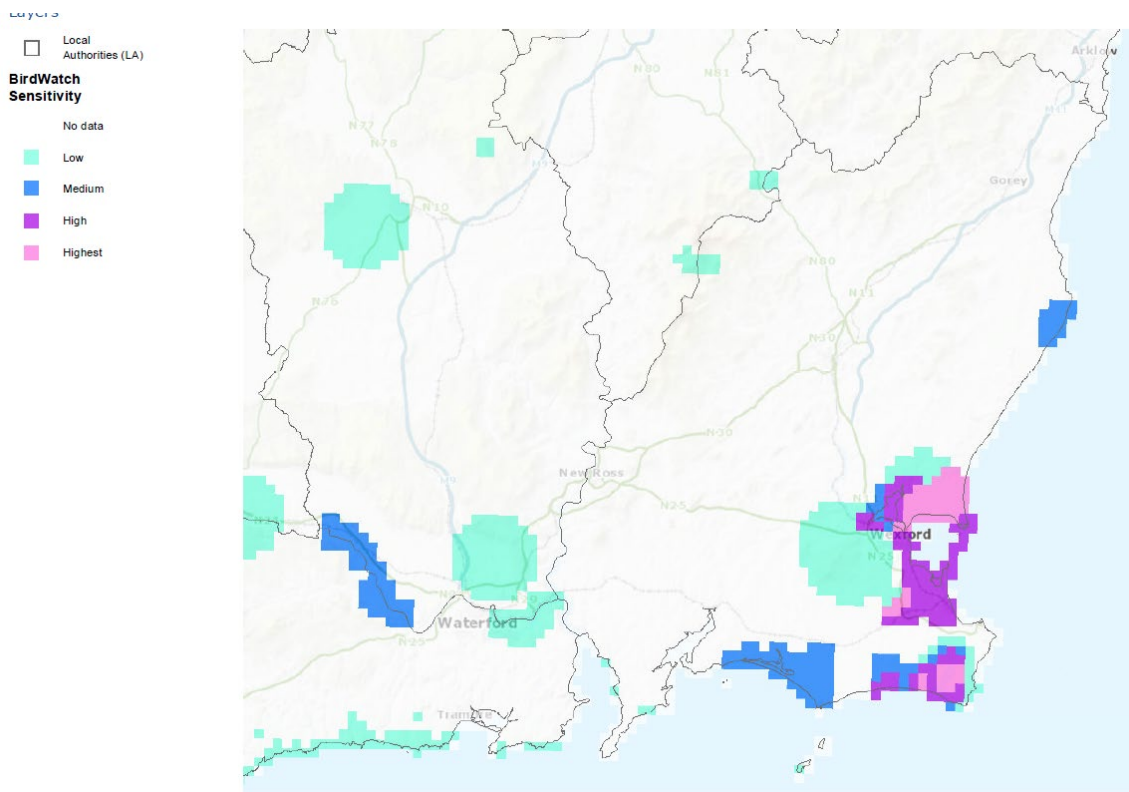
Source: Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (<https://aiomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)

Figure A8.6.2 Biodiversity – Annex 1 Habitats



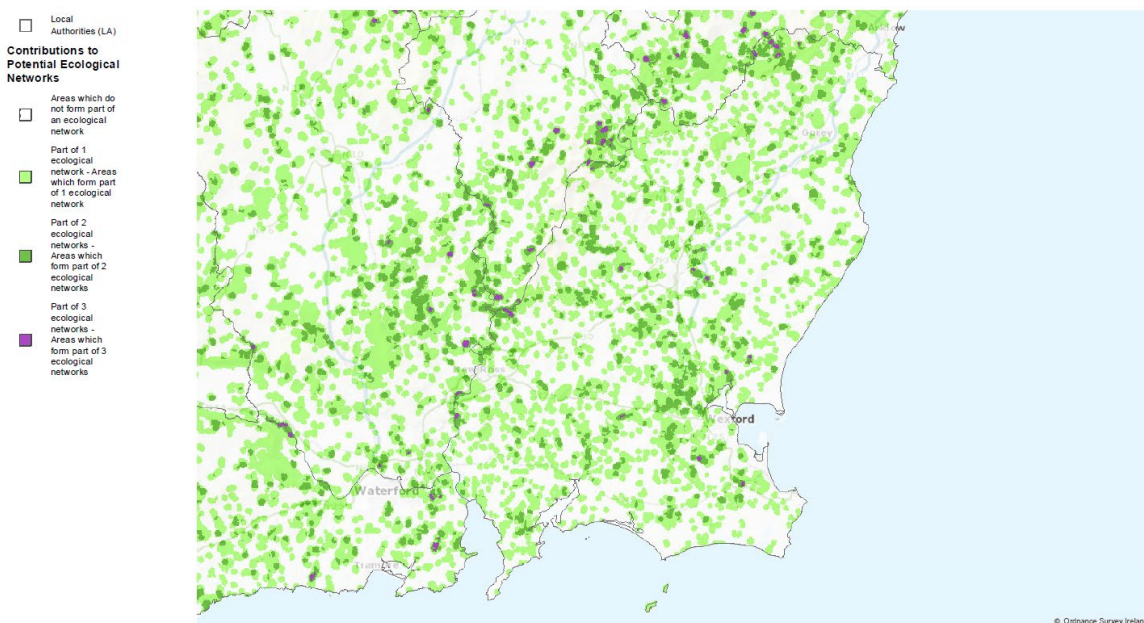
Source: Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (<https://aiomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)

Figure A8.6.3 BirdWatch Sensitivity Map



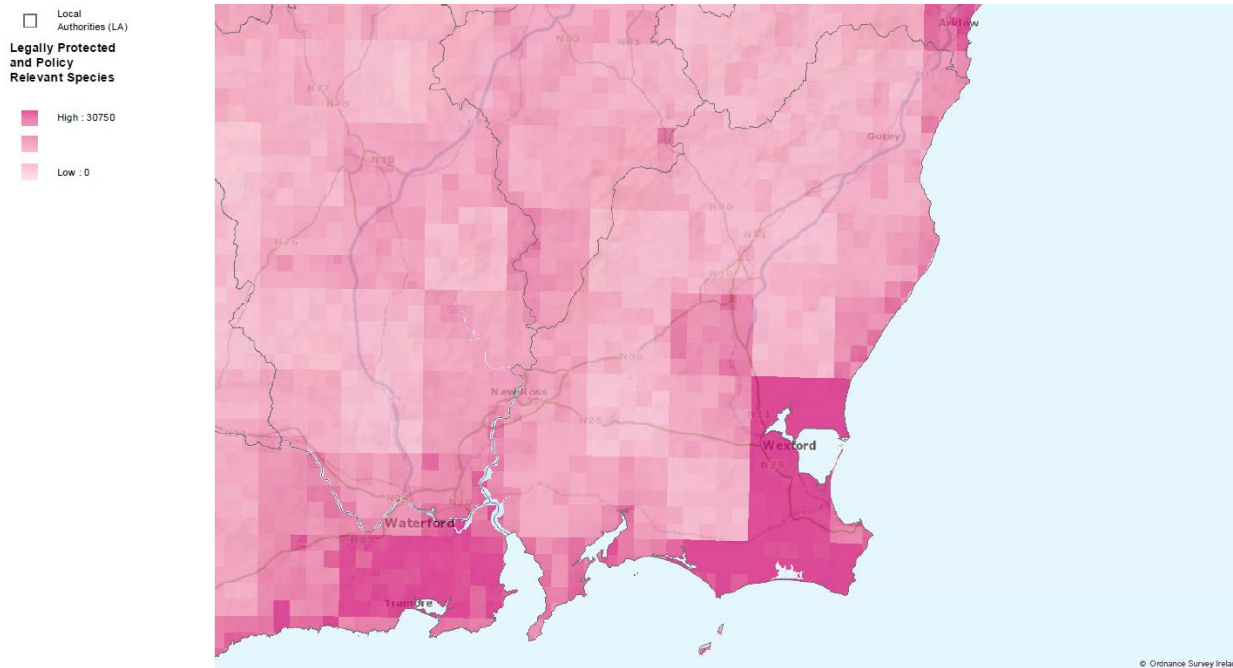
Source: Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (<https://airomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)

Figure A8.6.4 Contributions to Potential Ecological Networks



Source: Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (<https://airomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)

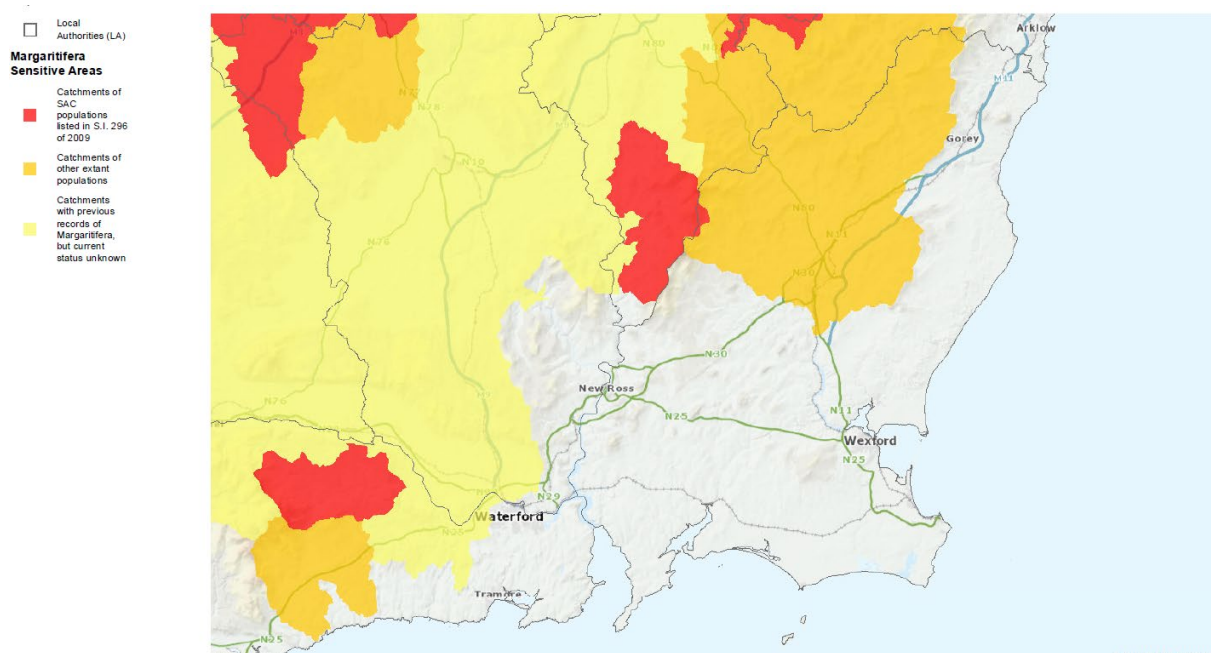
Figure A8.6.5 Contributions to Potential Ecological Networks



Source: Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (<https://aiomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)

Note: Areas with coincidence (direct observations and not abundance) of legally protected and policy relevant (i.e. listed on the Red List Categories) species. Observations range from zero to approximately 139 species. See notes on webtool.

Figure A8.6.6 Margaritifera Sensitive Areas



Source: Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Tool (<https://aiomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>)



Part B

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening of Proposed
Minor Modifications

Draft Wexford County Development Plan
2022-2028
SEA Screening of Proposed Minor Modifications

Strategic
Assessment
**Built
Environment**

Client:

Wexford County Council

Date:

01 June 2022

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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Issue	Status	Date	Prepared	Checked
01	SEA Screening - Draft	01 Jun 2022	TB	TB
02	SEA Screening	01 Jun 2022	TB	TB



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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report for the proposed minor modifications to the Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan (CDP) 2022-2028.

The purpose of this report is to inform whether or not the proposed minor modifications to the PMA to the Draft Wexford CDP would require SEA. This report should be read in conjunction with the Draft CDP, the PMA and other associated documents including the:

- Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028;
- Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028;
- SEA Environmental Report for the Draft Wexford CDP 2022-2028 (as updated to include the SEA of the PMA);
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Draft Wexford CDP 2022-2028 (as updated to include the SFRA of the PMA);
- Appropriate Assessment (AA) Natura Impact Report (NIR) for the Draft Wexford CDP 2022-2028 (as updated to include the NIR of the PMA); and
- AA Screening Report for proposed minor modifications to the PMA to the Draft Wexford CDP 2022-2022.

1.2 Process so far

The preparation of the Draft Wexford CDP has progressed in compliance with Section 12 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. SEA was undertaken on and has informed the preparation of the Draft CDP in order to comply with the SEA Directive¹ and transposing Regulations. The SEA Environmental Report (SEA ER) that accompanied the Draft Wexford CDP on public display contains the findings of the assessment.

AA was also undertaken on the CDP (informing both the CDP and the SEA) in order to comply with the Habitats Directive and transposing Regulations. An AA Natura Impact Report (AA NIR) was prepared that contains the findings of the assessment. The CDP associated SEA and AA documents were placed on public display between 29 September and 9 December 2020 and submissions and observations were invited.

Submissions and observations to the Draft CDP and associated documentation were responded to in a Chief Executive's Report (April 2021) and the Members of Wexford County Council decided upon Proposed Material Alterations (PMA) to the Draft CDP. The PMA, which were subject to Screening for AA and for SEA, were placed on public display with an updated SEA ER and updated AA NIR, between 7 April and 6 May 2022.

Submissions and observations to the PMA and associated documentation were responded to in a Chief Executive's Report (June 2022), which also contains proposed minor modifications to the PMA. The proposed minor modifications have been subject to Screening for SEA (this report) and to Screening for AA. The CE's Report and Draft CDP, including the PMA and proposed minor modifications, will be considered by the Members of Wexford County Council at a meeting on the 13 June 2022, at which the new Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028 is scheduled for adoption.

¹ 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

2 SEA screening of proposed minor modifications

2.1 Introduction

This section examines whether the proposed minor modifications to the PMA to the Draft CDP would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of SEA). This examination takes account of relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A ‘Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment’ of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations, as amended, (see Section 2.5).

2.2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

SFRA is being undertaken to inform the preparation of the Draft Plan. It is confirmed that:

- The proposed minor modifications are not contrary to the requirements of “*The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities*” (DEHLG / OPW, 2009); and
- The proposed minor modifications do not require consideration under a ‘Justification Test’.

2.3 Appropriate Assessment

AA is an impact assessment process concerning Natura 2000, or European, sites - these sites have been designated or proposed for designation by virtue of their ecological importance. The Habitats Directive², its transposing Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) provide the requirement to screen for effects on European Sites. If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant or uncertain then Stage 2 AA must be undertaken.

The Draft CDP is been subject to Stage 2 AA and a Draft Natura Impact Report was placed on public display alongside the Draft Plan its associated PMA.

An AA screening process has also been undertaken on the proposed minor modifications and has determined that they would not affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 network of sites and therefore a Stage 2 AA for the proposed minor modifications is not necessary. An AA Screening Report, which contains the findings of this assessment, has informed this SEA Screening Report and accompanies the proposed minor modifications.

2.4 SEA screening analysis of proposed minor modifications

The detail of the proposed minor modifications is set out in the Chief Executive’s Report of 1 June 2022. Table 2.1 examines whether the proposed minor modifications would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessment).

Potential effects encompass the full range of effects, including those arising cumulatively – such as those potentially arising as a result of interactions with other proposed minor modifications, the provisions of the Draft Plan and other plans and programmes. The examination takes account of the relevant criteria as set out in Schedule 2A ‘Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment’ of the SEA Regulations, as amended.

² Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

Table 2.1 Screening Analysis of proposed minor modifications

Ref.	Relevant area of Draft Plan and Relevant Proposed Material Alteration (PMA) (refer to Chief Executive’s Report (June 2022) for detail)	SEA Screening Consideration
Office of the Planning Regulator		
1.1	Observation 1: Population Targets: Population Targets and Plan Timeline Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH3.36	Clarification in relation to the Sustainable Urban Housing in Urban Areas – Guidelines for Planning Authorities in determining final densities. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
1.2	Recommendation 1: Core Strategy and Housing Supply Targets: Housing Supply Targets Relevant Alteration No.: PMA HS.2 (Volume 9 Housing Strategy)	Clarification in relation to the approach to settlement hierarchy, population targets and housing supply targets No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
2.1	Recommendation 2: Development Approach for Settlements: Local Area Plans and Policy Frameworks Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH3.24, PMA CH3.26, PMA CH3.27 and PMA CH3.29	Clarification in relation to the timing of the preparation of Settlement Plans for Level 3a and 3b settlements and settlement boundaries and objectives for small villages. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
2.3	Observation 2: Settlement Plans: Bunclody Town Clarifications Relevant Alteration No: PMA BT.15	Clarification in relation to water supply constraints in Bunclody Town. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
2.4	Recommendation 3: Standards and Guidelines: Apartment Sizes Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH4.20 and PMA DMM.7	Relates to removal of a deviation on apartment floor areas. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
4.1	Recommendation 4: Rural Economy: Tourist Accommodation Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH6.21 and PMA CH 7.18,	Changes to PMA CH6.21 proposes monitoring of economic developments in rural areas. Changes to PMA CH7.18 removes Part B as this is accommodated under Objective TM49. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.

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SEA Screening of Proposed Minor Modifications

Ref.	Relevant area of Draft Plan and Relevant Proposed Material Alteration (PMA) (refer to Chief Executive's Report (June 2022) for detail)	SEA Screening Consideration
	Observation 3: Rural Economy: Monitoring of Rural Economic Policies Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH6.26	Proposes monitoring of the development of small workshops within the curtilage of a dwelling. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
5.1	Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH8.33	Clarification in relation to accordance with and requirements of the development plan. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
6.1	Observation 4: Climate Action: Climate Action Strategic Policy Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH2.2	Clarification in adoption of Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act, 2021. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
6.2	Recommendation 6: Renewable Energy – Solar Development: Solar PV Relevant Alteration No: PMA ES.7	Clarification in relation to small scale solar energy developments in otherwise exclusion zones. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
6.3	Recommendation 7: Renewable Energy – Wind: Wind Farm Consent Letter Relevant Alteration No: PMA ES.17 and PMA ES.20	Adjustment in relation to distance for letter of consent – reflecting position at Draft Plan stage. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
Southern Regional Assembly		
SRA	Summary Issue No. 3 Strategic Economic Development Objective ED04 Relevant Alteration No: PMA CH6.4	Clarification in relation to inclusion of SRA as a stakeholder. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
Other Submissions and Observations		
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 2 Climate Action: Section 2.4.2 Mitigation and Spatial Planning. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH2.8	Clarification in relation to modal shift towards more sustainable transport options. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.

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SEA Screening of Proposed Minor Modifications

Ref.	Relevant area of Draft Plan and Relevant Proposed Material Alteration (PMA) (refer to Chief Executive's Report (June 2022) for detail)	SEA Screening Consideration
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 2 Climate Action: Climate Action Strategic Objective CA16. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH2.23	Clarification in relation to naming of Government Department. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 3 Core Strategy: Figure 3.1 Core Strategy Map. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH3.8	Amends Figure 3.8 to show the rail line passing through Campile rather than to north of the village. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy: Section 8.4 Sustainable Transport Strategy. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH8.4	Clarification in relation to the National Sustainable Mobility Policy 2022. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy: Section 8.4 Sustainable Transport Strategy. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH8.5	Clarification in relation to public transport and integrating land use with sustainable transport options. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy: Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH8.18	Clarification in relation to design of cycleways. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy: Section 8.5 Walking and Cycling. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH8.20	Clarification in relation to design of cycleways. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy: Section 8.7.1 National Roads. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH8.32	Clarification in relation to upgrade of N80. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 9 Infrastructure Strategy: Table 9.1 in Section 9.5.1 Public Water. Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH9.2	Update of Table 9.1 in relation to public water supplies and capacities (Irish Water March 2022). No implications for zoning or delivery of projects. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.

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SEA Screening of Proposed Minor Modifications

Ref.	Relevant area of Draft Plan and Relevant Proposed Material Alteration (PMA) (refer to Chief Executive's Report (June 2022) for detail)	SEA Screening Consideration
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 9 Infrastructure Strategy: Section 9.10 Telecommunications and ICT Strategy Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH9.19	Clarification in relation to higher level plans. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 11 Landscape and Green Infrastructure: Section 11.12 Green Infrastructure Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH11.14	Clarification in relation to SuDS and Green Infrastructure. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 1 Chapter 15 Sustainable Communities and Social Infrastructure Strategy: Section 15.7.2 Education Relevant Alteration No.: PMA CH15.8	Clarification in relation to existing status of schools in Gorey. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 4 Section 28 Statement of Compliance Relevant Alteration No.: PMA SC.1	Clarification in relation to accordance with and requirements of the development plan. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 10 Energy Strategy Relevant Alteration No.: PMA ES.5	Clarification in relation to renewable energy production from Climate Action Plan 2021. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 10 Energy Strategy: Section 5.7 Wind Farm Development Management Standards – Duration of Permission Section 5.7 Wind Farm Development Management Standards – Decommissioning Relevant Alteration No.: PMA ES.19 and PMA ES.21	Clarification of lifetime of permission. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.
	Chapter / Section: Volume 10 Energy Strategy: Section 7.1.2 Marine Spatial Planning Relevant Alteration No.: PMA ES.22	Update of references to Maritime Area Planning Act, 2021. No likely significant environmental effects. SEA not required.

2.5 Schedule 2A Assessment

2.5.1 Part 1

1. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources, and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 above and Schedule 2A Part 2 below).

2. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the degree to which the plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the degree to which the plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 above and Schedule 2A Part 2 below).

3. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 above and Schedule 2A Part 2 below).

4. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: environmental problems relevant to the plan.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect environmental problems relevant to the plan and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 above and Schedule 2A Part 2 below).

5. The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the relevance of the plan for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the relevance of the plan for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 above and Schedule 2A Part 2 below).

2.5.2 Part 2

1. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the cumulative nature of the effects.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the cumulative nature of effects and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

3. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the transboundary nature of the effects.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect transboundary nature of effects and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

4. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents).

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect risks to human health or the environment and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

5. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect the magnitude or spatial extent of effects and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

6. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:

- a) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect special natural characteristics or cultural heritage and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

- b) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect environmental quality standards or limit values and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

c) intensive land-use.

The proposed minor modifications do not change or effect intensive land use and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

7. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status.

The proposed minor modifications do not effect areas or landscape of recognised national, European or international protection status and would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Table 2.1 and Schedule 2A Part 1 above).

3 SEA screening conclusion

This screening for the requirement for SEA for proposed minor modifications takes into account relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A '*Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment*' of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (as amended).

Taking into account the content of the proposed minor modifications and the measures that have already been integrated into the Draft Plan that contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development, it is determined that potential effects arising from the P proposed minor modifications will not result in significant environmental impacts.

Therefore, it is determined that Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required for the proposed minor modifications to the PMA to the Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028.

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