VOL 12

Strategic Environmental Assessment
Environmental Report

Draft Wexford County

Development Plan

2021 - 2027

Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
Environmental Report

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Environmental Assessment **Built Environment**

Client: Wexford County Council

Date: 24 September 2020

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1 Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

1.1 Introduction

Wexford County Council (WCC) is preparing to prepare a new County Development Plan for Wexford (2021-2027) which will replace the current Wexford CDP (2013-2019). The preparation of the new Plan is currently at Draft County Plan Development Stage (Draft CDP).

Wexford CDP 2021-2027 is a strategic document setting 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 and will identify zones where different land uses are considered to be appropriate.

The preparation of the Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027 is required to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), including the preparation of an SEA Environmental Report, 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 Environment[1] (known as the SEA Directive).

The purpose of the Environmental Report is to evaluate *the likely environmental effects* of the Draft CDP and the alternatives, and to have their significance evaluated with regard to the environmental baseline. This will provide stakeholders and the public with a clear understanding of the likely environmental consequences of implementing the Draft CDP.

The Draft CDP and associated SEA Environmental Report is available for comment from statutory bodies, the public and interested parties during the public display period. The content of any submissions or observations received as part of the public display/consultation stage will inform the finalisation of the CDP and of the associated SEA process.

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

1.2 Steps in the SEA Process

Table 1.1 highlights the four key stages in the SEA process and the progress made to date:

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

Table 1.1: 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.	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

1.3 Content of the Environmental Report

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

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

Table 1.2 summarises the content of the Environmental Report. In the first instance, the Environmental Report details the current condition of the environment of the study area under each of the sub-headings set out above. The Environmental Report also summarised the significant environmental pressures that may affect each of the environmental topics and the current (baseline) condition of the environment.

Table 1.2: Content of the Environmental Report

No.	Chapter	Description
1	Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	A brief summary of the Environmental Report, its main points and conclusions.
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.
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 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.

1.4 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 3 (Methodology) of this Environmental Report. Other relevant plans, policies and programmes were considered in this report and are referenced throughout.

1.5 Screening for 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) has been undertaken for the Draft CDP. This Screening has 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 is required and a Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in parallel with the preparation of the Draft CDP and this report. The conclusion of the NIR is that the Plan will not affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 network of European sites.

1.6 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. The requirement for SFRA is provided under '*The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities*'.

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

1.7 SEA Objectives, Targets and Indicators

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 1.3.

Table 1.3: 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'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.

1.8 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 these constraints three plan alternatives have been formulated and assessed:

Scenario 1: *Continuation of Current Trends.*

Scenario 2: *Strictly Urban-Centric Growth.*

Scenario 3: *Balanced, Planned Growth.*

1.8.1 Alternatives Scenario 1: Continuation of Current Trends

Scenario 1 would see current settlement trends continuing. 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 positon 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.

1.8.2 Alternatives Scenario 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.

1.8.3 Alternatives Scenario 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 Government rural housing policy and guidelines.

1.8.4 Assessment of Alternatives

Alternative 3: Balanced, planned growth provides for a balanced 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 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.

1.9 Evaluation of the Wexford County Development Plan (Policies and Objectives)

The key principles, policies and objectives of the Draft CDP are assessed against the SEOs for *likely significant environmental effect.*

Having regard to the Strategic Environmental Objectives (Table 1.3), the assessment identified where effects of the key principles, policies and objectives of the Draft Plan on the environment are either potentially positive, uncertain or potentially negative. While the majority will have positive effects, some principles, policies and objectives of the Draft Plan have been identified as having potential for uncertain or negative environmental effects. These are highlighted as requiring further

consideration and for development of appropriate mitigation measures (see Section 1.10 of this report).

Full details are provided in Chapter 8 (Strategic Environmental Assessment) of the Environmental Report.

1.10 Mitigation Measures

While every effort will be taken to ensure that the impact of the Draft CDP on the environment is neutral to positive, certain unavoidable negative impacts may occur as a result of its adoption. Where uncertain or potential negative impacts have been identified, appropriate protective objectives are included in Draft Plan to ensure adequate protection of the environment. These include protective policies for 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.

Full details are provided in Chapter 9 (Mitigation Measures) of the Environmental Report.

1.11 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 Table 1.4 and has been developed based on the SEA Objectives.

Wexford County Council 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.

Full details are provided in Chapter 10 (Monitoring) of the Environmental Report.

1.12 Conclusion

The assessment of the Draft Plan 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.

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	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	Number and extent and condition of Protected Sites.	Improve/conserve and protect all designated sites and species within and adjacent to the Plan Site.	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years). Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht National Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12 (every 3 years). Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant). Consultations with the NPWS.
	Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. Number of sites containing rare or threatened species.	Promote the maintenance and, as appropriate, achievement of favourable conservation status of habitats and species, in association with the NPWS and other stakeholders. No deterioration in the quality of protected areas. Protect SPAs, Annex I bird species, and regularly occurring migratory bird species and their habitats, and avoid pollution or deterioration of important bird habitats outside SPAs.	
	Number of Objectives of Biodiversity Plans and pollinator plan.	All actions contained within the Biodiversity Plan to be achieved during the lifetime of the Plan. Limit spread of invasive species within the County.	
	Achievement of aims of biodiversity plan which relate to ecological corridors.	Protect and Improve non-designated ecological sites.	
	Local Authority projects which enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated sites.	No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity	

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Implementation of Biodiversity objectives of plan relating to rural housing. Preparation of GI Plans and Strategies as part of LAPs.	to be lost without remediation resulting from development provided for by the Plan.	
Population & Human Health (PHH)	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.	Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives. Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA. CSO data. Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans.
	New parks, playgrounds, amenities and cultural building developed by the Council or grants awarded and developments supported by the Council. Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside. Rates of Unemployment.	Creation of quality places to live. Implementation of Green Infrastructure. Rural housing to accord with Rural Housing Design Guidelines. Achievement of modal shift. Increase modal shift to public transport.	
	Occurrence (any) of a spatially concentrated deterioration in human health arising from environmental factors resulting from development provided for by the Plan. Identified by the Health Service Executive (HSE), EPA and the Department of Health.	Minimise population exposure to high levels of noise, vibration and air pollution.	
	CSO Census self-reporting of health. Creation of Sustainable 15 minute Neighbourhoods through LAPs. HP Deprivation Index.	No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
Soils & Geology (SG)	Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield. Number of AA determinations and environmental assessments undertaken to support applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission. Volume of contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill. Number of quarries granted.	No significant incidences of soil contamination. To minimise reductions in soil extent and hydraulic connectivity. Limited and controlled development of greenfield sites. Achieve the % target for growth on infill as per NPF. Prevent pollution of soil through adoption of appropriate environmental protection procedures during construction and maintenance works on site.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Geoportal. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant).
Water (W)	Achievement of the objectives of the River Basin Management Plans. Classification of Overall Status (comprised of ecological and chemical status) under the Water Framework Directive.	Implement fully the recommendations of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021. Support the achievement of "good" ecological and chemical status/potential of waterbodies in accordance with the WFD. Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve '*good status*'.	EPA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance. EPA Remedial action list. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant).

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Septic Tank inspections and remedial notices issues. WWTP projects/upgrades completed.	Comply and implement fully the most recent EPA guidelines on Septic Tank use and siting as well as other on-site treatment facilities.	
	Achieve and maintain Green/Blue Flag status.	Improvement in bathing water quality.	
	WWTP	Maintain and upgrade where necessary all Local Authority operated WWT plants to comply with the relevant legislation.	
	EPA Remedial action list.	Reduction in the number of supplies on the EPA Remedial action list.	
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.	CSO data. Data from the National Travel Survey. EPA Air Quality Monitoring. Consultations with Department of Transport Tourism and Sport, Transport Trends and Department of Communication Climate Action and Environment.
	Achievement of Modal Shift objective of plan. Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	An increase in the percentage of the population travelling to work, school or college by public transport or sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling). Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
Climate Change (CC)	Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets relating to climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions.	For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan. Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.	EPA Annual National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory reporting. Climate Action Regional Office. Consultations with Department of Communication Climate Action and Environment. CSO data.
	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures. Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	An increase in the percentage of the population travelling to work, school or college by public transport or sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling). Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	
Material Assets (MA)	Programmed delivery of Irish Water infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Irish Water Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated.	Increase re-use of brownfield sites for development in preference to greenfield sites. All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by wastewater treatment over the lifetime of the Plan. Decrease in the percentage of Unaccounted Water Loss.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant). CSO data. Consultations with Irish Water. Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government in conjunction with Local Authorities.
	Percentage of unaccounted water.		
	Increase in area of County with broadband coverage.		

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.	Improve broadband coverage. By 2020 all citizens will have access to speeds of 30Mbps, and that 50% of citizens will be subscribing to speeds of 100Mbps.	Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.
Cultural Heritage (CH)	Number of recorded features lost.	No loss of features of architectural or archaeological importance.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant). Consultations with Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
	Number of protected structures impacted by new development.	No impact on the integrity or setting of monuments contained on the Record of Monuments by development granted planning permission.	
	Number of deletions to the RPS. Structures awarded grant aid	No protected structures to be lost through neglect or misuse. Regeneration of derelict and underutilised heritage sites.	
	Conservation projects initiated by the Council.		
Landscape & Visual (LV)	Number of developments permitted within landscapes of exceptional value and high sensitivity as per the LCA.	No diminution in the quality of important landscapes.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant).
	Number of recommendations from the LCA implemented.	Implement in full the recommendations of the Landscape Character Assessment for County Wexford.	

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 (Draft Plan). 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 February 2017, an Issues Paper was prepared by WCC to help stimulate debate between the planning authority, key stakeholders, landowners and the general public around the issues relevant to Wexford and how they may be addressed in the Draft Plan. Submissions were received on the Issues Paper and are referred to further in Section 2.4 of this Report.

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 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.

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 246km.

County Wexford has a land area of circa. 236,527 hectares (ha), with a population of 149,722 in April 2016, an increase of 3% over the five years from 2011[2]. The county is overwhelmingly rural with four main towns: Wexford and New Ross in the south and west 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 a 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

[2] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024*.

prominent high points include Black Rock Mountain, Annagh Hill, Slieveboy, Tara Hill and Vinegar Hill.

The county is drained by two major rivers, the Slaney through the centre of the county and the 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 CDP 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 to 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 vary adopted plans immediately following adoption of the relevant RSES.

As such, WCC 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 31st January 2020.

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 Town and Enniscorthy Town.

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.

2.2.1 Content of the Draft Plan

The Draft Plan is set out in a series of volumes and comprises a written statement and development objectives for the Plan area. The Draft Plan includes a Core Strategy which shows that the objectives in the Draft 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).

The preparation of the Draft Plan has had regard to key recent development trends and national, regional and local policy developments, in particular, the National Planning Framework, Rebuilding Ireland, RSES for the Southern Region and the Local Government Reform Act, 2014.

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

- Volume 1: The 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: Specific Settlements
- Volume 4: Statements of Compliance and Policy
- 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 addresses 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.

2.2.2 Core Strategy

The aim of the Core Strategy[3] is to set out an evidence based strategy for the future spatial development of the CDP 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.

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 CDP will focus on environmental protection, integration of transport and land use, reduction of anthropogenic gasses and climate change.

A summary of the main objectives in Volume 1 of the Draft Plan are outlined in Table 2.1, as well as the additional Volumes where they contain objectives which are of relevance to the assessment in this Strategic Environmental Assessment Report.

All objectives within the Draft Plan that have been assessed are outlined in Appendix A8.1 of this SEA report.

[3] Planning and Development Act 2000 (2020). Updated 2020.

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

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
Volume 1 The Written Statement	
Chapter 1 Introduction	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.
Chapter 2 Climate Action	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. Main Objectives ▪ 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.
Chapter 3 Core Strategy	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: ▪ 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.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	▪ Smart Growth of Settlements. ▪ Vibrant Rural Areas.
Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing	This chapter provides details on the spatial planning framework and objectives to deliver sustainable housing in the county. Main Objectives ▪ 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.
Chapter 5 Design and Place-making in Towns and Villages	This chapter outlines the Council's commitment and objectives to improving the quality of the county's towns and villages. Main Objectives ▪ 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.
Chapter 6 Economic Development Strategy	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. Main Objectives ▪ 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.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
Chapter 7 Tourism Development	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. <u>Main Objectives</u> ▪ Ensure that the tourism industry in County Wexford continues to grow in a sustainable manner. ▪ 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.
Chapter 8 Transportation Strategy	This chapter details the Council's strategy to provide an effective and sustainable transport system which is accessible to all in the county. <u>Main Objectives</u> ▪ 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.
Chapter 9 Infrastructure Strategy	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. <u>Main Objectives</u> ▪ 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.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	▪ To minimise the risk to people, businesses, infrastructure and the environment through the identification and management of existing and potential future flood risk.
Chapter 10 Environmental Management	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. Main Objectives ▪ To recognise the benefits of a good quality environment. ▪ 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.
Chapter 11 Landscape and Green Infrastructure	This chapter outlines the role of landscapes and green infrastructure in the county and the positive economic, social and health benefits derived from them. Main Objectives ▪ 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.
Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning	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. Main Objectives ▪ 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.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	▪ 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.
Chapter 13 Heritage and Conservation	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. Main Objectives ▪ To sustainably manage the competing pressures on the natural and built heritage in the county. ▪ 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.
Chapter 14 Recreation and Open Space Strategy	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. Main Objectives ▪ 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.
Chapter 15 Sustainable Communities and Social Infrastructure Strategy	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. Main Objectives ▪ 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.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
	▪ 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.

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 and 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	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
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 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. <u>Aims</u> ▪ 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.
Volume 11 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	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. All of the policies and objectives included in this volume are already included in Volume 1 of the Draft Plan.

Volume	Content & Main Strategic Objectives
Volume 12 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Environmental Report	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.
Volume 13 **Natura Impact Report (NIR)**	Assessment of the impact of the implementation of the Draft Plan on European Sites.

2.3 Monitoring and Progress

A Development Plan must be able to respond to changing circumstances within its lifetime. Regular monitoring of the relationship between the Plan and changes within a wider EU and national policy context, development pressures and varying local priorities are important if the policies and objectives are to remain effective and relevant throughout the lifetime of the plan. The impact of policies and specific objectives should wherever possible be quantified.

Monitoring will identify issues with objectives and allow suitable corrective action to be taken. It will also identify whether the Plan remains consistent with national and regional policy, and where changes occur at national and/or regional level, advise whether the Plan should be varied as necessary to ensure consistency with these higher level plans.

It is a requirement under the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) for a report to be prepared, two years after the making of the plan, on the progress achieved in securing the objectives of the Development Plan. This Progress Report is necessary because, under the Act, it is the duty of the Planning Authority to "*take such steps as are in its powers as may be necessary for achieving the objectives of the Development Plan".*

The SEA process through the recommendation of mitigation measures, by its nature requires environmental monitoring throughout the lifetime of the 6-year Development Plan.

To assist in the monitoring of this Development Plan, Wexford County Council will set up systems to monitor planning and development in the County to help measure the degree to which the objectives are being achieved.

2.4 Pre-draft Consultation

A pre-draft consultation stage was held from February 2017 until April 2017. During this time, an Issues Paper was published and consultation evenings were held around the County. These consultations aimed to encourage discussion before a draft CDP was prepared and to stimulate debate around the important strategic planning issues that the Plan should address. Consultation evenings were held at the following locations:

- The Presentation Centre, Enniscorthy Town.
- Gorey Town Public Library.
- Brandon House Hotel, New Ross Town.

- Wexford Town Public Library.

The Issues Papers addressed the following broad topic areas and each topic had a set of prompting questions to stimulate thinking about policy responses:

- Strategic Planning Context.
- Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy, Population and Housing.
- Economic Development and Employment.
- Sustainable Communities and Social Inclusion.
- Community and Education Facilities.
- Open Space and Recreation.
- Heritage.
- Climate Change, Flood Risk Management, Coastal Zone Management and Maritime Spatial Planning.
- Environment.
- Transportation and Infrastructure.
- Environmental Assessments (including SEA).

The Issues Paper was also distributed to Prescribed Authorities, Environmental Authorities, Infrastructure Providers and the 289 no. approved members on the Public Participation Network (PPN) including post primary schools.

A total of 41 no. submissions were received from the public and statutory bodies in relation to the Plan at that time. These submissions were summarised in the Chief Executive's Report and informed SEA Scoping with Environmental Authorities.

2.5 Pre-draft SEA Scoping Consultation

A statutory SEA Scoping exercise was carried out in 2017/2018, however given the time which elapsed since that exercise was carried out (due to the suspension of the statutory timeframes to allow for alignment with the NPF/ RSES) the SEA Scoping Report was updated and the SEA consultation repeated.

In May 2020, the Scoping Report was issued to the specified Environmental Authorities, which includes the EPA, various governmental departments and surrounding local authorities. This was not a statutory Scoping procedure.

Observations or submissions received as a result of both SEA Scoping stages are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.

2.6 Alternatives

The SEA process requires the consideration of '*reasonable alternatives'* in terms of possible approaches available in the delivery of the Draft Plan. Alternatives should represent a range of different approaches within the statutory and operational requirements of the particular plan.

The Plan strategy options available to the local authority are discussed in the formulation of the Draft Plan and assessed against the SEA Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) in order to evaluate their overall potential environmental impact. A discussion of the merits or otherwise of each option is provided in the Environmental Report and the reasons for the chosen option is discussed.

Chapter 7 (Description of Alternatives) provides full details on the alternatives and their assessment.

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*[4] (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).

[4] EC (2001). *DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC*

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 and tourism.*"[5]

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.*"[6]

Therefore, as the development plan the subject of this report is the Draft Wexford CDP 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.

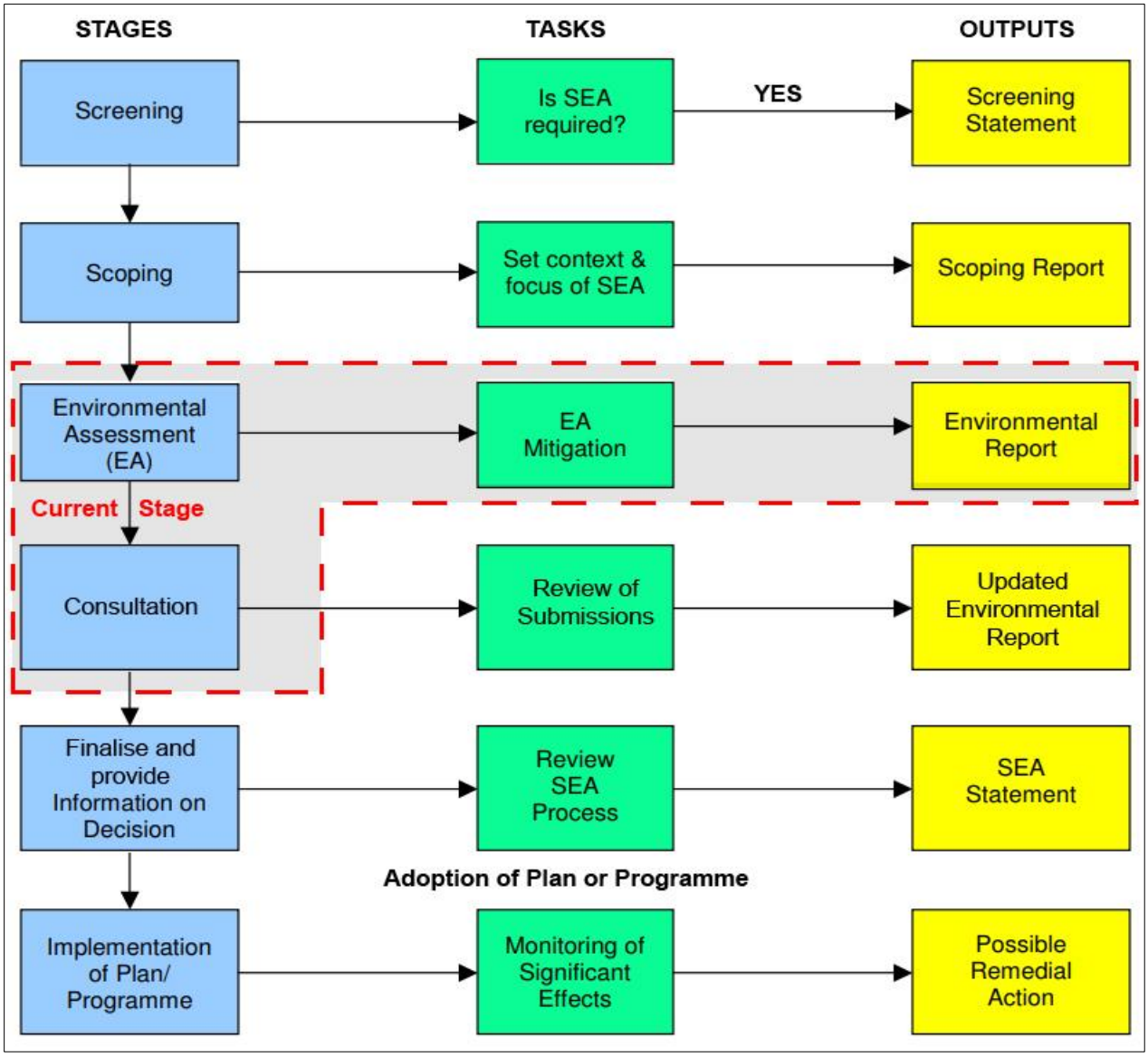
3.2 SEA Stages and Process

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 Plan and associated SEA, AA and SFRA documents were prepared in an iterative manner, informing each other.

The key stages in the SEA process as outlined in the Environmental Protection Agency's SEA Process Checklist and as they relate to the Draft Plan are outlined in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1.

[5] Section 9(1)(a) of S.I. No. 435 of 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011
[6] Section 5(c) of S.I. No. 436 of 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011

Figure 3.1: Overview of SEA Process (adapted from EPA SEA Process Checklist, 2008[7])



[7] EPA (2008). *SEA Process Checklist.*

Table 3.1: Outline of the SEA Process

Stage	Description	Status
1. Screening	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 *likely to have significant effects* on the environment, and therefore, if SEA is required. Screening of the P/P is carried out in accordance with Article 14A of the Planning and Development Regulations (PDR) 2001 as amended. It is noted that in accordance with Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08[8], 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/EEC[9]).	**Completed** ✓
2. Scoping	Preparation of a SEA Scoping Report highlighting that the Environmental Report is required to include: ▪ 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. 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.	**Completed** ✓
3. Environmental Report	Preparation of a systemic identification and evaluation of alternatives and assessment of the *likely significant environmental effects* of implementing the 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. The output from this stage is an Environmental Report which accompanies the Draft P/P required on public display.	**Current Stage**
4. SEA Statement	Completion/adoption of the Wexford CDP, taking account of *likely significant environmental effects*, any submissions or observations received from consultations and integration of mitigation and monitoring measures within the Plan. 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:	**Next Stage** - To be completed

[8] DEHLG (2008). *Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans*.
[9] EC (1992). *DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC*: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043&from=EN

Stage	Description	Status
	▪ 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 he significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan/Programme.	

3.3 Screening (Stage 1)

The Draft CDP was subject screening for the requirement for AA (see Section 3.7) and to screening for the requirement for SEA in accordance with Article 13(B) of S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011, and the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. In accordance with Article 13(B)(a), SEA for the Draft Plan is mandatory as *'the population or target population of the area of the planning authority is 10,000 persons or more'*.

The Draft Plan is subject to SEA and a SEA Environmental Report (this report) has been prepared to accompany the Draft Plan and the Natura Impact Report (NIR) for Appropriate Assessment (AA) on public display.

3.4 Scoping (Stage 2)

Scoping ensures that the SEA is focused on the relevant environmental issues and examines issues at the appropriate level of detail. Scoping also includes consultation with the Environmental Authorities, and allows for the incorporation of the views of the environmental authorities within the Draft Plan/Programme and the SEA Environmental Report. The SEA Scoping Report was issued to the Environmental Authorities listed in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: List of Consultees for the Scoping Stage

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

**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*

3.4.1 SEA Scoping Submissions & Responses

The RSES was adopted in January 2020 and thereafter preparation of the Draft Plan recommenced. Given the period of intervening time, it was decided to reengage with the SEA Scoping process, and therefore, an updated SEA Scoping Report was prepared and recirculated to the Environmental Authorities.

Submissions from both SEA Scoping stages (2018 & 2020) have been considered and incorporated into the Environmental Report. In total nine 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. Submissions were received from the following Environmental Authorities. A summary of the submission is outlined in the Table 3.3.

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (submission in 2018 and 2020);
- Geological Survey, Ireland (GSI) - under the Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (DCCAE) (submission in 2018 and 2020);
- Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine (DAFM) (submission in 2018 and 2020);
- National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) (2020);
- Southern Region Waste Management Office (SRWMO) (2020); and
- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Department's Development Applications Unit (2020).

Table 3.3: SEA Scoping Submissions & Reponses

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
1	EPA (June 2020)	**Recommended Guidance & Resources** • SEA process guidance and checklists. • Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA. • Topic specific SEA guidance (including *Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (EPA, 2020), *Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring* (EPA, 2020), Integrating climatic factors into SEA (EPA, 2019), *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA* (EPA, 2015), and *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2012)). • Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) Webtool. • EPA SEA Web GIS Tool. • EPA WFD Application. • EPA AA Geo Tool. • *SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources'*. 2020 Version 1.6. • *Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections for 2018-2040*. • *Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland*. **Specific Comments on the Plan** • '*State of the Environment Report - Ireland's Environment 2016*'. Consider the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within this report. • *Sustainable Development Goals*. UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Relevant targets and actions in Ireland's SDG Implementation Plan (DCCAE, 2018) should be integrated as appropriate into the Plan. • *Critical service infrastructure*. Adequate and appropriate critical service infrastructure should be in place. • *Climate Action*. National commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation. • *Coastal Zone Management*. Specific coastal zone management objectives and future climate scenarios.	Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment. Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft CDP and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• *Integration of transport & land-use planning*. Compact growth and better integration of transport. • *Biodiversity.* Promote the need to protect non-designated aspects of biodiversity including ecological corridors/linkages/green infrastructure and areas of important local biodiversity. • *Invasive Alien Species Control and Management.* Addressing the control and management of invasive species. • *Community Engagement*. The need to proactively engage local communities should be a core consideration. • *Key Plans and Programmes:* Spatial Planning, Sustainable Development, Tourism, Climate, Biodiversity, Water & Water Services, Transport, Air & Noise.	
2	Geological Survey, Ireland Under DCCAE (June 2020)	**Geoheritage** • 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. **Groundwater** • 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 GWFlood tools. **Geohazards** • 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. **Geothermal Energy**	Specific comments are noted and addressed. Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft CDP and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• Ireland has widespread shallow geothermal resources. • Recommends using the Geothermal Suitability maps. **Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)** • 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 "*Building Ireland 2040*" plan, understanding of aggregate source and supply will be important. **Marine and Coastal Unit** • 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	**Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (June 2020)**	**Legislation, Plans & Polices** • 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).	Specific comments and issues for 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 CDP and SEA

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• National Climate Change Adaption Framework. **Issues for Consideration** • 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. • 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. **Potential Impacts on Sea-Fisheries and Aquaculture** • 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. **Sources of Marine Data** • 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	Environmental Report as appropriate.

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• 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/ **Consult with** • DAFM - polices 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	National Parks and Wildlife Services (June 2020)	**Nature Conservation** Baseline data • 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.	Specific comments and issues for 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 CDP and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• 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. **Biodiversity Issues** <u>Ecological Networks and Wildlife Corridors</u> • Culverting of watercourses - These streams represent missed opportunities for amenity and biodiversity. • Rehabilitation measures. • Watercourse rehabilitation is also an opportunity for climate change mitigation. <u>Coastal habitat conservation and coastal squeeze</u> • 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. • 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. <u>Nitrogen deposition</u> • Nitrogen deposition on Natura 2000 sites within the draft Plan's zone of influence. <u>Hedgerows and roadside verges</u> • 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.	

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• Mitigation could include implementation of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 <u>Quarries</u> • 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. <u>Ash disease</u> • 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. <u>Artificial lighting</u> • 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. <u>SEA monitoring</u> • Member States are required to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans. • 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	

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		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. <u>Specific comments on the Scoping Report.</u> Strategic Environmental Objectives for Wexford should be reviewed.	
5	**Southern Region Waste Management Office (June 2020)**	• *A New Circular Economy Action Plan for a Cleaner More Competitive Europe*. 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.	These aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft CDP and SEA Environmental Report where appropriate
6	**Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (January 2018)**	**Archaeology** • 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. • Wexford developed as a direct result of its coastal location. • Any proposed County Development Plan (CDP) 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. • CDP 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.	Specific comments and issues for 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 CDP and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• Developing Policies and Objectives for proposed CDP, 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. • 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. **Archaeological Assessments**	

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• 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: ○ 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. **Nature Conservation** • 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)	**Key Plans and Programmes** Key plans and programmes, adopted or in preparation, to consider include: • 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) **Environmental Baseline and Issues** • 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. **Draft Strategic Environmental Objectives, Indicators and Targets** • 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… **Water Quality Information** • 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. **Scoping Process Guidance**	Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment. Specific comments are noted and addressed. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft CDP and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.

No.	Stakeholder (Dated Received)	Summary of Submission	Comment
		• 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 **Environmental Authorities** • Under the SEA Regulations	
8	Geological Survey, Ireland Under DCCAE (January 2018)	• 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.	Specific comments are noted and addressed. Guidelines & resources are considered within the assessment. Where information is available these aspects have been considered and incorporated into the Draft CDP and SEA Environmental Report as appropriate.

3.5 SEA Environmental Report (Stage 3) Current 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 CDP 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 CDP (objectives, projects and alternatives to the Plan) 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.

3.5.1 Consultation on the Draft County Development Plan and SEA Environmental Report

In line with SEA Regulations, the Draft Plan, together with this SEA Environmental Report and Natura Impact Report (NIR) is being made available to the public and the stakeholders. Submissions made on the Draft Plan will be responded to and the Plan will be updated as appropriate. The Plan will be finalised, and the SEA, NIR and SFRA documents will be finalised.

3.6 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 CDP.

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 significant environmental effects of implementing of the Plan.

3.7 Appropriate Assessment (AA)

In addition to compliance with the SEA Directive, the preparation and implementation of the Draft CDP 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 determined[10] that due to the types of development that could arise as a result of implementing the CDP, that significant effects could not be ruled out and that the Plan would need further assessment during its preparation. At the time of screening the Plan, the detail of the development objectives and settlement plans were not known so the screening was undertaken in a precautionary and strategic manner.

The Draft Plan has been subject to "*Stage 2 AA*" as required by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and a NIR has been prepared to accompany the Draft CDP and Draft SEA Environmental Report on public display.

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

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

3.7.1 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Elements of the Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (IBIA) as detailed in the EPA's Practitioner's Manual[11] have been aligned with in undertaking 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 - s**ubmissions 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.

3.8 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

The Draft CDP is subject to a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in accordance with the requirements of *The Planning System and Flood Risk Assessment Guidelines for Planning Authorities*[12]*.* The Planning Guidelines outline an integrated process for SEA and plan-making.

[11] EPA (2013). *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment – Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual.*
[12] Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009).

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 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 has been undertaken in tandem with the drafting of the Plan and the environmental assessment. 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.

3.9 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:

- DCCAE (2019). *Climate Action Plan 2019, To Tackle Climate Breakdown.* Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment.
- DECLG (2013a). *Circular Letter PSSP 6/2011: Further Transposition of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).* Department of Environment, Community and Local Government.
- 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 (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 (2008). *SEA Process Checklist.*
- EPA (2013). *SEA Resource Manual for Local and Regional Planning Authorities*.
- EPA (2013). *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual. Strive Report Series No. 106*.
- EPA (2015). *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment - Good Practice Guidance.*
- 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 (2019c). *Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections for 2018-2040.*
- 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). *SEA Pack*. Updated 2020.
- EPA (2020f). *SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory.* Updated March 2020.

- EPA (2020g). Environmental Mapping/Geographical Information System (GIS) tools at: http://gis.epa.ie/SeeMaps
- EPA (2020h). EPA Water Quality Reports: http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/water/waterqua/
- EPA (2020i). EPA Air Quality Reports at: http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/air/quality/
- EPA (2020j). EPA Spatial Information Sources at: http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/
- NPWS (2009). *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland*.
- Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.
- S.I. No. 201 of 2011 - Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.
- S.I. No. 436 of 2004 - Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004.

4 Review of Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes

4.1 Planning Context

The Draft Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 (CDP) 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 CDP 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 CDP is framed within a hierarchy of strategic action 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 CDP must be formulated.

In this instance, the Plan must comply with the requirements of the EU and National Planning and Development-related legislation, as well as higher level plans including Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework (NPF); the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Regional Assembly and National Plans (refer to Tables 4.1 and 4.2). The objectives of the NPF is 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 development plans which address further detailed local matters, must be in accordance with the RSES.

The Plan must also comply with wide range of theme related plans and programmes such as the River Basin Management Plans, Regional Waste Management Plans, Climate Action Plan, etc. (refer to Tables 4.3).

Being a county-level plan, the CDP 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 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 CDP and the Draft Plan includes relevant objectives for integration with key aims and requirements.

Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 provides a list of the principal legislative and principal EU frameworks.

Table 4.1: Legislative Framework

Legislative Framework	
National Level	
Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended	Foreshore Act 1933-2011
Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended	Aquaculture Act 1997-2006 (Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1997 and amendments)
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations) 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011)	Sea Fisheries & Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 & Sea Fisheries Regulations
Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2012	The National Monuments Act 1930-2004
The Water Services Act (2007 & 2013)	Roads Act 1993, as amended
EU Level	
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EEC)	Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)
Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2011/92/EU) as amended by (2014/52/EU)	Urban Wastewater Directive (91/271/EEC)
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) on the Conservation of Wild Birds, 1979	Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)	Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)
Flood Directive (2007/60/EC)	Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	Air Quality Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)
Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	Air Quality Clean Air For Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	Directive 2009/28/EC (on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources)
Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC)	Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001/EU
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)	Energy Performance of Buildings Directives 2010/31/EU and 2018/844

Table 4.2: EU Frameworks

EU Frameworks	
Renewable Energies in the 21st Century: Building a More Sustainable Future	A New Circular Economy Action Plan for a Cleaner More Competitive Europe (2020)
EU 2030 Climate and Energy Package	European Landscape Convention 2000
EU Energy Road Map 2050	EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 provide a working list of some of the principal plans, programmes and guidelines influencing the formulation of the CDP policy, either directly or through European, National and/or county level.

Table 4.3: Relevant National & Regional Plans, Programmes and Guidelines

National & Regional Plans, Programme & Guidelines	
National Planning Framework (NPF) Project 2040	National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)
Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Regional Assembly (SRA)	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland #4 (2017-2020)
Ireland's Environment - An Assessment (2016)	Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2018)
National Mitigation Plan 2017	Draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030
Our Sustainable Future - A Framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland (2012)	National Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (2016)
Our Sustainable Future - A Framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland (Progress Report 2015)	Draft Bioenergy Plan (2014)
Delivering Homes, Sustaining Communities. Statement on Housing Policy (2007)	Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (2018)
Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness - Rebuilding Ireland (2016)	Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019)
National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	Draft Statutory Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Transport Sector (2019)
Management Plans for Natura 2000 sites	National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) (2019)
All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020	Draft National Clean Air Strategy
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management for Planning Authorities (2009)	Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines (2014)
National CFRAMS Programme (2011)	Transport 21, as superseded by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform document titled Infrastructure and Capital Investment (2012-2016)

National & Regional Plans, Programme & Guidelines	
River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021	National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuel Infrastructure in Transport in Ireland (2017-2030)
South Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study (2011-2016)	Integrated Implementation Plan (2019-2024) (Transport)
Draft National Marine Planning Framework (2020)	The Greenway Strategy - Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)
Marine Strategy Framework Directive. Ireland Programme of Measures Summary Report (2016)	Heritage Ireland 2030
National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2014- 2020)	Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)
Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland (2012)	National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025
Fisheries Natura Plans (2018-2022)	National Peatlands Strategy (2015)
National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2015)	Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021
DRAFT Plan for Forests & Freshwater Pearl Mussel in Ireland (2018)	National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (2014)
Water Services Strategic Plan. A Plan for the Future of Water Services (2015) (Irish Water)	Realising Our Rural Potential - Action Plan for Rural Development (2018)
Food Harvest 2020/FoodWise 2025	Rural Development Programme (2014-2020)
National Adaptation Framework (2018)	Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021
Climate Action Plan 2019, To Tackle Climate Breakdown	National Broadband Plan (2019)

Table 4.4: Relevant Local Plans and Programmes

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

Local Plans and Programmes	
Wexford County Council Economic and Community Investment Programme 2018-2022	Taghmon Local Area Plan 2009-2015 (as extended)

5 Environmental Baseline

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 CDP area can be quantified, where possible, or qualified thereby ensuring that the implementation of Wexford CDP does not exacerbate identifiable problems.

Baseline data will be 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 Plan also informs the issues to be considered in the CDP. This document was 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 stage 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 applied for and considered within the County. To date the current Plan (2013-2019) has contributed towards environmental protection and sustainable development within County Wexford.

If the County Development 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 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.
- Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration.
- Habitat disturbance (due to noise, lighting *etc*.) and displacement of protected species.
- Damage/degradation or loss of the hydrogeological and ecological function of soil resources.
- Negative/adverse impacts upon the status of waterbodies 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.
- 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).
- Waste levels would increase.
- Potential negative/adverse interactions between waste, soil, water, biodiversity and human health.
- Failure to reduce carbon emissions 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.

5.2 Biodiversity

Biodiversity plays a significant role in the provision of clean air, water, healthy soils and food 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 environments. 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[13]. On a global scale, biodiversity loss has been identified as one of the biggest threats facing humanity in the next decade.

The *National Biodiversity Action Plan* (see Section 5.2.1) notes that a significant proportion of Ireland's biodiversity is in a vulnerable state. The main threats and pressures to biodiversity in Ireland are from agriculture, forestry and fisheries, natural system modifications (including drainage), mining and quarrying (including peat extraction), climate change, pollution, and invasive species[14].

[13] DCHG (2017). National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.
[14] DCHG (2017). National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.

Biodiversity is vulnerable to climate change as it accelerates the destruction of the natural world 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.

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:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), which are designated within/adjacent to the Wexford CDP area.
- Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) all within/adjacent to the Wexford CDP 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 Waters
- 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, *e.g.* BirdWatch Ireland's '*Important Bird Areas*'[15].

5.2.1 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 Wexford CDP, 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.'*

5.2.2 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.

[15] Crowe *et al.,* (2009). *Important Bird Areas.*

- **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.

5.2.3 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.

Green Infrastructure has a key role in identifying non-designated county and local networks and has positive economic, social and health benefits. 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.

5.2.4 European Sites

County Wexford (including adjacent Plan areas), include 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-Brittas 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).

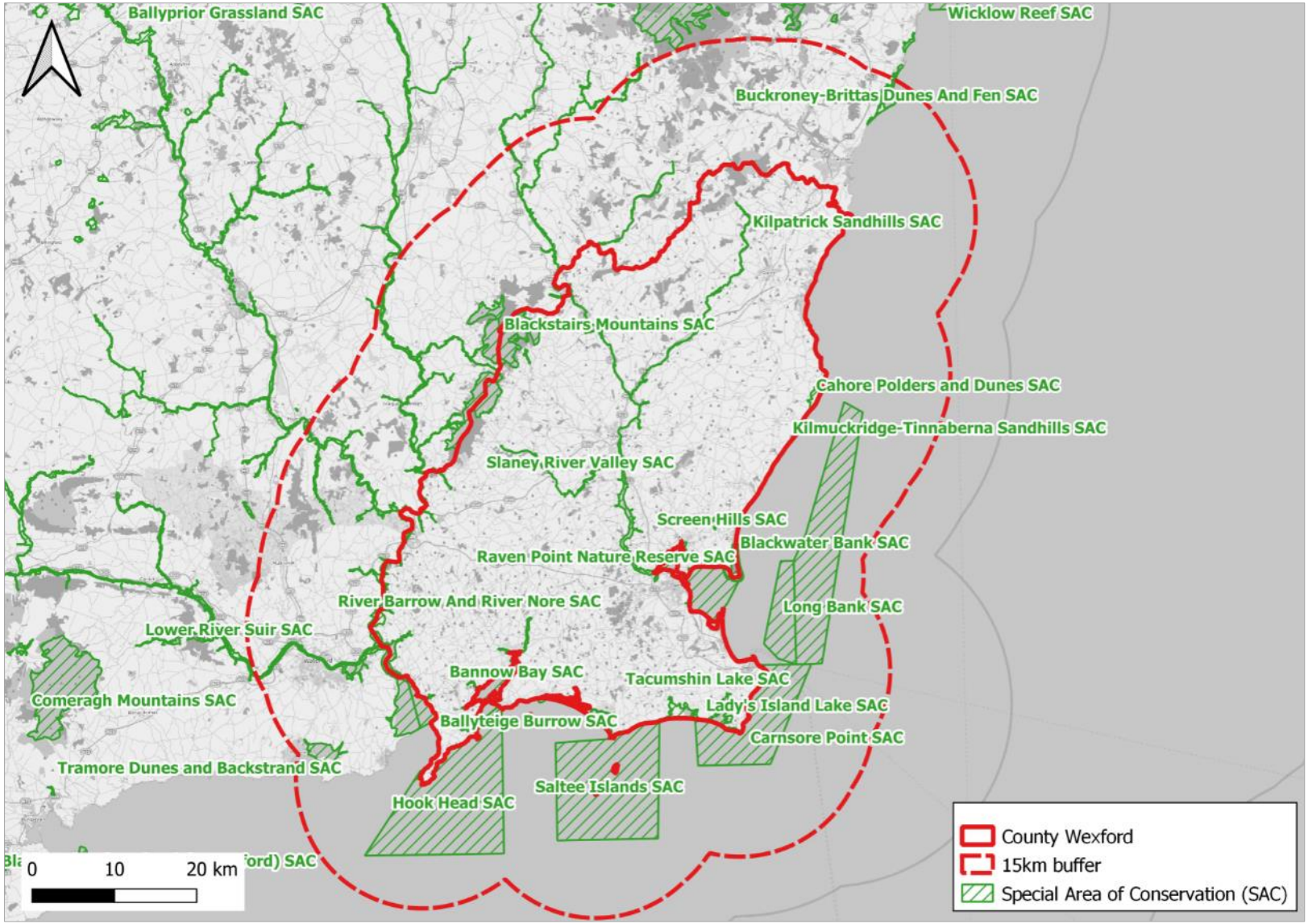
Table 5.1: European Sites located in County Wexford and within a 15km buffer of the County Boundary[16]

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	Ballyteigue Burrow
000697	Bannow Bay	004092	Tacumshin Lake
000764	Hook Head	004009	Lady's Island Lake
000707	Saltee Islands	004076	Wexford Harbour and Slobs
000696	Ballyteigue Burrow	004019	The Raven
000709	Tacumshin Lake	004143	Cahore Marshes
000704	Lady's Island lake		
002269	Carnsore Point		
000710	Raven Point Nature Reserve		
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-Brittas Dunes and Fen		

Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2 shows the designated European sites in County Wexford and within 15km of the County boundary.

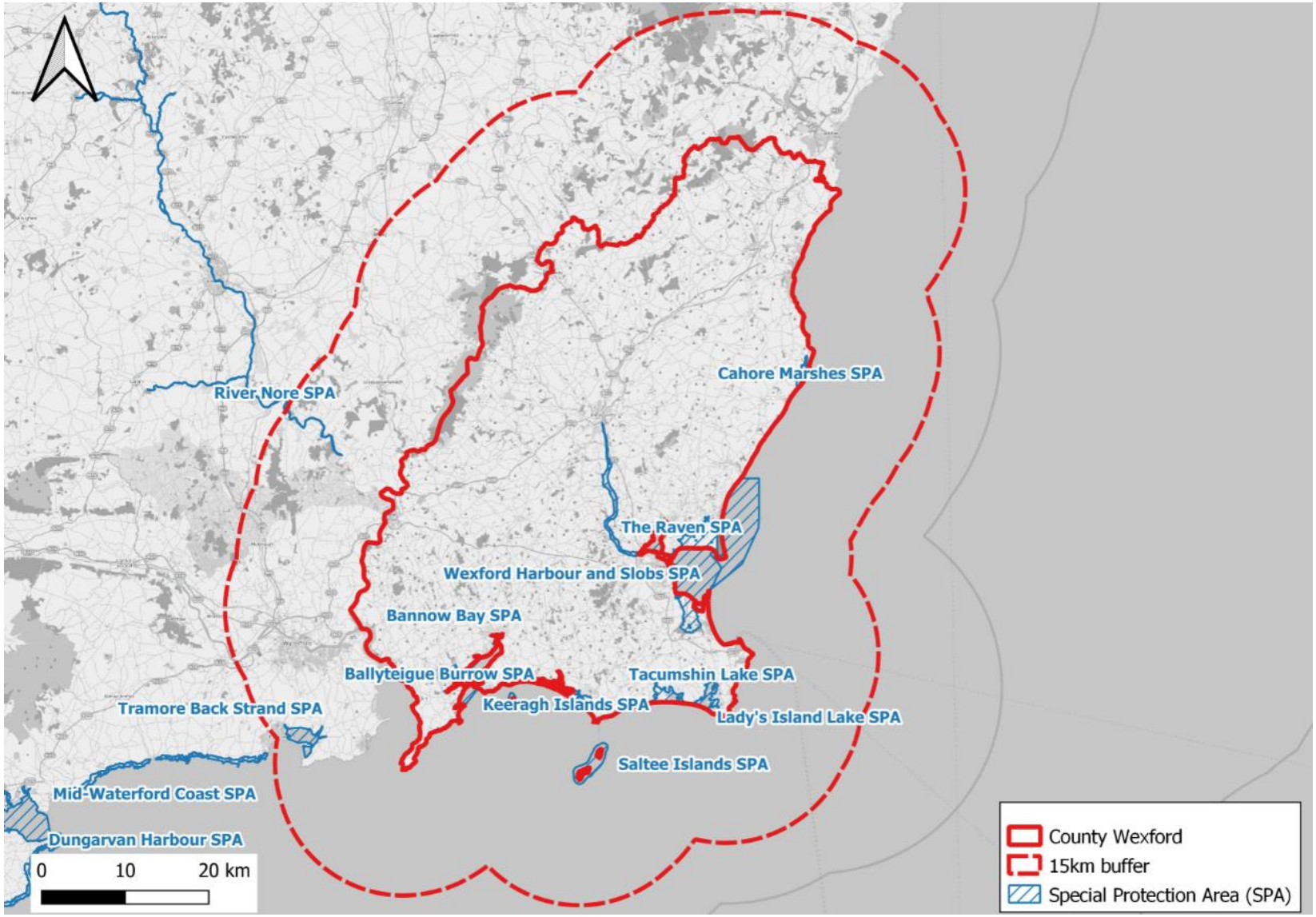
[16] EPA AA Maps (2020).

Figure 5.1: Special Areas of Conservation in County Wexford and Surrounding the County[17]



[17] Scott Cawley (2020). Natura Impart Report.

Figure 5.2: Special Protection Areas in County Wexford and Surrounding the County[18]



[18] Scott Cawley (2020). *Natura Impart Report*.

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[19]. 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.

5.2.5 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. While not statutorily designated proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) 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 designation[20]. The designation of these sites is the responsibility of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Further protection can be afforded to these areas by including appropriate protective measures in the Wexford CDP. However, there is only one NHA within County Wexford – Keeragh islands 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.

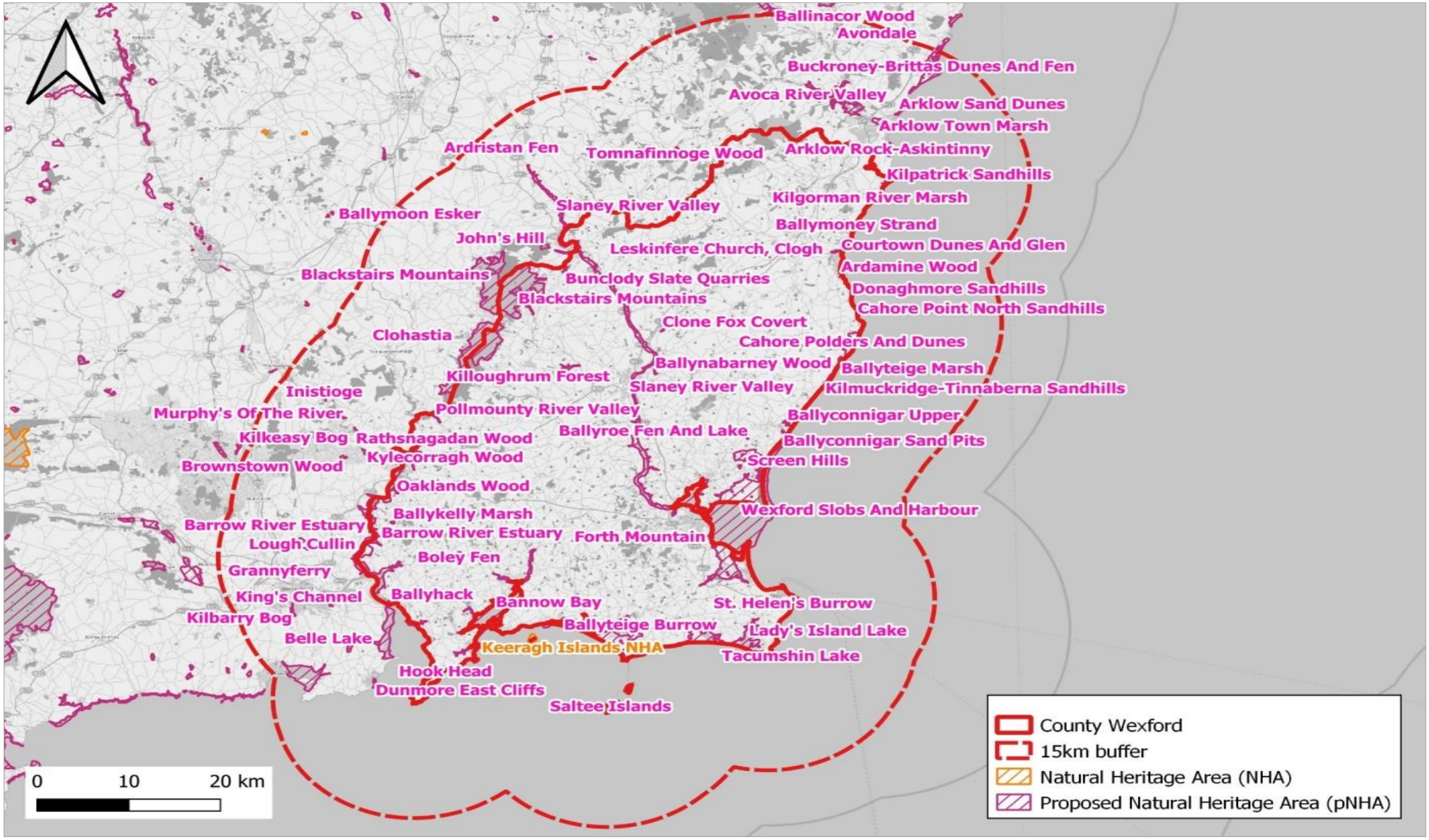
Table 5.2: PNHAs in the vicinity of the Draft Plan[21]

Proposed Natural Heritage Areas in the vicinity of the Draft Plan		
Site Code	**Proposed Natural Heritage Areas**	**Distance from the Draft Plan**
000695	Ballyhack	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000696	Ballyteige Burrow	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000697	Bannow Bay	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000698	Barrow River Estuary	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000699	Boley Fen	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000700	Cahore Polders and Dunes	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000702	Leskinfere Church, Clough	Within the Draft Plan boundary

[19] NPWS (2019). *Conservation Objectives:* https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/conservation-management-planning/conservation-objectives
[20] NPWS (2019). *Protected Sites*: https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/nha
[21] only those which don't overlap with European sites are listed

Proposed Natural Heritage Areas in the vicinity of the Draft Plan		
Site Code	**Proposed Natural Heritage Areas**	**Distance from the Draft Plan**
000707	Saltee Islands	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000708	Screen Hills	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000709	Tacumshin Lake	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000711	Tintern Abbey	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000712	Wexford Slobs and Harbour	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
000746	Ballynabarney Wood	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
000764	Hook Head	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000765	Killoughrum Forest	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000770	Blackstairs Mountains	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000774	Oaklands Wood	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000781	River Slaney Valley	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000782	St. Helen's Burrow	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000812	Pollmounty River Valley	Within the Draft Plan boundary
000965	Killoughrum Forest	Within the Draft Plan boundary
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
001738	Duncannon Sandhills	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001741	Kilmuckridge-Tinnaberna Sandhills	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001745	Ballymoney Strand	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001757	Courtown Dunes And Glen	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001834	Kilgorman River Marsh	Within the Draft Plan boundary
001930	Ballyteige Marsh	Within the Draft Plan boundary

Figure 5.3: pNHAs and NHAs within and in the vicinity of the Draft Plan[22]



[22] Scott Cawley (2020). *Natura Impart Report*

5.2.6 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.

Three Nature Reserves are 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.

5.2.7 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.

5.2.8 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; and
- 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.

5.2.8.1 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.

5.2.8.2 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.

5.2.8.3 **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 assessment[23].

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 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.

[23] 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.*

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.

5.2.8.4 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.

5.2.8.5 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.

5.2.9 Coastal Habitats & 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 defence. 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.

5.2.10 Local Ecological Networks & 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.

5.2.10.1 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 treelines, 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.

5.2.10.2 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.

Though they may not be designated sites, the significance of such features is recognised by the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), which obliges member states to maintain them in order to improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network.

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.

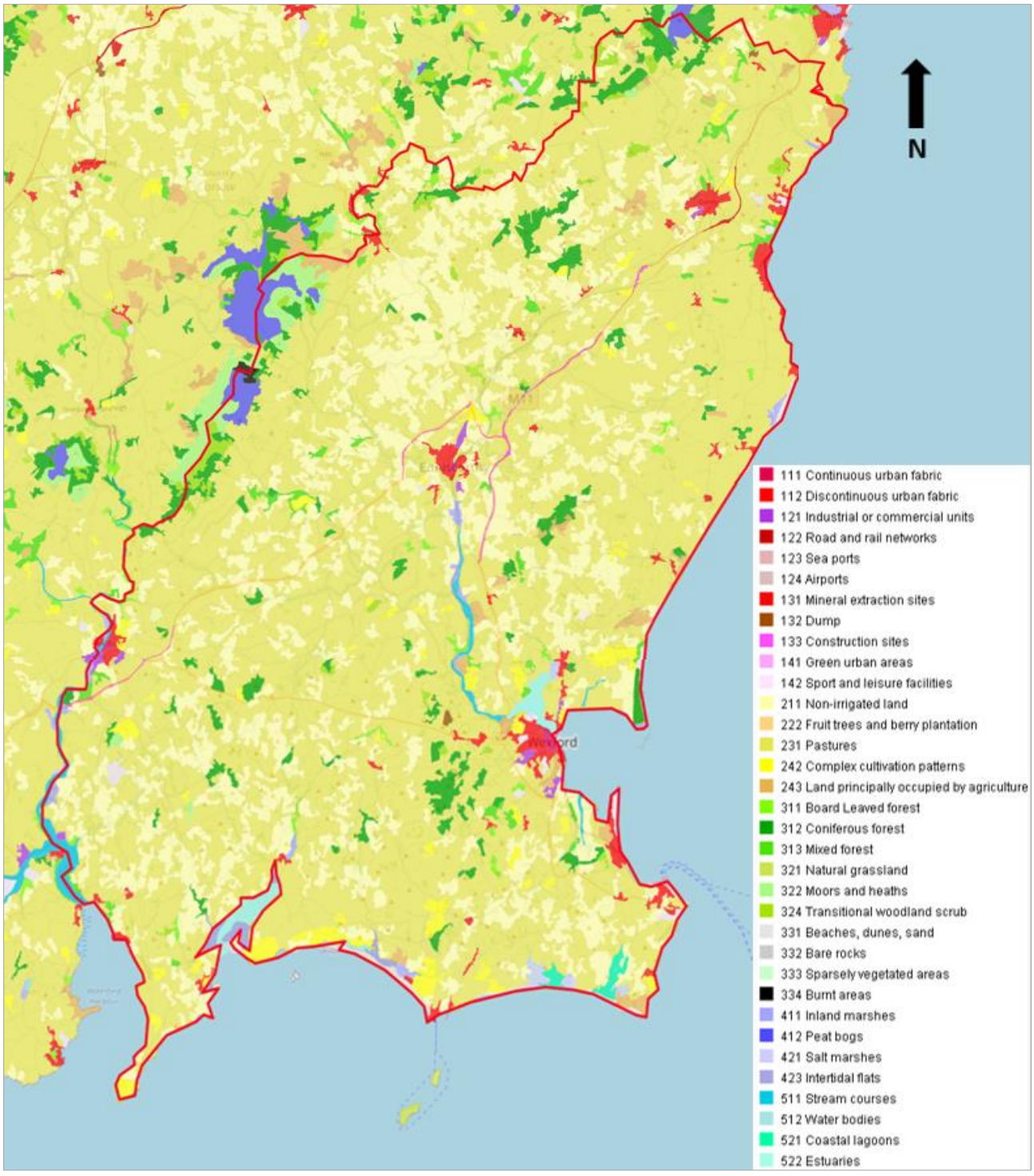
5.2.11 Land Cover Mapping

The CORINE land cover mapping[24] for Wexford classifies land cover under various headings as shown 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,*

[24] 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.

forests and *transitional woodland scrub*. Along coastal areas land cover categories include *salt marshes, marine waters, beaches, dunes and sand, intertidal flats, coastal lagoons.* These land cover categories indicate elevated levels of value to ecology.

Figure 5.4: CORINE Land Cover 2018[25]



[25] EPA Maps (2020). (OpenStreet Maps)

5.2.12 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 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 species[26].

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.

A number of non-native invasive species are found within County Wexford, these are[27]:

- Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*
- Giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
- Sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides*
- Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*
- Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*
- Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum*
- Cord grass *Spartina anglica*
- Least Duckweed *Lemna minuta*
- Hottentot Fig *Carpobrotus edulis*
- Dace *Leuciscus leuciscus*

[26] 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.*
[27] County Wexford Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2019

- Waterfern *Azolla filiculoides*
- Canadian waterweed *Elodea Canadensis*
- Nutall's waterweed *Elodea nuttallii*
- Curly waterweed *Lagrosiphon major*
- American mink *Mustela vision*
- Grey squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*
- Asian Clam *Corbicula Fluminea*
- Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*
- Wire Weed *Sargassum muticum.*

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.

5.2.13 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.

Developments and activities associated with agricultural activities, afforestation, urban developments, windfarms, quarries, tourism and recreation, 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 these 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 impacts 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 **biodiversity** issues with environmental considerations, all of which are relevant to the County Wexford, include:

- **Land use change** – development of greenfield, the construction and development of road network, changes in farming practices / loss of farmland for new developments.
- **Water pollution** - wastewater treatment systems in the vicinity of significant waterbodies and shellfish waters. 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.
- **Agriculture** – intensive agricultural practices, use of fertiliser and pesticides, hedgerow removal and lack of hedgerow management, overgrazing and undergrazing, commercial forestry.

- **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** – increased pressures on biodiversity as a result of climate change. For example the loss of wetlands and dunes, due to climate change events i.e. storms and flood events.
- **Wetlands** - infilling of wetlands, drainage works.
- **Infrastructure** - construction of roads gas, power, water and wastewater works, also windfarms, solar farms, etc.

5.3 Population & Human Health

5.3.1 Population

County Wexford is located in the southeast corner of Ireland, with an area of circa (c.) 2,365km² and a coastline of 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.

The 2016 Census results showed that the population for the Wexford local authority was 149,722[28] 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]

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 Wexford[31] grew by 2,142 people[32].

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

[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, 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.

Figure 5.5: Population Density per km^2 in County Wexford[33]

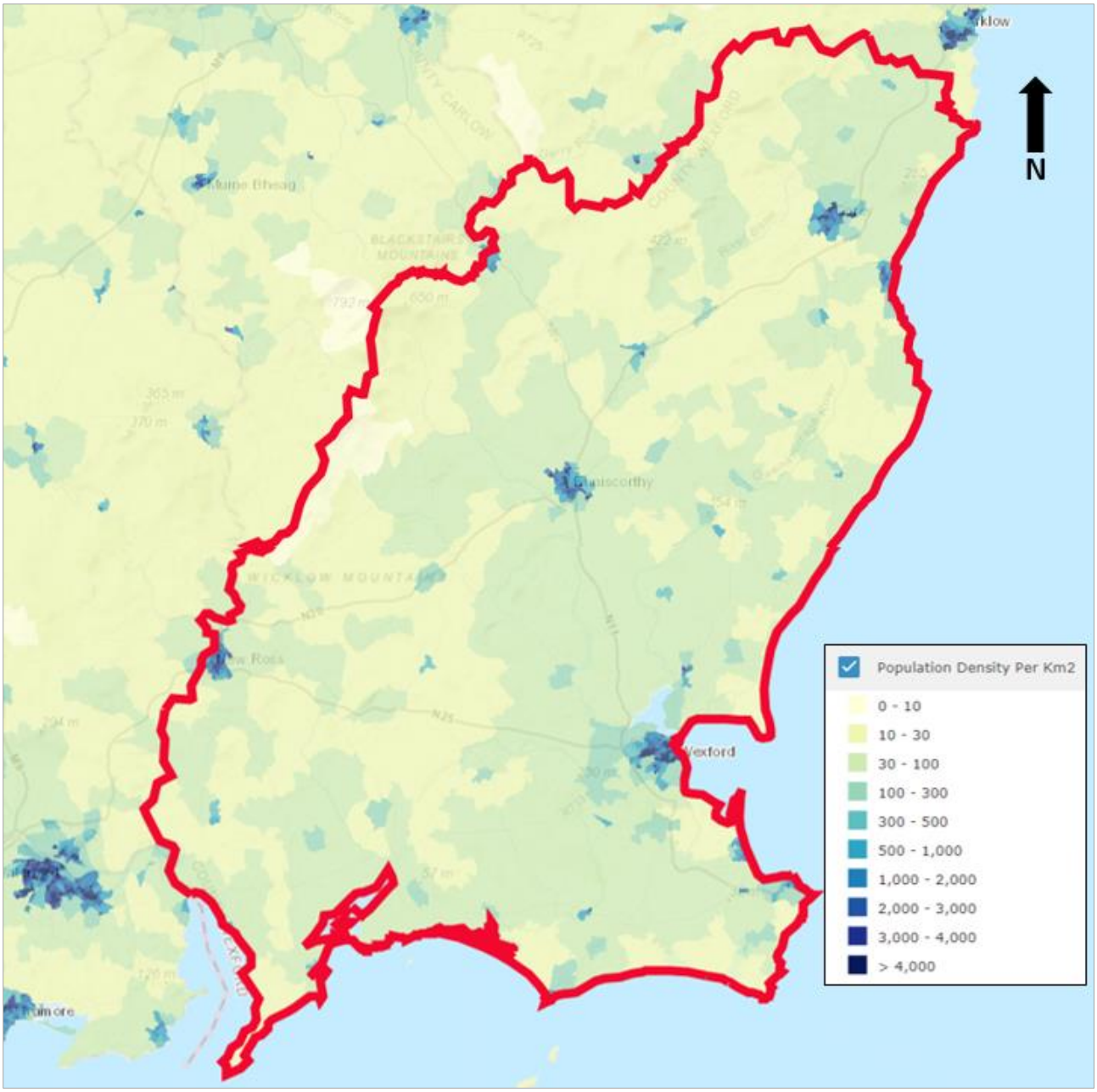
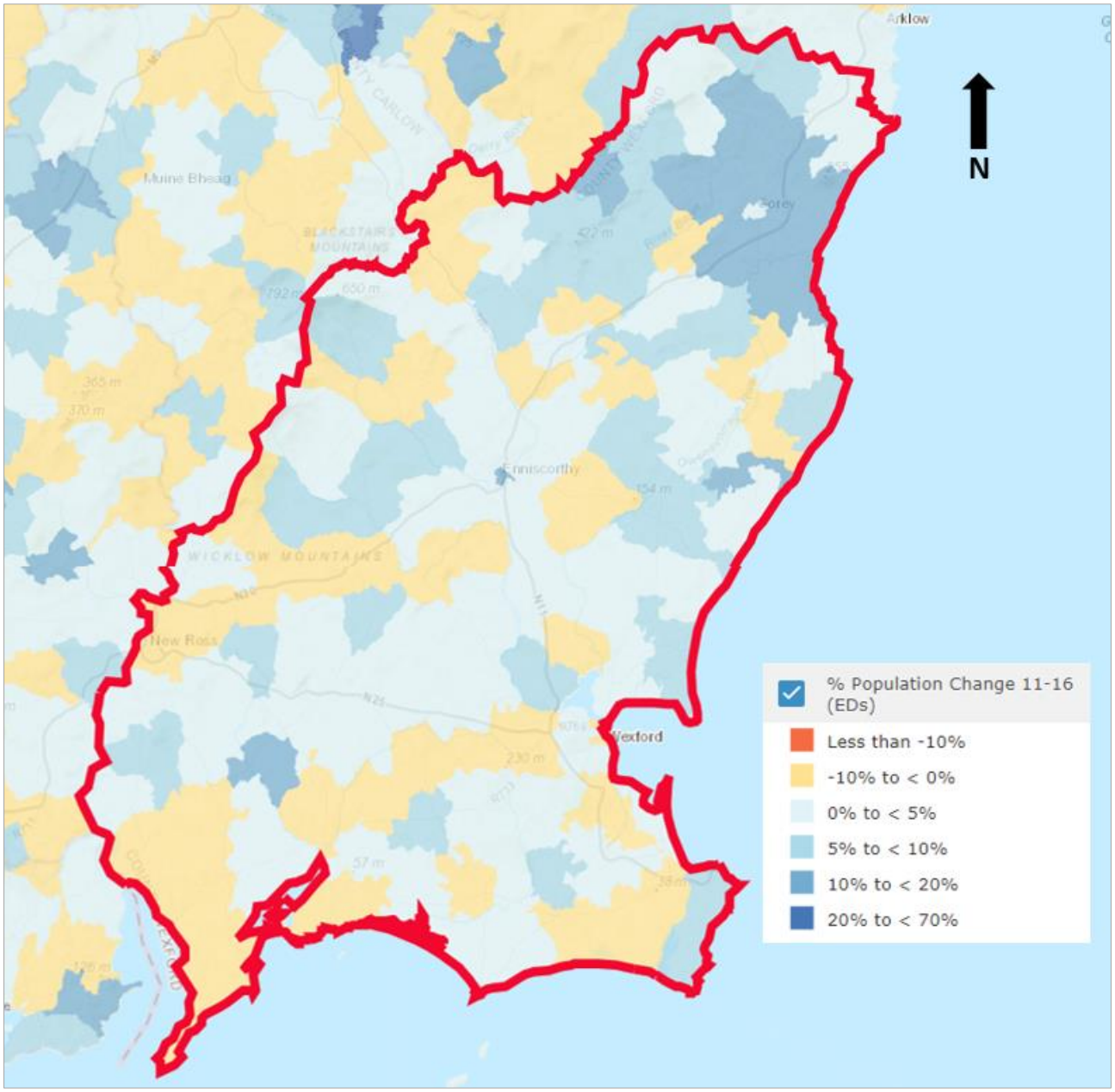


Figure 5.6 below shows the population change per electoral division (ED) in Wexford, between 2011 and 2016, which provides a clear indication of the distribution of population within the County.

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

Figure 5.6: Population change per Electoral Division (ED) in County Wexford[34]



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 Limerick (+12.9%), 057 Killincooly (+12.3%) and Ardamine (+11.9%)[35], all of which were located in the Gorey MD[36].

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

5.3.1.1 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%) [20].

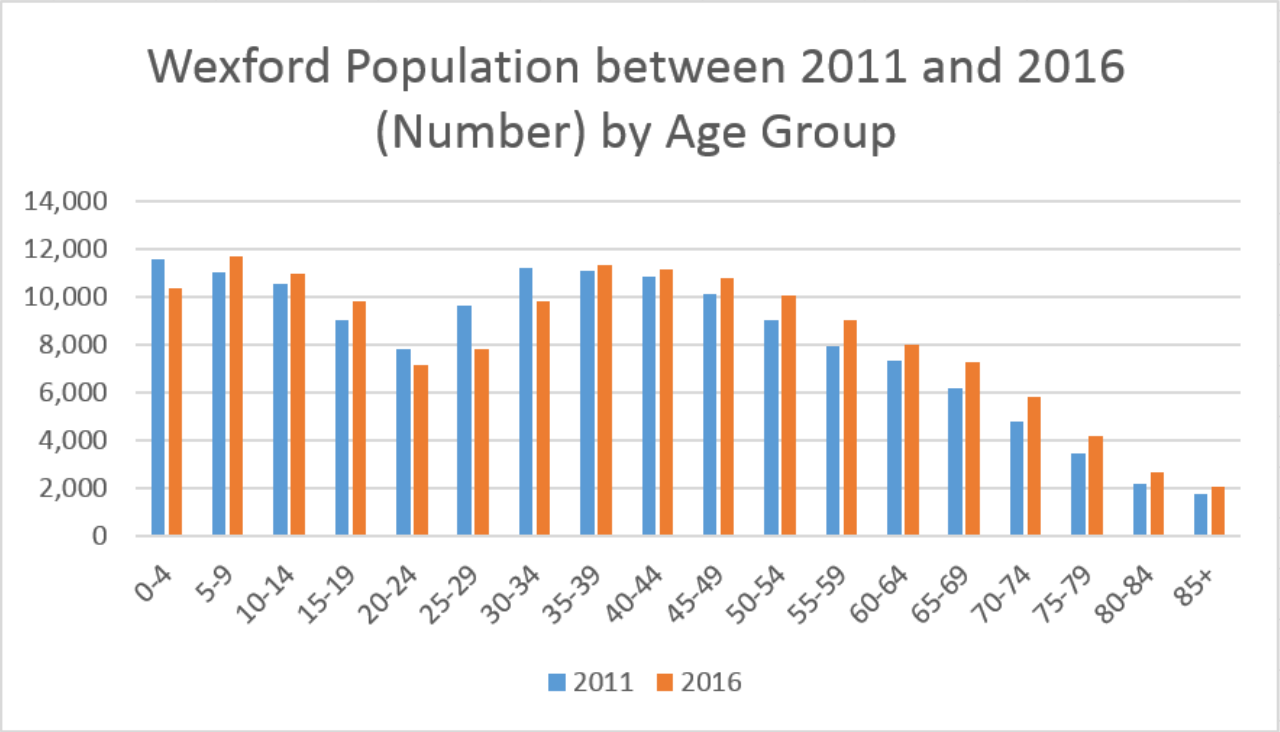
The '65 and over' (65+) age cohort represents 14.7% of the total population living in Wexford. This cohort has increased by 19.7%, since 2011, and was the 10th highest rate of increase in the State[37]. In 2016, 13.4% of the State's population were '65 and over'.

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 transport. Regional population projections for the South-East estimate that the population aged 65+ will increase by approximately 56% between 2016 and 2031[38].

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

[37] WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 3.* Demographics - Population, Nationality and Pobal HP Deprivation Index
[38] CSO (2013). *South-East, CSO Regional Population Projections 2016-2031.*

Figure 5.7: Population Change in County Wexford between 2011 and 2016[39]



5.3.2 Employment & 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 rate[40]) 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 additional 2.6% (+1,760)[41]. 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

[39] CSO (2019): *Census 2016 SAP MAP Area: County Wexford*.
[40] 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.
[41] WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 1. Employment, Industry & Occupation.*

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 persons[42]. Of this figure 2,682 were aged 25 and 19,015 were aged over 25[26].

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

WCCs 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 3000 people.[43]

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,

[42] CSO (February 2020). *Live Register January 2020.*
[43] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024.*

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.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.3.1 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 Census[44]. This is a minor increase on the 2011 total housing stock number of 68,143. According to the 2016 Census, of this total stock:

- 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 authorities[45].

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 MD[46].

5.3.3.2 Future Household Distribution

The distribution of future household (including population) growth in the CDP 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 population[47]. The Housing Strategy identifies that the number of households in County Wexford is expected to increase by 5,571

[44] WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 6, Housing*.
[45] WCC (2018). *Socio-Economic Profile 6, Housing*.
[46] **Note,** since the 2016 Census Rosslare MD was added.
[47] i.e. this is should also be considered an estimation rather than actual figure

households during the Plan period, as the county population target is expected to be 167,300 by 2027.

5.3.3.3 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[48], NPF and the RSES. There was an assessment of the existing CDP 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 coast 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.

[48] DEHLG (2005). *Sustainable Rural Housing - Guidelines for Planning Authorities*.

5.3.4 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 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*[49]', 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*[50] 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 jobs[51]. 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).

[49] Government of Ireland (2019). *People, Place and Policy Tourism to 2025*.
[50] Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (2018). *The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021.*
[51] WCC (2019). *County Wexford Tourism Strategy 2019- 2023.*

Wexford has a wealth of heritage and cultural tourism attractions, with the top attractions for 2016[52] 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 Ireland[53].

5.3.5 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. 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 elevated stress and effect mental health of local populations.

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

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 livelihoods[54] (*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).

5.3.5.1 Healthy Communities/Sport & 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

[54] WHO (2020). *Mental health and COVID-19*

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.

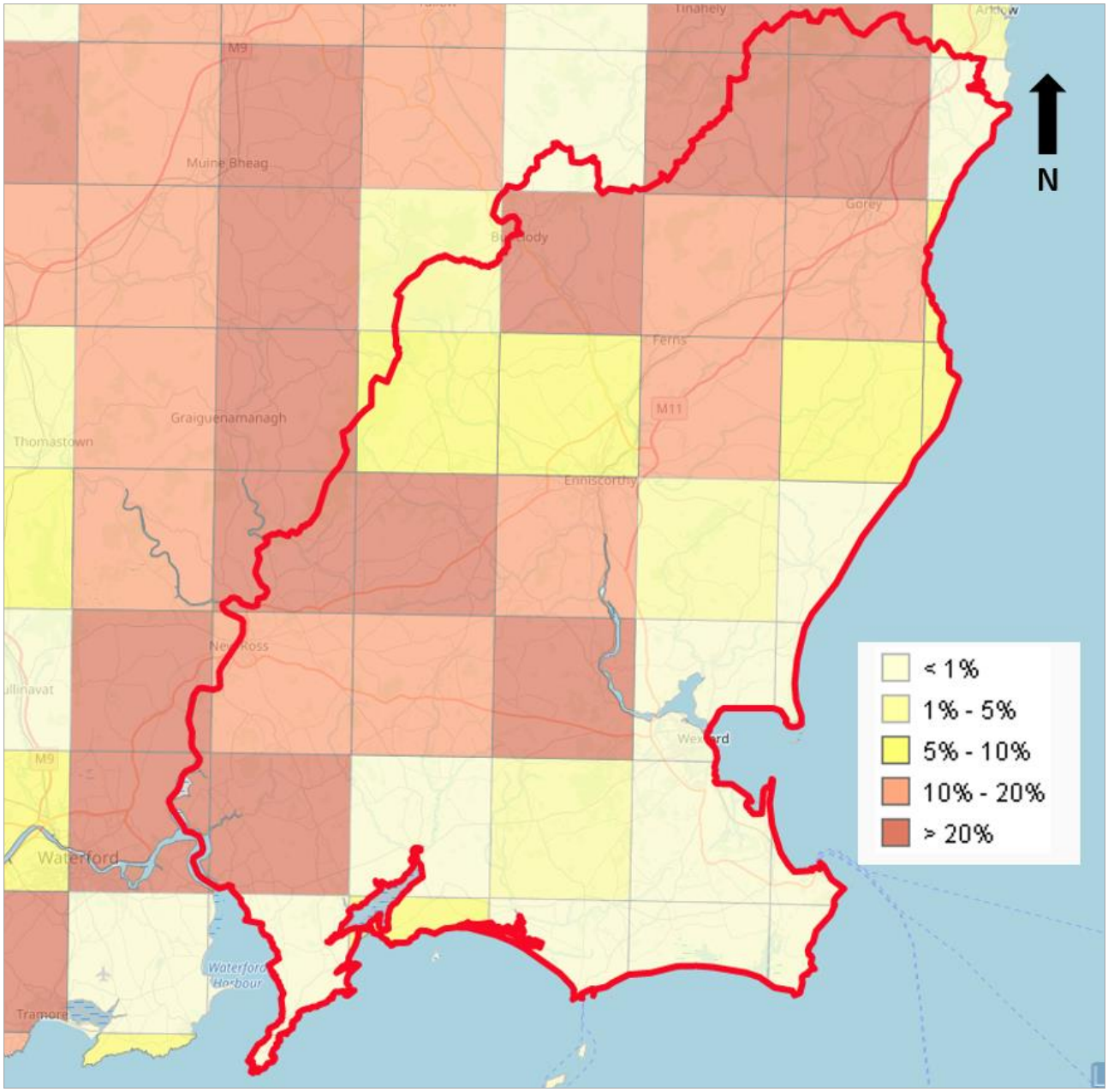
Wexford has a range of natural amenities which can be enjoyed for leisure or recreation purposes. WCC must seek to sustain the quality of these amenities such as beaches, dunes and mountains for their recreational qualities. Public open space has an important function and serves a variety of purposes. 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.

5.3.5.2 Radon & 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 Wexford[55]



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 level[56].

5.3.6 Population & 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.

[55] AIRO (2019). *Environmental Sensitivity Mapping*.
[56] EPA (2012). Awareness Campaigns Radon Wexford: http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radon/awareness/awarenesscampaigns/wex/

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.

Population issues with environmental considerations under the existing 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 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 Wexford[57]. 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 bad[58].

Human health issues with environmental considerations under the existing Plan include:

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

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

- **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 & Geology

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 course 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.

5.4.1 Soils

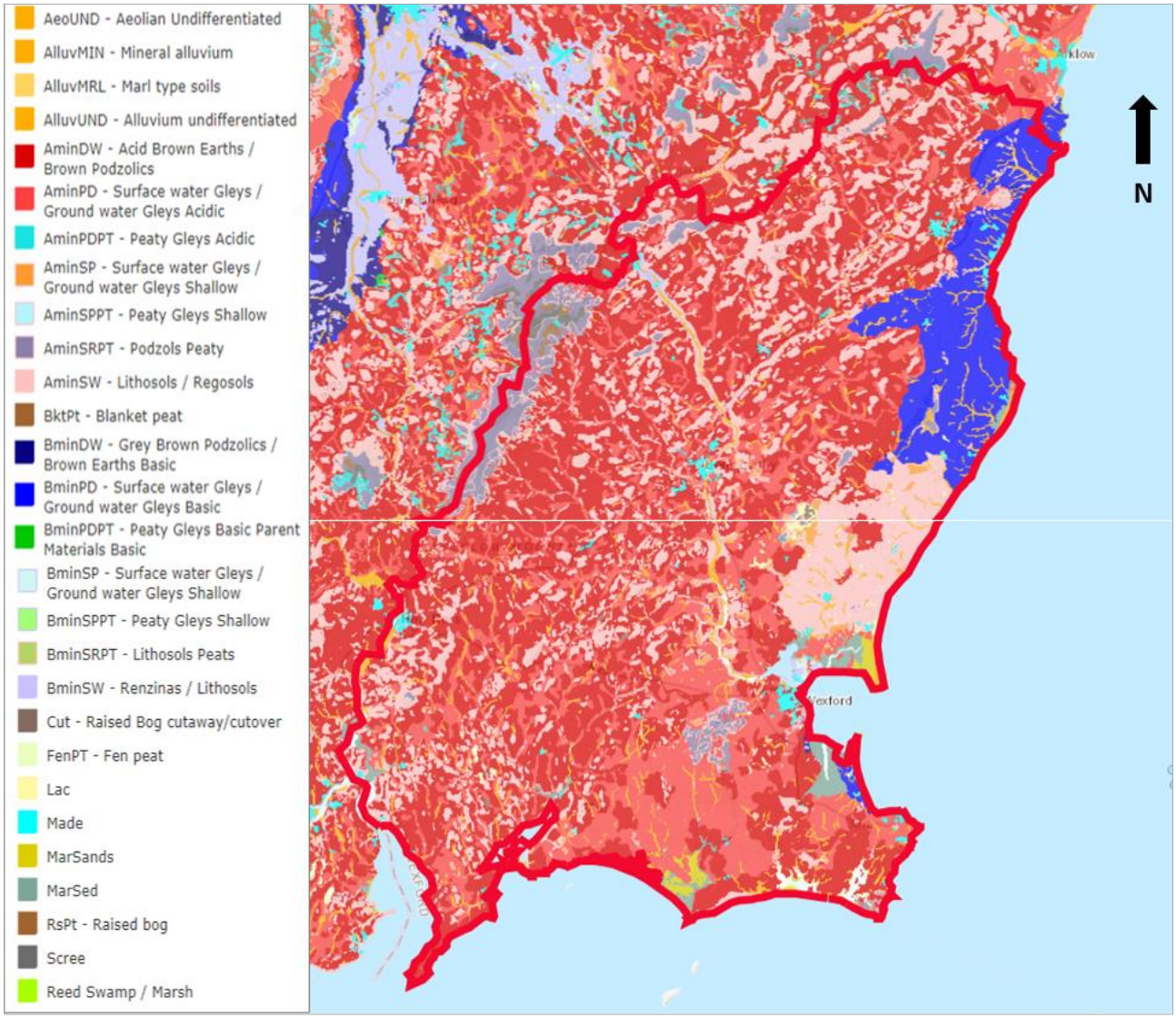
Soil is a non-renewable resource that performs many vital functions: food and other biomass production, storage, filtration and transformation of many substances including water, carbon, and nitrogen. Soil has a role as a habitat and gene pool, serves as a platform for human activities, landscape and 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. Soils along the eastern coastline from Arklow to Killencooly 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 water courses can lead to sediment issues such as an increase in suspended solids, which can impact on water quality.

Figure 5.9: Soil Mapping for County Wexford[59]



5.4.2 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

[59] AIRO (2019). *Environmental Sensitivity Mapping.*

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 (CGS).

Table 5.3: Geological Heritage Sites in County Wexford[60]

No.	IGH[61] 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 Ordivician 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

[60] GSI (2020). www.gsi.ie
[61] Irish Geological Heritage Theme

No.	IGH[61] Theme	Site Name	Description
			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.
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 volcaniclastics
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	Curracloe 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	Graigue 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[61] 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	*IGH 3:* Extensive and almost continual coastal outcrop of the Hook Head peninsula together with the rich and abundant fauna. *IGH 8*: Coastal exposures of Lower Carboniferous succession from Devonian up
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
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

No.	IGH[61] Theme	Site Name	Description
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.
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.
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.

No.	IGH[61] Theme	Site Name	Description
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.

5.4.3 Quarries

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 that we don't 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 (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'*[62], '*Guidelines for the Preparation of Soils, Geology*

[62] GSI (2008). *Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry*.

and Hydrogeology Chapters of Environmental Impact Statements'[63] and '*Wildlife, Habitats and the Extractive Industry'*[64] to provide guidance on the management of extractive industries.

5.4.4 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.

5.4.5 Soils & 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,

[63] IGI (2013). *Guidelines for the Preparation of Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of Environmental Impact Statements.*
[64] DEHLG (2006). *Guidelines for the Protection of Biodiversity of Extractive Industry.*

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.

Soil and geology issues with environmental considerations under the existing Plan include:

- **Geological Heritage** - the protection of sites of geological importance within the County, see Table 5.3.
- **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.
- **Contaminated soils** - technical and financial constraints on development and the threat contaminated soils pose to the health of the population.
- **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.
- **Groundwater** - rock types in the County that provides for a productive groundwater aquifer, see Figure 5.12.
- **Pressure on soil** - from land-use change, intensification of agriculture, erosion, overgrazing, disposal of organic wastes to soils, afforestation, industry and urbanisation.

5.5 Water Quality

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 waters[65]. 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.

5.5.1 Legislation

5.5.1.1 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. Since 2000, Water Management in the EU has been directed by the Directive, which 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

[65] EPA (2019). *Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018.*

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.

5.5.1.2 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 2013[66].

5.5.1.3 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*[67] lists the programme of measures required to make a significant contribution towards the overall achievement of *Good Environmental Status* in coastal and marine waters.

5.5.2 Surface Waterbodies

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.

[66] EC (2019). Environment. History of groundwater EU legislative development.
[67] DECLG (2016). Marine Strategy Framework Directive *Programme of Measures Summary Report.*

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.

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.

The RBMP provides a more coordinated framework for improving the quality of our waters - to protect public health, the environment and water amenities. Table 5.4 lists the WFD Catchments and WFD Sub-Catchments in County Wexford.

Table 5.4: WFD Catchments and Sub-Catchments in County Wexford[68]

Catchment (WFD Catchment Code)	Sub-catchment Name (WFD Sub-catchment Code)
Ovoca-Vartry (10)	Avoca_SC_020 (10_9)
	DerryWater_SC_010 (12_2)
Owenavorragh (11)	Inch[Wexford]_SC_010 (11_3)
	Owenavorragh_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)
	Whitefort_SC_010 (12_15)
	Slaney_SC_080 (12_4)

[68] EPA Maps (2019): (OpenStreet Maps)

Catchment (WFD Catchment Code)	Sub-catchment Name (WFD Sub-catchment Code)
Barrow (14)	Barrow_SC_150 (14_19)
	Barrow_SC_140 (14_10)
Ballyteigue – 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)

5.5.3 Surface Water Quality

The latest *Water Quality in Ireland* report 2013-2018 was published by the EPA in December 2019. This reports contains the most up-to-date and comprehensive assessment of the ecological health of Ireland's rivers, lakes, canals, groundwaters, transitional waters and coastal waters collected over a six-year period between 2013-2018. The results shows that a considerable amount of work is still required to meet the environmental objectives of the WFD, as water quality in Ireland has deteriorated over the past two decades.

The latest report finds that 52.8% of surface waterbodies assessed (2,703) are in satisfactory ecological health being in either *'good'* or *'high'* ecological status. The remaining 47.2% of surface waterbodies are in *'moderate'*, '*poor',* or *'bad'* ecological status. This compares with 55.4% at satisfactory status for the last assessment period of 2010-2015, a decrease of 2.6%[69]. The number of seriously polluted '*bad*' status river waterbodies has increased to nine having reached a low of six waterbodies in the last assessment 2010-2015[70].

The Report shows that 80% of coastal waterbodies are in '*good'* or *'high'* ecological status. Transitional waterbodies are the worst performing water category with only 38% in '*good*' or '*high'* ecological status and the remaining 62% in *'moderate'*, '*poor',* or *'bad'* status. 92% of groundwater bodies (474 out of 514) have a '*good*' status.

The Report shows there has been an overall decline in '*high'* status waters which reflects the general decline in high quality biological river sites seen in recent decades. The continuing loss of Ireland's *'high'* status waters is a worrying trend, whose numbers have fallen by a third since 2009[71]. These

[69] EPA (2019). *Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018.*
[70] EPA (2019). *Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018.*
[71] EPA (2019). *Water Quality in Ireland 2013-2018.*

near pristine unpolluted waters are vital for the survival of sensitive aquatic species and the protection of aquatic biodiversity. 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.

5.5.3.1 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 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.

During this 2013-2018 monitoring period, there were nine river waterbodies in Ireland with a '*bad'* water quality status, one of which is in County Wexford, Aughboy_010 (Wexford) (IE_SE_11A020200). The WFD water quality status of the river waterbodies in the Wexford is shown in Figure 5.10.

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 Harbour[72]. 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 Wexford coastline supports ports, harbours, fishing and aquaculture industries, beaches and many residential, leisure and amenity facilities.

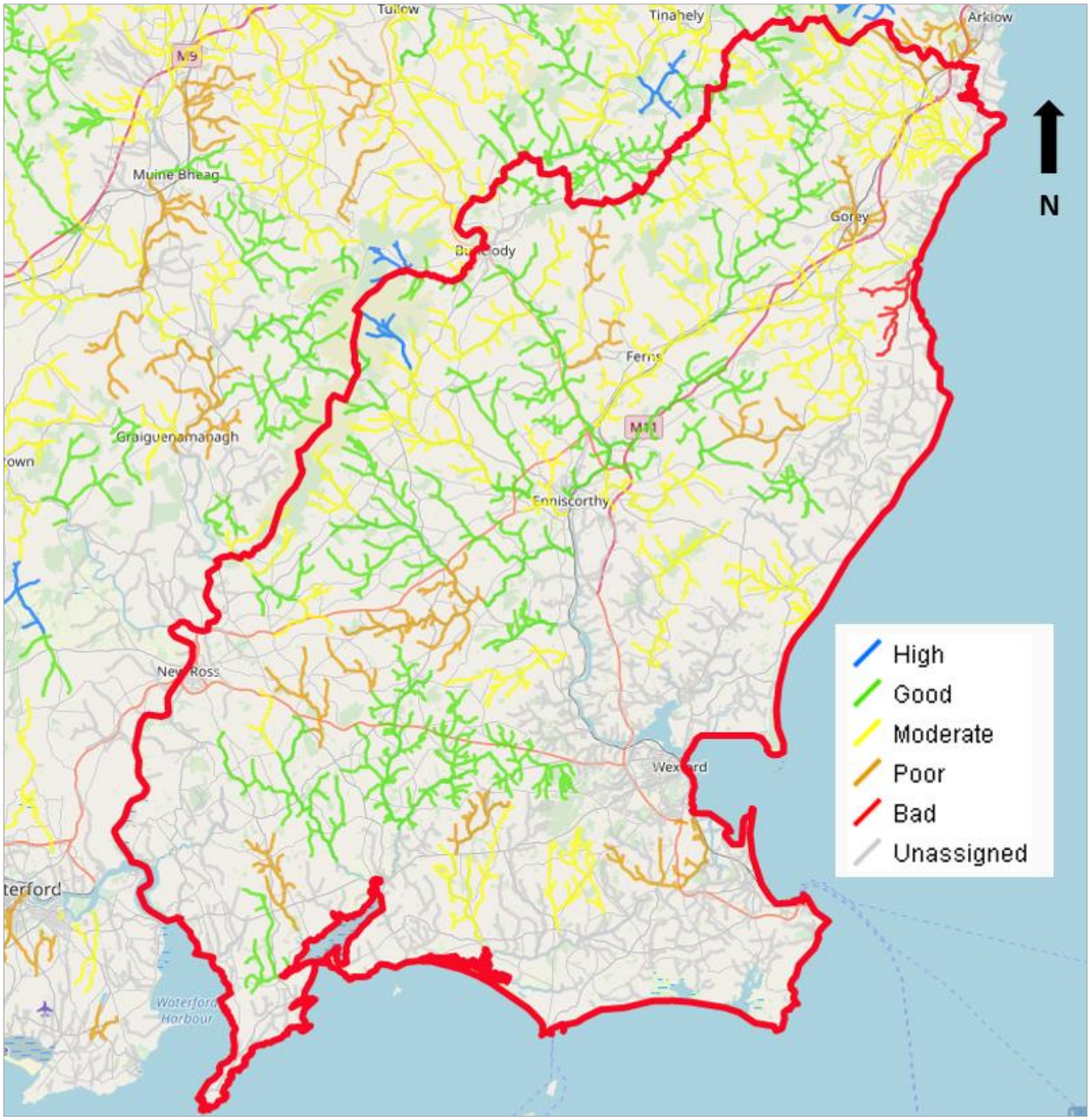
There are 14 no. **transitional waterbodies** in County Wexford. During the 2013-2018 monitoring period, a '*bad*' status was recorded for Lady's Island Lake and Ballyteige Channels with the Lower Slaney Estuary had a *'poor'* status. Three transitional waterbodies had '*good*' status, four had *'moderate'*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

[72] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024.*

Table 5.5 lists the coastal and transitional waterbodies of County Wexford, with the WFD waterbody status for 2013-2018.

Figure 5.10: WFD River Waterbody Status for County Wexford 2013-2018[73]



[73] AIRO (2019). *Environmental Sensitivity Mapping,*

Table 5.5: WFD Coastal & Transitional Waterbodies around Wexford[74]

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
Transitional Waterbody Name	**WFD Code**	**WFD Status 2013-2018**
Owenavorragh 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
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

5.5.4 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 flows[75].

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

[74] EPA Maps (2019).
[75] EPA (2018). *Water Quality in 2017, An Indicators Report*.

managed appropriately, in particular in areas of high groundwater vulnerability to avoid transmission of pollutants into important aquifers.

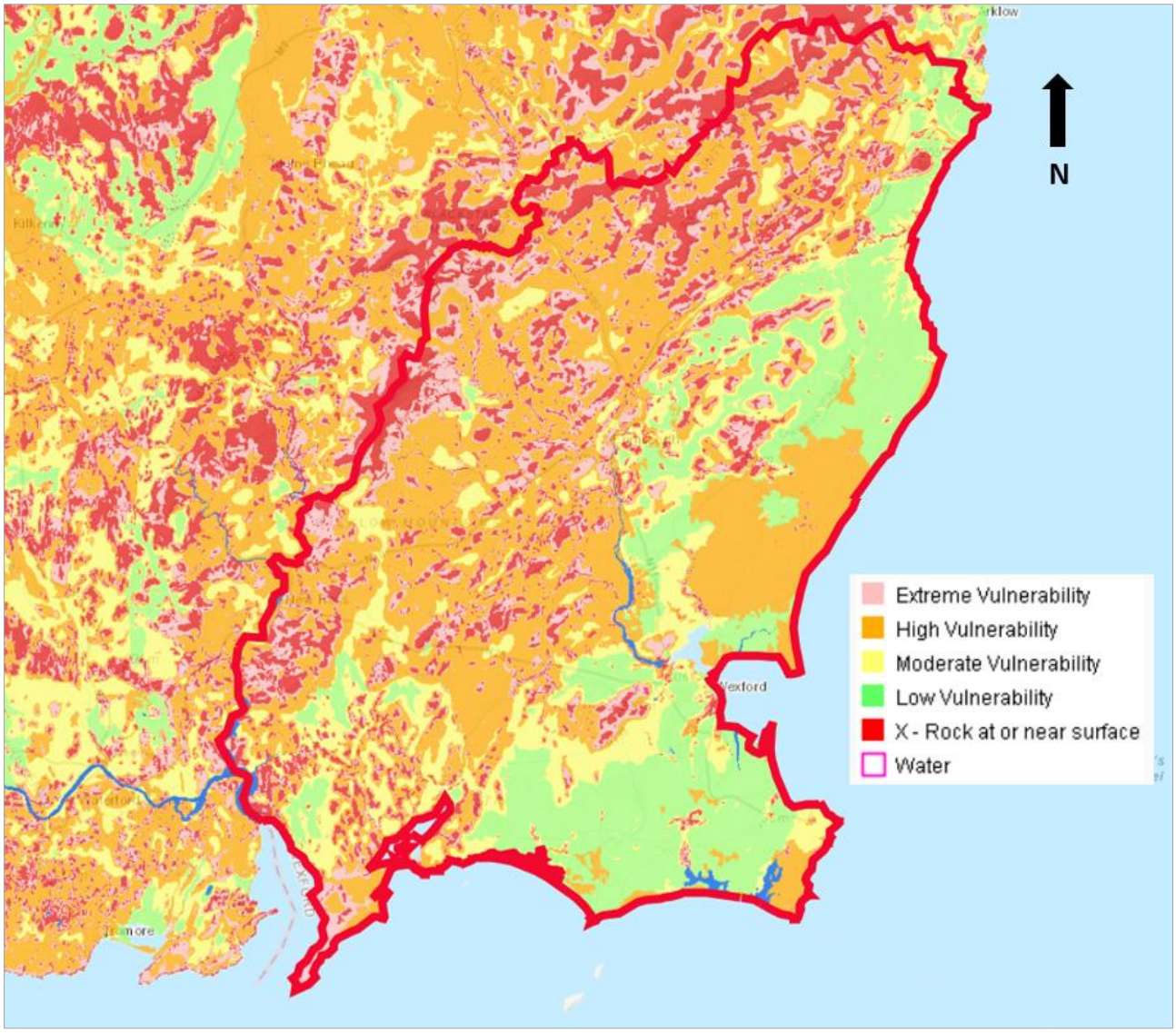
Groundwater WFD Quality Status in Wexford from 2013 to 2018 was generally '*good*'[76] and therefore, the Wexford CDP must protect groundwater from deterioration. There are pockets of '*poor*' quality groundwater present at the industrial facility (P0394-01) outside Enniscorthy town, a waste facility (W0016-02) north of Wexford town, and an industrial facility (P0062-02) to the south of Wexford town.

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.

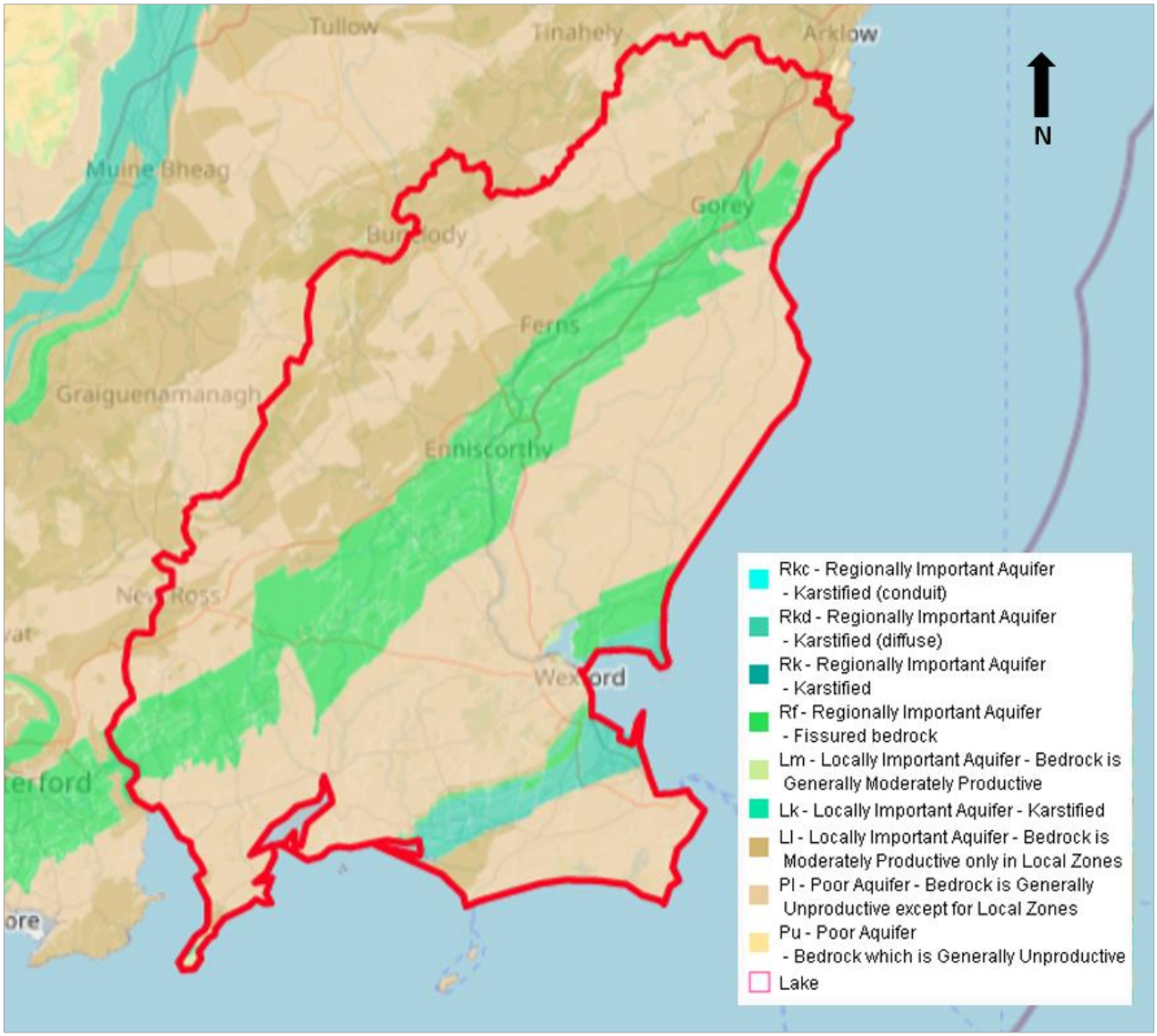
[76] EPA Maps (2019).

Figure 5.11: Groundwater Aquifer Vulnerability in County Wexford[77]



[77] EPA Maps (2019). (OpenStreet Maps)

Figure 5.12: GSI Bedrock Aquifer in County Wexford[78]



5.5.5 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

Surface water on all new development sites should be managed through Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). SuDS aims to reduce the rate and quantity of surface water runoff, and improve water quality from the site. On large developments, SuDS may provide an opportunity to enhance biodiversity and amenity.

The objective of SuDS in new developments is to replicate, as closely as possible, the surface water drainage regime to the predevelopment *'greenfield'* situation. This is achieved through the use of surface water source control and site control measures. Source control measures include rainwater harvesting, natural infiltration, infiltration trenches, filter drains, filter strips, swales and permeable

[78] EPA Maps (2020). (OpenStreet Maps)

paving. Site control measures include attenuation by means of tanks or retention ponds. The surface water runoff rate from the site must be limited to the *'greenfield'* runoff rate to reduce the risk of flooding.

5.5.6 Flooding & Flood Risk

The underlying causes of flooding, heavy rain and high sea levels are, essentially uncontrollable. 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.

Certain factors affecting the extent and severity of the flood can be addressed. The most influential of these factors is development, in particular development in flood plains *i.e.* areas adjacent to rivers that tend to become flooded following periods of heavy rain.

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.

Coastal flooding is caused by higher sea levels than normal, largely as a result of storm surges, resulting in the sea overflowing onto the land. Coastal flooding is influenced by the following factors, which can work in combination:

- High tide level;
- Storm surges caused by low barometric pressure exacerbated by high winds (the highest surges can develop from hurricanes); and
- Wave action, which is dependent on wind speed and direction, local topography and exposure.

Estuarine flooding may occur due to a combination of tidal (coastal) and fluvial flooding, *i.e.* the interaction between rivers and the sea. A combination of high flow in rivers and a high tide will prevent water flowing out to sea, causing increase in water levels inland, which may flood over river banks.

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 sustainably[79].

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.

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.

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 CDP. 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.

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.

5.5.7 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.

[79] OPW (2020). *National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme.*

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.

5.5.7.1 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 2019*'[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 2020, there were six Blue Flag beaches in Wexford, and two Council public marinas at Kilmore Quay and New Ross, which were awarded Blue Flags, see Table 5.6.

In 2020 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. *Bathing Water Quality in Ireland. A report for the year 2019.*

Table 5.6: Designated Bathing Areas, Blue Flag and Green Coast Beaches in Wexford 2020

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

5.5.7.2 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 5.2.7.2 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.

5.5.8 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 within or in close proximity to County Wexford (two lower tier and two upper tier), see Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Seveso Sites in County Wexford[81]

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.

5.5.9 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. Urban and rural development including wastewater and surface water disposal can also have significant impacts on water quality. Since the last assessment (2010-2015), the overall water quality status in Ireland (2013-2018) show that:

- 68.4% (1,831) of waterbodies did not change in status;
- 18% (481) declined; and
- 13.6% (364) improved.

This results in an overall net decline of 117 no. surface waterbodies or 4.4%. This decline was largely driven by a decline in river waterbodies, with a net decline in 128 no. river waterbodies or 5.5%.

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

Coastal waters and lakes both showed a slight improvement in water quality. Overall, there is still a considerable amount of work is still required to meet the environmental objectives of the WFD.

The WFD classification scheme for water quality includes five status classes: *high, good, moderate, poor* and *bad*. However when a waterbody's data is uncertain or very low, waterbodies are given '*unassigned*' status. The river waterbodies in County Wexford range from *'bad'* to *'high'* with most of the river waterbodies being *'unassigned' or* have a *'moderate'* status under the WFD, see Figure 5.10. Significant work is required if the objectives of the WFD are to be achieved and equally it is important that where water quality is of *'good'* status, this must be protected.

Any development as part of the Wexford CDP has the potential to impact waterbody status, water usage, flood risk and generate wastewater. The CDP 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. The CDP must ensure it provides and maintain adequate and appropriate wastewater treatment infrastructure to zoned lands and developments.

Existing **water quality** issues with environmental considerations under the existing 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. The RBMP identifies 8 no. *Priority Areas for Action* in the county.
- **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 the European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2017. Groundwater WFD Quality Status in Wexford from 2013 to 2018 was generally *'good'* and they need to be protected to prevent deterioration.
- **Flood Risk** - to be considered in Development Plan SEA documents as a key environmental criteria.
- **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 (through planning permissions, Substitute Consent or S261 registration) in County Wexford.

5.6 Air Quality, Noise & 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*'[82] 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

[82] EPA (2019). *Air Quality in Ireland, 2018*.

Organization (WHO) air quality guideline value levels at a number of monitoring sites for particulate matter, ozone and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). However, the report indicates that Ireland will exceed EU limit values for NO_2 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*' zone[83]. 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.

The air quality index for health (AQIH) regions are calculated on an hourly basis at various locations around Ireland[84]. There are three AQIH monitoring locations in Wexford, at Wexford Town, Enniscorthy and Carnsore Point[85]. 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
- PM_{10} 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'*[86]. The EPA monitors air pollutants levels and

[83] EPA Maps (2019).
[84] 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.
[85] EPA (2019). *List of Air Quality Stations*: https://www.epa.ie/air/quality/data/
[86] EPA Maps (2019).

compares them to EU legal limit values and World Health Organisation (WHO) guideline values. These pollutants are:

- Particulate matter - $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}
- Nitrogen oxides - NO_2 and NO
- Sulphur dioxide (SO_2)
- Ozone (O_3)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Benzene and ozone precursors
- Benzo(a)Pyrene, a Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) - both in PM_{10} 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 *good, fair, poor* or *very poor*. No exceedance of limits for PM_{10}, Nitrogen Dioxide or Oxone has been observed in monitoring stations in Wexford for the year to date (to 31 August 2020).

There is a need to protect and improve, (as appropriate), air quality in County Wexford, particularly in areas zoned for increased urban related development.

5.6.1.2 Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Facilities (IPPC)

A system of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) licensing came into effect in Ireland on 12 July 2004. The primary aims of IPPC licensing are to prevent or reduce emissions to air, water and land, to reduce waste and to use energy efficiently. An IPPC licence is a single integrated licence which covers all emissions from the facility and its environmental management. The IPPC system replaces Integrated Pollution Control (IPC), see Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: IPPC Licence Facilities in Wexford[87]

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.
P0794-01	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.

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 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

[87] EPA (2020). *Licensing and Permitting*.

- 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 Draft Noise Action Plan 2019 - 2023 is currently being prepared by WCC. The five-year strategic plan 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.

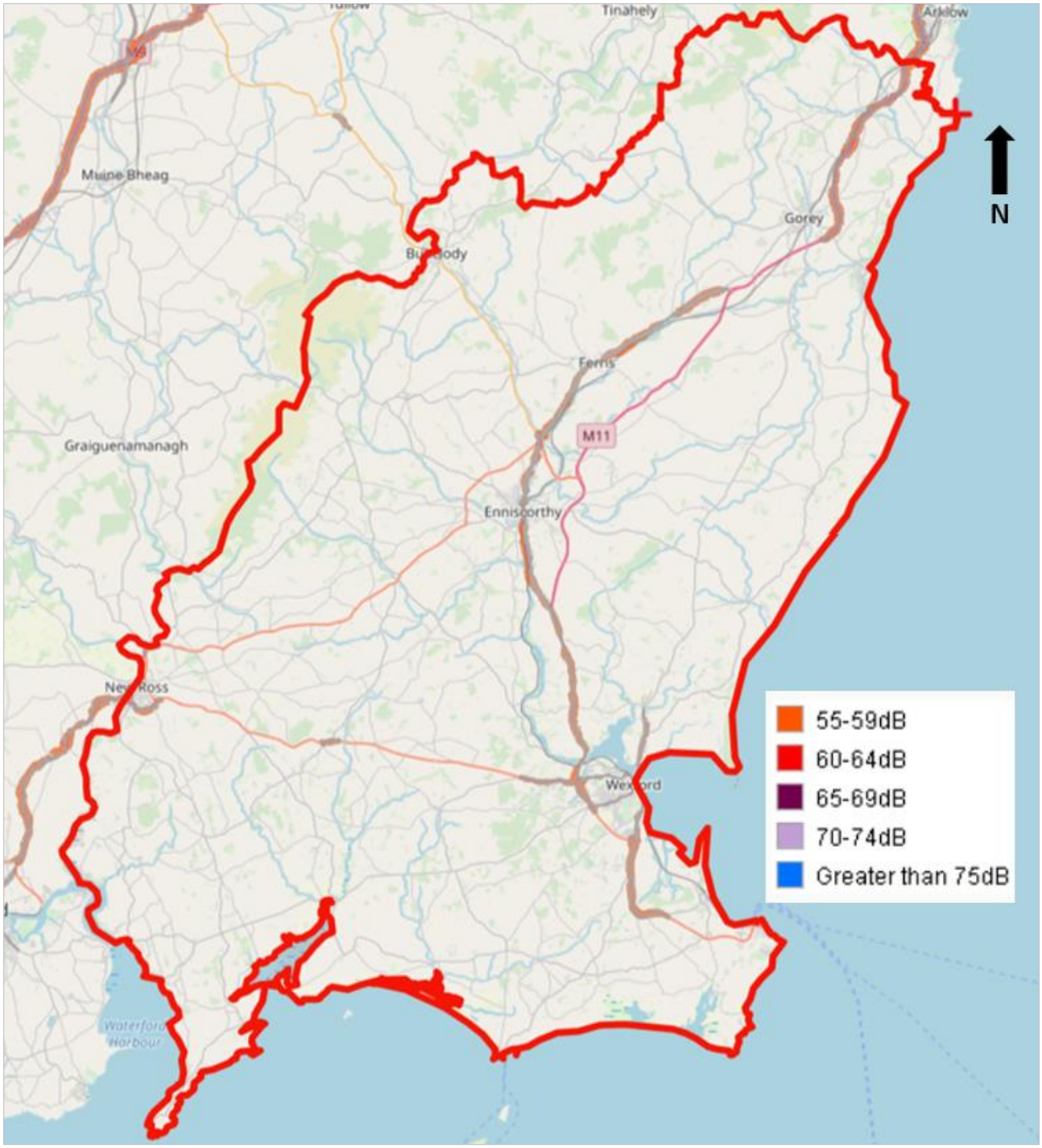
Noise maps were prepared for all major roads in the county (*i.e.* roads in excess of three million vehicles per annum), see Figures 5.13 and 5.14.

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 protectives 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.

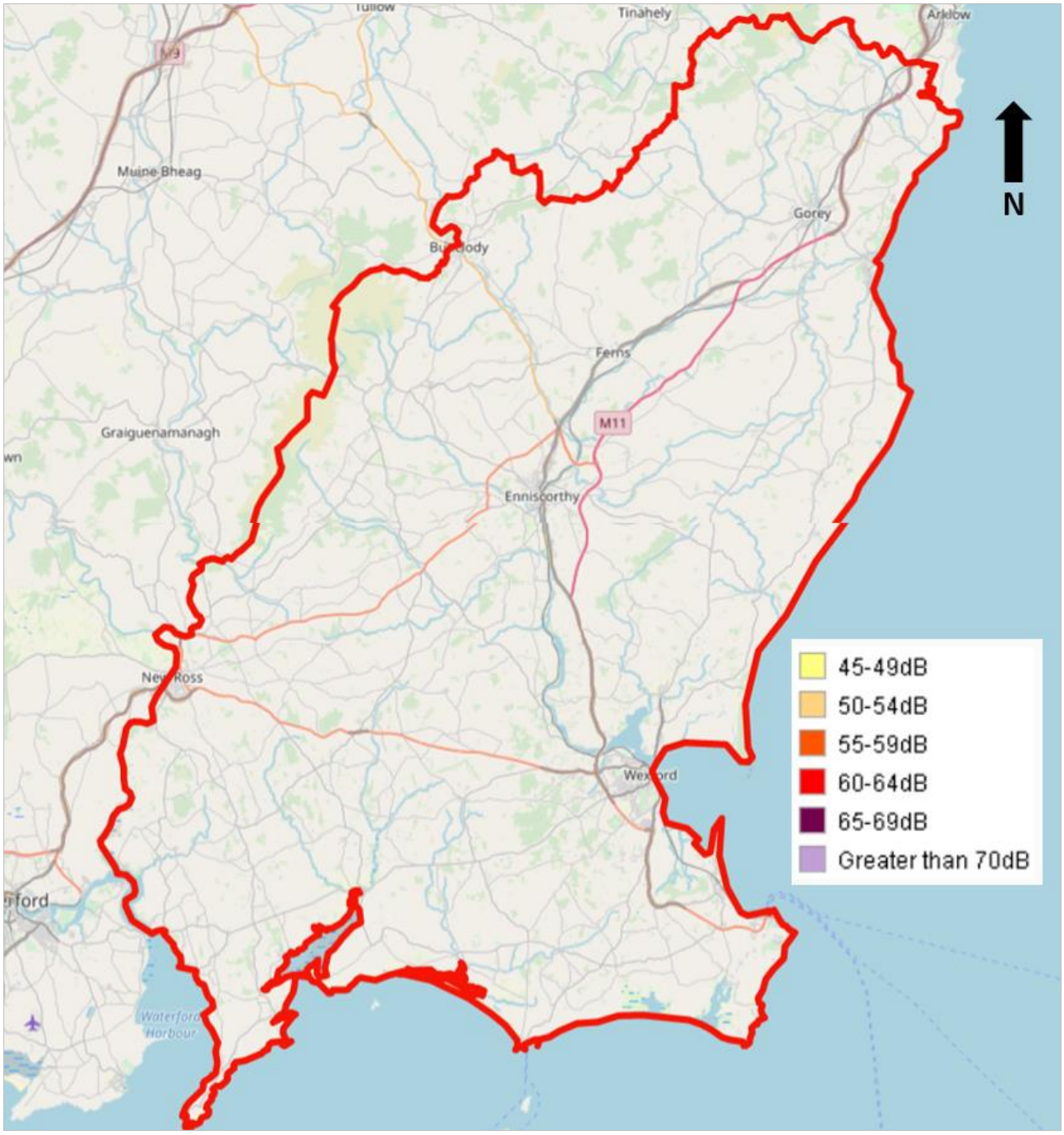
Consideration should also be given to protect, where relevant, any designated quiet areas in open country. In 2003, the EPA commissioned a research project to establish baseline data for the identification of quiet areas in rural locations. Quiet Areas are defined as '*an area in open country, substantially 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.

Figure 5.13: Extract from the EPA Noise Map for the Day, Evening & Night Period (Lden)[88]



[88] EPA Maps (2019). (OpenStreet Maps)

Figure 5.14: Extract from the EPA Noise Map for the Night Period (Lnight)[89]



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'*[90]. The guidance sets out to address several key potential sources of anthropogenic sound that may impact detrimentally

[89] EPA Maps (2019). (OpenStreet Maps)
[90] DAHG (2014). *Guidance to Manage the Risk to Marine Mammals from Man-made Sound Sources in Irish.*

upon marine mammals in Irish water and a risk methodology to asses any plan or proposed development.

The aims 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)[91] 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.'*[92]

[91] IPCC (2014). *Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers.*
[92] 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 rivers[93].

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 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*

[93] GOI (2019). *Flood Risk Management Climate Adaptation Plan.*

Transition and Mitigation Plan'[94], to lower Ireland's level of greenhouse emissions and a '*National Climate Change Adaptation Framework'*[95].

5.6.3.1.3 National Mitigation Plan 2017[96]

Ireland's long-term climate policy framework is set out in the 2017 National Mitigation Plan. The National Mitigation Plan sets out the initial steps to achieve the level of decarbonisation required. The Plan sets out the Government's approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

5.6.3.1.4 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*.

5.6.3.1.5 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[75]. 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.

5.6.3.1.6 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*[97]. 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.

[94] DCCAE (2017). *National Mitigation Plan*.
[95] DCCAE (2018). *National Adaptation Framework.*
[96] The Plan was quashed by the Supreme Court on 31 July 2017 (Appeal No. 205/10)
[97] DTTS (2019). *Developing Resilience to Climate Change in the Irish Transport Sector.*

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.

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 2080[98].

[98] Term 2080s used to describe the period covering 2071-2100. Increases are measured with respect to the period 1961-1990

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;
- 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 2013-2020[99].

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 target[100].

[99] EPA (2016). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections to 2020.*
[100] EPA (2018). *Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2017-2035.*

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 60.51 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO_2eq) in 2018, which is 0.2% lower (or 0.14Mt CO_2eq) than emissions in 2017 (60.65Mt CO_2eq) and follows a 1.0% decrease in emissions reported for 2017[101].

Emissions reductions have been recorded in seven of the last 10 years. In the last two years national total emissions have only decreased by 1.2% (or 0.74Mt CO_2eq), following very large increases of over 3.5% in both 2015 and 2016[102].

Ireland's GHG emissions decreased by 0.2% (0.14Mt CO_2eq) in 2018 with decreases observed in some the main economic sectors including:

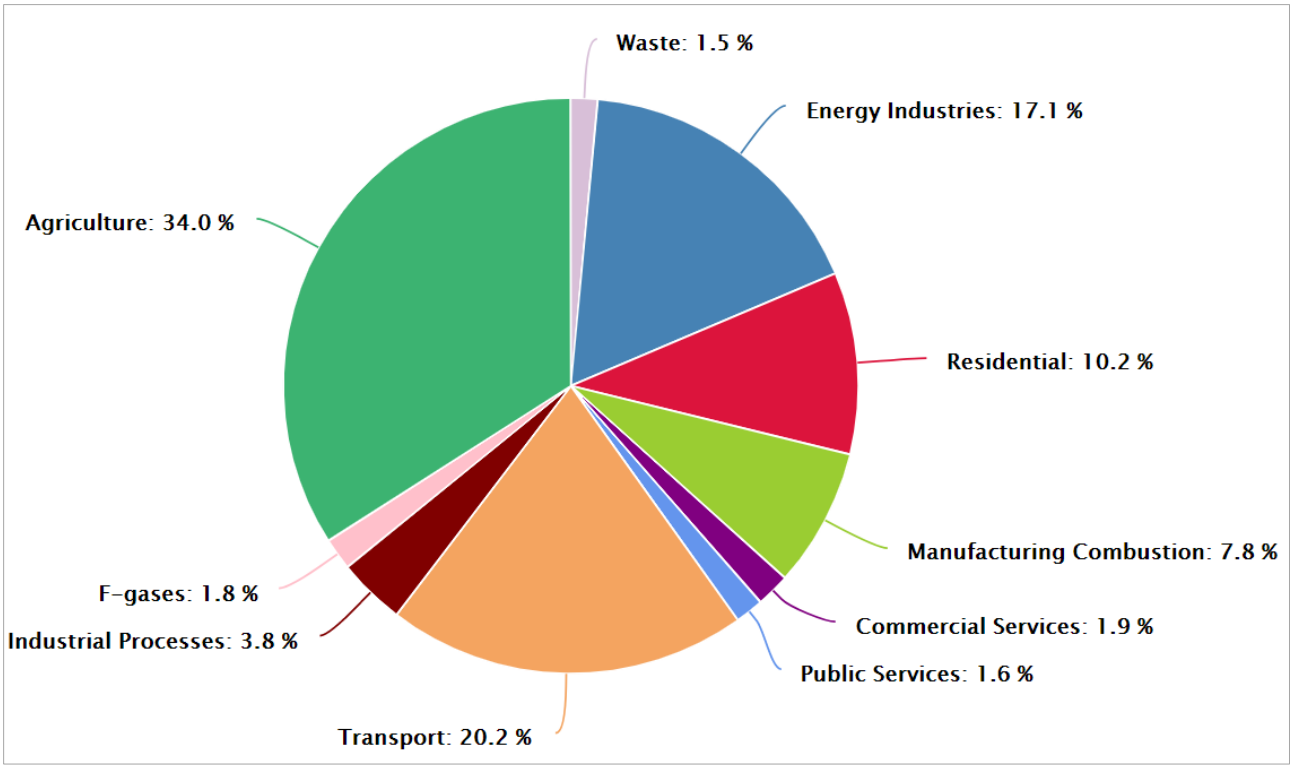
- energy emissions decreased by 11.7%;
- waste emission decreased by 2.85%; and
- f-gases emissions have decreased by 10.2%.

In 2018, emissions trends are increasing, in the sectors below, making achievement of Ireland's long-term decarbonisation goals ever more difficult:

- agriculture with an increase of 1.9%;
- transport with an increase of 1.7%;
- residential with an increase of 7.9%;
- manufacturing combustion up 3.9%;
- industrial processes increased by 2%; and
- commercial and public services both increased by 5.3 and 8.2% respectively.

[101] EPA (2019). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Current Situation:* http://www.epa.ie/ghg/currentsituation/
[102] EPA (2019). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Current Situation.*

Figure 5.15: Ireland's GHG Emissions by Sector for 2018[103]



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)[104]. The results show that currently (see Table 1 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.

Table 1: Wexford energy consumption (GWh) by mode of application (Extract from Volume 10)[105]

	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**

[103] EPA (2019). *Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Current Situation.*
[104] SEAI (2020).*Energy Data Downloads*. https://www.seai.ie/resources/seai-statistics/key-statistics/energy-data/
[105] WCC (2020). *Volume 10 Draft Energy Strategy. Draft Wexford County Development Plan*

5.6.3.5 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 impacts[106]. 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; and
- changes in distribution and phenology (the timing of lifecycle events) of plant and animal species on land and in the oceans.

5.6.4 Air Quality, Noise & 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 NO_2, particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), 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 NO_2, 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 NO_2, there needs to be a change in our land use, energy and transportation choices.

Existing **air quality** issues with environmental considerations include:

- **Emissions** - reduction of private car based movements.

[106] EPA (2020). *What Impact will climate change have for Ireland?*

- **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 **noise** issues with environmental considerations 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. The CDP will need to factor in a Climate Change strategy and mitigation measures to ensure future operations can progress unimpeded.

Climate change issues for environmental aspects include:

- **Policy** – need to incorporated 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 & 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.

5.7.2 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*[107] 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.

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.

5.7.2.1 Water Services & 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 is now developing its first *National Water Resources Plan (NWRP*) that will outline 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

[107] EPA (2019). *Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies 2018.*

water services are delivered in Ireland at a national level. The draft NWRP and SEA Environmental Report and Natura Impact Statement (NIS) will be published in 2020.

A Full Options Assessment (FOA) process for water resource zones in Wexford as part of the NWRP will commence in December 2020. The outcome of 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 SLA[108]. The volume of drinking water production in 2018 was 15,468,700m³.

5.7.2.1.1 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 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 5.9 lists the Settlement Hierarchy with Irish Water public water assets and capacities.

Table 5.9: Irish Water Public Water Supplies and Capacities[109]

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

[108] Wexford County Council. *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024.*
[109] Irish Water (April 2020). *Draft Water Capacity Register*. (Wexford CDP 2021-2027, Section 9.5).

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	Water Supply Zone	Capacity of Source/Treatment
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
	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
	Murntown	Fardystown	Capacity
	Oilgate	Sow Regional	Limited capacity
	Piercestown	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Tagoat	Fardystown	Capacity available
	Tagoat	Fardystown	Capacity available.

Table 5.10 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 5.10: Proposed Irish Water Public Water Projects 2020-2024[110] [111]

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.

5.7.2.1.2 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.

[110] 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.
[111] Irish Water. *Irish Water Capital Investment Programme 2020-2024.*

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.

5.7.2.2 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.

5.7.2.2.1 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*[112].

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 5.11 lists the Settlement Hierarchy and the capacity of their wastewater treatment plants and available headroom (as of 29th April 2020).

[112] EPA (2010). *Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment Systems for Single Houses.*

Table 5.11: 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*[113] highlighted eight areas in the county which need to be addressed. These are Enniscorthy Town, Arthurstown, Ballyhack, Duncannon, Kilmore Quay, Ballycanew, Clonroche and Coolgreany. Ennisicorthy Town has been completed (March 20919) 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:

- 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.

[113] EPA (2019). *Urban WasteWater Report 2018.*

- The Ferns WWTP upgrade will probably complete design within the CIP but will not go to construction.

5.7.3 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 products[114].

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.

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:

[114] EPA (2020). *Sustainable Economy:* https://www.epa.ie/mobile/irelandsenvironment/sustainableeconomy/

'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.

5.7.3.1 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.

5.7.3.2 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 Centre[115] 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.

5.7.3.3 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.

5.7.3.4 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 County Wexford 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 2014[116]. In order to address the litter problems, the Litter Management Plan proposes objectives and actions under four areas:

[115] 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.
[116] WCC (2017). *Litter Management Plan.*

- Litter Prevention & 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.

5.7.1 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 2017 transport accounted for 19.8% of Ireland's GHG and 20.2% in 2018. Transportation contributes to poor local air quality, with increases in micro-particulates and nitrogen oxides, which impacts negatively on human health[117].

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

[117] GOI (2018). National Planning Framework *Project Ireland 2040.*

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 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).

5.7.1.1 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.

5.7.1.2 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 Davistown 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.

5.7.1.3 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 terms[118]. 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

[118] DHPLG (2019). *Draft National Marine Planning Framework*

and out of the Country. Irish ports offer flexibility in transport services, ranging from roll-on roll-off (Ro-Ro) ferry services to break bulk handling[119]. 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 marketplace 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 port[120].

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.

[119] Irish Maritime Development Office (2020). *Ports*: https://www.imdo.ie/Home/site-area/statistics/ports-operators/ports-operators
[120] 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 recreation[121], 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.

5.7.1.4 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 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.

[121] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

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*[122] 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.

5.7.1.5 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.

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.

5.7.1.6 Cycling & 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

[122] NTA (2016). 2016 *Rail Review Report.*

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.
- Curracloe to Wexford Greenway – under review, planning permission refused.
- Wexford Town to Rosslare Strand Greenway. This will be via the South Slobs.

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 Sli Carman route)[123].

5.7.2 Energy

The Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) 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;
- 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.

[123] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

- 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 sustainable[124]. 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 our buildings healthier, safer, and less costly to heat.

The draft ***National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030***[125] 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.

5.7.2.1 Energy Demand

The Energy Balance has been provided by the 3 Counties Energy Agency (3CEA) and is based on national energy balance data published by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)[126].

[124] European Council (2017). *The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework.*
[125] DCCAE (2018). *Ireland's Draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030.*
[126] SEAI (2020). *Energy Data.* https://www.seai.ie/resources/seai-statistics/key-statistics/energy-data/

For County Wexford each sector is broken down based on data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) or SEAI monitoring and reporting data. Currently, 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.

5.7.2.2 Renewable Energy

The term renewable energy generally refers to electricity supplied from renewable energy sources, 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 were 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 Draft 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** power[127]. The Climate Action Plan 2019 sets a national target of 70% of electricity from renewables 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.

5.7.2.3 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 Draft 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 Service Settlements and Large Villages identified in the Settlement Strategy of the Wexford CDP. These exclusion zones will facilitate the continued growth, development and investment into these existing settlements.

[127] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

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;
- 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 2016, the Irish Wind Energy Association identified the 'Installed Capacity' in the Republic of Ireland at 2,659MW, with 215 no. wind farms in the Republic of Ireland. In County Wexford the 'Installed Capacity' is 182.5MW (6th highest producer nationally), with 11 no. wind farms[128].

5.7.2.4 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.

[128] WCC Planning Department.

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 1,625ha[129].

County Wexford has some of the highest solar irradiation yields in the country, thus making it attractive for Solar PV developments. In Wexford there are currently:

- Thirty-six solar farms have been granted with a combined output of 475MW and covering an area of c. 885ha.
- There is one live planning applications

No Solar PV farms been constructed in the County to date.

5.7.2.5 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 2019 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

[129] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.

the biomass supply chain and realise the potential of bioenergy supply opportunities, including biomass mobilisation and biogas/biomethane supplied from anaerobic digestion.

Wexford is also 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 proposed interconnectors to Wales and France could also provide opportunities to export excess power from renewable energy

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[130].

5.7.3 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 Plan[131] (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 Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) has developed a *High Speed Broadband 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 Q3 2019. The delivery of broadband in areas is categorised in three ways (refer Figure 5.16):

- **Amber areas** - are the target areas for the State intervention of the National Broadband Plan.

[130] WCC (2020). *Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2019-2024*.
[131] DCCAE (2019). *Delivering 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 areas to improve access to high speed broadband.
- **Light Blue areas** - areas where 'eir' has committed to commercial rural deployment plans to rollout high speed broadband to 300,000 premises.

The latest broadband coverage statistics for County Wexford is Q3 2019, and is shown in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: High Speed Broadband Delivery Statistics up to Q3 2019 in County Wexford[132]

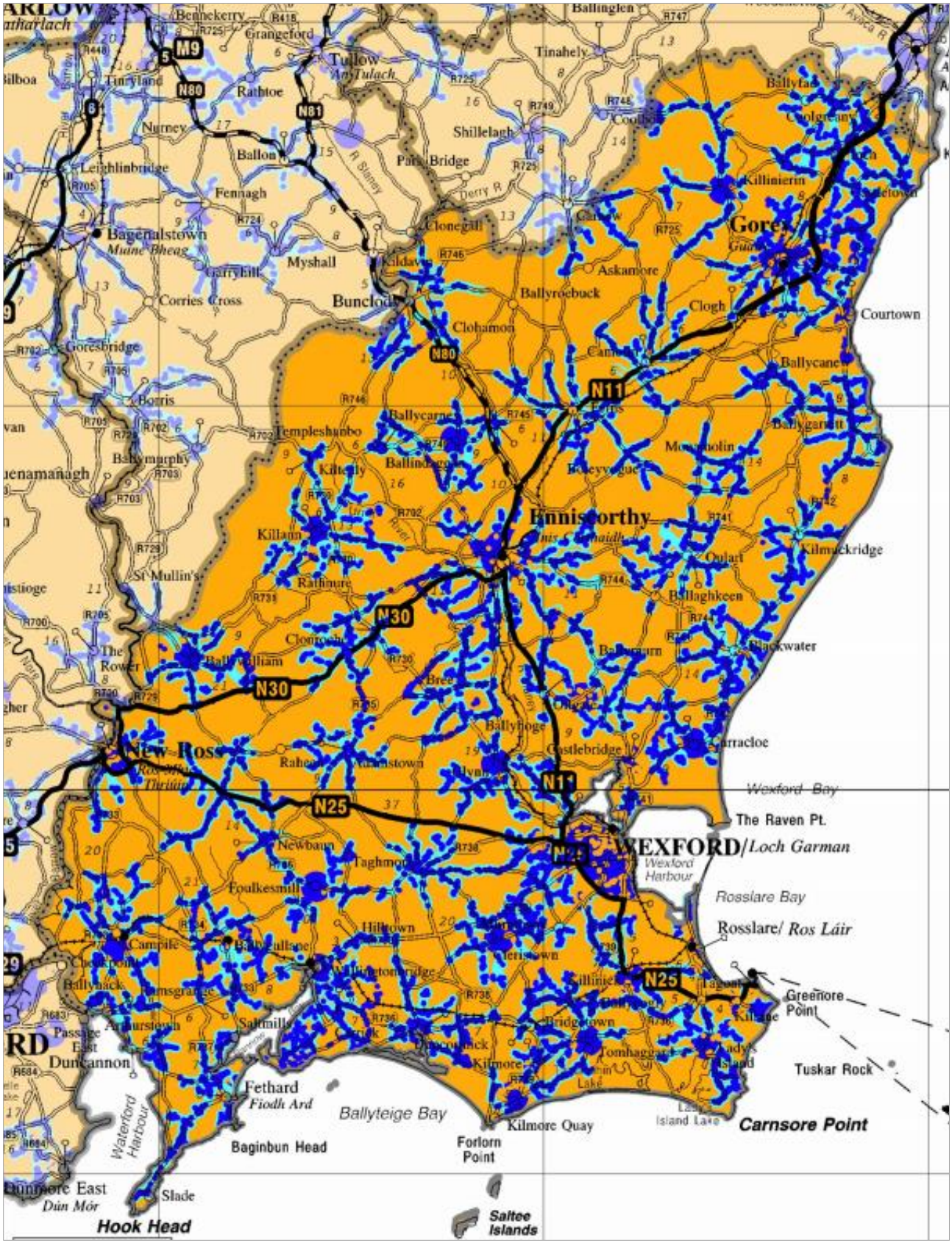
Total number of premises	Amber No. of Premises for the State Intervention Area	Blue No. of Premises for Commercial Operators	Light Blue No. of Premises for Planned Rural Deployment
82,909	22,175	60,317	417

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.

[132] DCCAE (2020). *Communication. County Coverage Statistics Q3 2019*

Figure 5.16: Map of Broadband Delivery Statistics up to Q3 2019 in County Wexford[133]



[133] DCCAE (2019). *High Speed Broadband Map.* https://www.dccae.gov.ie/documents/NBP_MAP_COUNTY__Wexford.pdf

5.7.4 Fisheries & Aquaculture

Fishing and aquaculture[134] 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 employment[135]. Ireland's ocean economy provided employment for 34,132 full time equivalent. The Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) 2018 Aquaculture Survey[136] 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.

5.7.5 Material Assets Issues

The development of the Draft Wexford CDP will result in increasing demand for water, wastewater 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

[134] This includes the culture or farming of fish, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants or any aquatic form of food suitable for the nutrition of fish
[135] SEMRU (2019). *Ireland's Ocean Economy*.
[136] BIM (2018). *Aquaculture Survey*.

environmental resources such as biodiversity, landscape, surface water and groundwater, and increasingly in terms of climate change and climate change adaption.

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 practices[137].

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.

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

[137] CSO (2016). *Environmental Indicators Ireland 2016.*

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 health[138]. 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 CO_2, methane and dioxins.

The CSO predicts that the average annual population growth rate during the period 2017-2051 will be c. 0.8%[139]. 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.

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.

[138] EPA (2016). *Ireland's Environment 2016*.
[139] CSO (2016). *Population and Labour Force Projections 2017-2051.*

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. **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.

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 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.

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 website[140].

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 monuments[141] in County Wexford.

There are 19 no. monuments in County Wexford listed in the ownership/guardianship of the Minister[142].

[140] www.archaeology.ie/
[141] These refer to those only on the list of Historic Monuments.
[142] This list can be accessed here: https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/monuments-in-state-care-wexford.pdf

There are 7 no. monuments/sites in Wexford listed on the Preservation Order list[143]. Two further 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 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 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

[143] This list can be accessed here: https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/po19v1-all-counties.pdf

Excavation Reports[144] 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.

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.

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.

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,

[144] Database of Irish Excavation Reports (2019): https://excavations.ie/

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 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.

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.

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 **cultural heritage** issues with environmental considerations 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 communities 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 streetscapes of regional and local importance.
- **Archaeology** - impact on archaeological monuments and their settings including undiscovered sites/features.
- **Archaeology** - implementation of objectives of the *Heritage Ireland 2030*.
- **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.

5.9 Landscape & 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*[145] 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.

[145] DAHG (2015). *National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025.*

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.

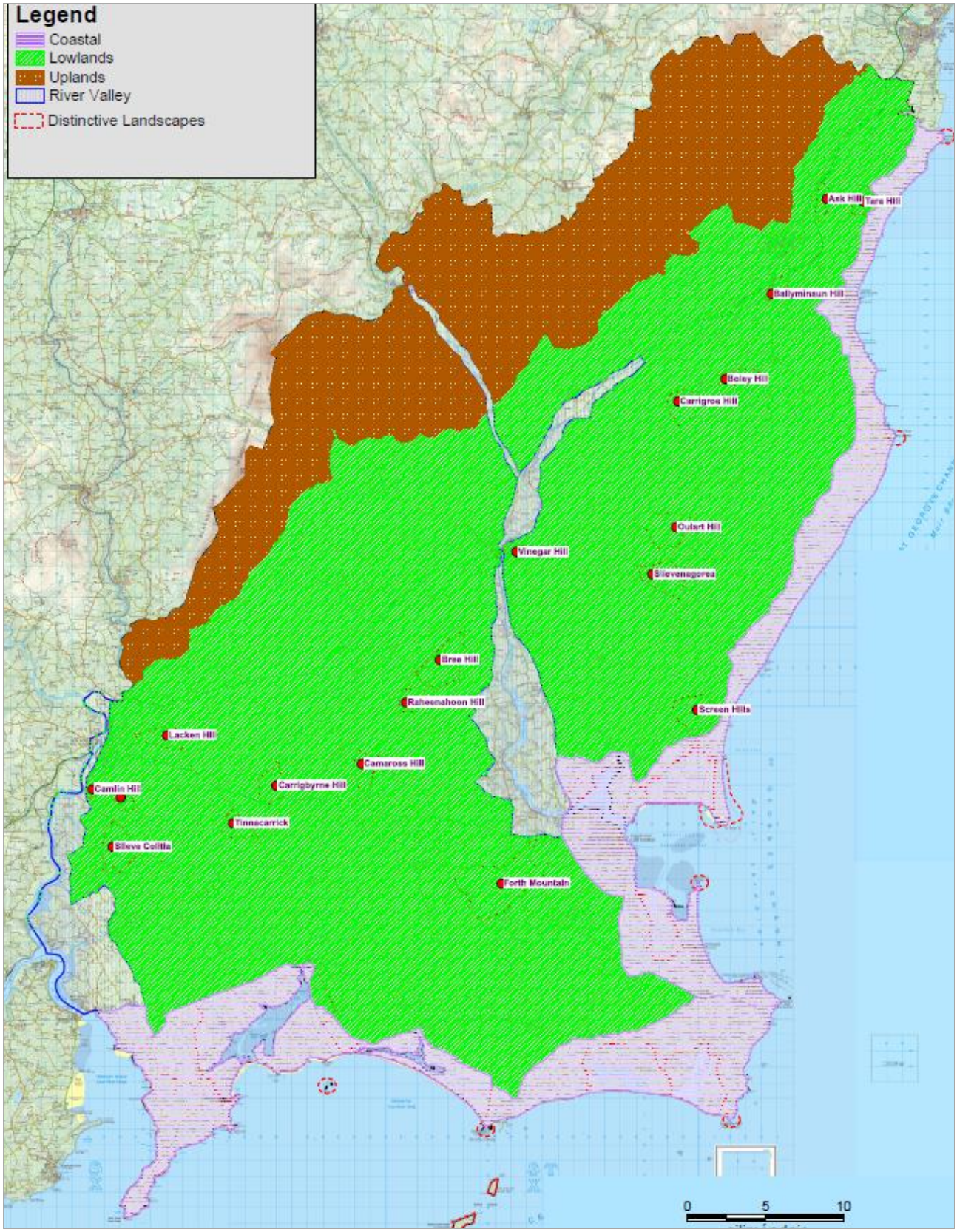
'Distinctive Landscapes' (*e.g*. rolling hills, kettle and kame landscape, sloblands*, etc.*) are different to the main LCU in which they are located. They generally represent features in the landscape and seascape which have visual interest and prominence. Certain landscapes also have particular values 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 & 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 current Development 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 Wexford[146]



[146] Draft Wexford CDP 2021-2027.

5.9.3 Habitats & 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 & 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 **landscape and visual issues** with environmental considerations 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 Interactions Impact

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 tranquillity 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 material assets;
- material assets and landscape, heritage; and
- landscape and heritage.

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 can 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.
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.

Theme	SEO
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 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.

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. Therefore the options for alternatives are limited by these higher level plans, and a '*do-nothing*' scenario situation has not been included as it is neither reasonable nor realistic.

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.

The Core Strategy Vision for County Wexford 2027 (Chapter 3) as set out in the Draft CDP 2021-2027 is that Wexford will be:

- *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.

As stated, a number of alternative development scenarios were highlighted 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: *Continuation of Current Trends.*
- Scenario 2: *Strictly Urban-centric growth.*
- Scenario 3: *Balanced, planned growth.*

7.2 The Settlements and Core Strategy Growth Pattern

The Settlement Hierarchy 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 7.1: Settlement Hierarchy

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement[147]
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 4 Large Villages	Adamstown, Ballaghkeen, Ballycanew, Ballycullane, Ballindaggin, 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, Ballyhack, Ballymitty, Ballymoney, Boolavogue, Castledockrell, Cleriestown, Crossabeg, Curracloe, Duncormick, Foulkesmills, Gusserane, Holyfort, Monamolin, Monaseed, Rathangan, Tomhaggard.
Level 6 Rural Nodes	Ballycarney, Ballycogley, Ballyduff, Ballyedmond, Ballyellis, Ballyfad, Ballyoughter, Ballyroebuck, Baldwinstown, Cahore, Cassagh, Castletown, Clearlestown, Clologue, Clohamon, Cullenstown, Cushinstown, Donard, Galbally, Horeswood, Killann, 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.

[147] 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.

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.

The population projections up to 2026 commissioned by the Council indicated that the county would have higher growth than that contained in the NPF Roadmap in 2026.

Table 7.2: 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. The alternative plan scenarios are explored to determine the most sustainable approach to the required future development.

7.3 Alternative Plan Scenarios

It is noted that selection of Alternatives to the approach 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: *Continuation of Current Trends.*

Scenario 2: *Strictly Urban-Centric Growth.*

Scenario 3: *Balanced, Planned Growth.*

7.3.1 Alternatives Scenario 1: Continuation of Current Trends

This scenario would see current settlement trends continuing. 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.

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 20-30% 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.

7.4 Assessment of Alternatives

7.4.1 Assessment of Alternative Plan Scenarios (see Table 7.3)

Alternative 1: Continuation of Current Trends - 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. However, this development option would also present significant challenges for the provision of required infrastructure, waste water, potable water, sustainable land use and transport and for protection of biodiversity, soils, groundwater and landscape. 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.

Alternative 1 would counter the provision of balanced services throughout the county, undermine the positon 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 7.3).

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

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 7.3).

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 - 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 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 7.3).

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 7.3: 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: Continuation of Current Trends															
Alternative 2: Strictly Urban-Centric Growth															
Alternative 3: Balanced, Planned Growth															

Key

Positive	
Negative	
Uncertain	

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 conflicts, if they are present, between the stated objectives contained in the Draft Plan 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 adverse effects arising from implementation of the plan to be minimised. Nonetheless, it is possible that some individual plan objectives will create such 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 have been screened for their impact and where a *neutral impact* is noted no further discussion is provided within this report. Similarly where a potential conflict exists between a SEO and the objectives this is noted and appropriate mitigation proposed.

This format allows for the assessment to focus on the *positive* and *negative impacts* and proceed to a discussion on their significance and duration. Thus it is a more robust, more focused approach to understanding the potential impacts associated with the implementation of the Draft Plan.

8.2 Environmental Assessment

The 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 of all of the objectives set out in the Draft Plan is provided in Appendix A8.1.

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 objective of the SEA has been the identification of uncertain or potential negative effects of the Draft Plan (as presented in Table A8.1 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.), and in particular with potential impacts on biodiversity (flora and fauna), population and human health, soils, water, air and climate, cultural heritage and landscape. 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.

Where a *neutral* or *potentially positive* impact is identified no further action is deemed necessary. Where the assessment as been determined that an impact is potentially *uncertain or negative*, objective is considered against other protective objectives (see Appendix A8.2) and where not adequately mitigated, specific mitigation is proposed to ensure that the *uncertain or negative aspect* is offset, see Chapter 9 (Mitigation Measures).

A full list of protective policies and objectives is provided in Appendix A8.2 and a comprehensive and detailed set of mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 9 (Mitigation Measures), which together effectively reduces or eliminates identified *negative impacts*. Similarly, 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 A8.3 demonstrates how the Draft CDP addresses the Key Environmental Actions identified in the EPA publication '*State of the Environment Report - Ireland's Environment 2016'.*

8.3 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 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.

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										

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										

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 (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 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, if required, is presented in the Natura Impact Report (NIR) which accompanies the preparation of 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 Cooperation 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 provide 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 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.

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.
- Shall provide for appropriate site-specific sufficient buffer zones along the Natura 2000 site to maintain the integrity of the site and 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 polices 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 September 1st) 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 itigated, 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)*'[148], and insist upon the use of such qualified personnel in carrying out site assessments.

[148] EPA (2009). *Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (P.E. <10).*

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*'[149] 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:

[149] EPA Maps (2019).

- 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 model 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 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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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.		(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
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.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_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_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_2)** N01 N02 N03 N04 N09

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				(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
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-model 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.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_2) (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_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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
CS11	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.		(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
WT03	To promote and support the development of the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location.		(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

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				(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
WT04	To develop industrial, commercial, infrastructure and residential development in Wexford Town to support the port function at Rosslare Europort.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_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 **(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
WT05	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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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.		(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
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		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_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 **(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	water supply and additional investment in wastewater infrastructure to support the economic development and anticipated growth of the town.			**(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
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.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_2) (SG_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 **(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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.		(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)** 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 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
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)	**(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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)	**(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 **(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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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 requirement of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs and SPAs.		(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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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)	**(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
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)	**(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
Chapter 4 - Sustainable Housing				

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
SH05	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.		(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 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
SH10	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.		(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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 **(CH_1)** CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
SH12	To undertake Active Land Management (including the use of CPO powers) to manage 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.		(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 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
SH36	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 facilitates should be located along public transport routes, where possible, and in close proximity to the third level facility.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_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 **(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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 **(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
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.		(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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 **(CH_1)** CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
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 **(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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		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
Chapter 5 - Design and Place-making in Towns and Villages				
TV41	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: • main routes and thoroughfares, • 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		(B_1) (B_2) (W_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
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	To adopt give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights in the following locations: • Neighbourhood Centres. • Arterial Routes and in particular routes with public transport and places with high 'place' value along these such as urban		(LV_1)	**(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
	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. Subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and in accordance with the requirements of Objective TV44, TV45 and TV46.			
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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		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
ED05	To develop our towns to a sufficient scale and quality to be drivers of regional economic growth, investment and prosperity.		(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
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.		(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 **(CC_1)** CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		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
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)	**(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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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 and Rosslare Europort), and communications infrastructure to serve land and property.		(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 **(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 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
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
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.		(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
ED51	• Develop the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location for the town and the county, and to maximise the economic development opportunities that		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.		(CC_1) (MA_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 **(MA_1)** WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 **(LV_1)** L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED52	• 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		(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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 **(CH_1)** CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 BH02 BH04 BH05 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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			**(LV_1)** L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED53	• 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.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03 **(LV_1)** L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
ED54	• Maximise the tourism potential of the New Ross town as a key economic driver for the		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	**(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
	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.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (LV_1)	**(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 **(LV_1)** L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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.		(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 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
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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.		(CC_1) (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 **(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
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.		(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 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
ED59	To ensure that new development is appropriately designed, adds positively to the		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	**(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
	public realm of the settlement, is connected by footpaths and lighting and does not negatively impact on residential amenities.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	**(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
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.		(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 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 Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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.		(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 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
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)	**(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
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)	**(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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)	**(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)** CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
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 **(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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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.		(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 **(AN_1)** TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 **(AN_2)** N01 N02 N03 N04 N09
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)	**(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
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)	**(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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)	**(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
ED82	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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	noting the importance of maintaining and protecting the natural landscape and built heritage which are vital to rural tourism.			**(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
ED86	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		(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 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
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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			**(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
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	To consider proposals for major commercial development in rural areas in exceptional circumstances where: i. 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 ii. Where relevant, it is a development necessary to meet national or regional waste management or climate change objectives		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (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 **(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 Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			
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: 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; ii. The development has specific location requirements in terms of access to the grid network and/or ready access to fibre infrastructure connections; and iii. 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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			
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: i. Demonstrates compliance with the criteria in either Objective ED113 or Objective ED114 respectively; 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; 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 dependant economic activities; iv. Demonstrates that the proposed development will not have a negative impact on these receptors; and 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		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (MA_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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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 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
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)	**(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
TM16	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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	appropriate in scale and design for its host town or village.			**(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
TM17	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.		(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
TM24	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.		(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
TM25	To facilitate the development and facilities to support cruise tourism in Rosslare Harbour and the county.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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)	**(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
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)	**(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
TM31	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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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,		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			
TM34	To support and facilitate the development of tourism related infrastructure associated with inland waterways, 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
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.		(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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
TM45	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 development must be in accordance with Section 7.7.4 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
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 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
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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			**(MA_1)** WS01 WW01 WW03 WM01 WM02 CA04 CZM49 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 CZM47 TC01 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03
TM54	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 ancillary to the existing tourism facility on the site, and will only be available for use by those utilising the tourism 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 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
TM56	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: 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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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. c) The replacement structure is for use as holiday home accommodation. d) Risk of coastal erosion will be considered in accordance with relevant objectives in Section in 12.5 in Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management. 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. 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). g) Suitable water conservation measures form part of the development proposal. h) Satisfactory access arrangements are in place, and			

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	i) All other normal planning and environmental criteria area complied with			
TM58	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.		(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
Chapter 8 - Transportation Strategy				
TS03	To strengthen the county's regional, national and international connectivity by all transport modes.		(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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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.		(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
TS16	To ensure that all urban roads and streets in our towns and villages, including residential streets and housing estates, are		(AN_1) (AN_2)	**(AN_1)** TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05 **(AN_2)** N01 N02 N03 N04 N09

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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 : • 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.			

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	Where amendments or extensions are being proposed to existing schemes they shall also be consistent with the Manual.			
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.		(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
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 **(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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: • 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.		(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
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: • Improvements to the line's infrastructure which would result in increases to the frequency and speed of services; • Electrification of the service;		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	• 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 Authorities (Department of Environment		(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 **(AN_2)** N01 N02 N03 N04 N09

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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).			**(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
TS51	To support the development of the national primary routes to a minimum dual carriageway standard.	(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 **(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 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 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
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)		**(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 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
TS53	To support the development of the Clonroche By pass and future upgrades of the N30.	(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 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 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 TC01 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63 **(CH_1)** CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 BH10 BH11 BH12 BH13 BH14 ACA02 ACA03 TM08 HT01 TM01 TM03 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(LV_1) L01 L02 L03 L05 L07 L09 L1 L12 L14 L15 AH08 EM01 EM03
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 **(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 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 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
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)		**(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 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
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.	(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 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 ED107 FRM01 SWM01 GN01 PT02 TC01 EM01 EM03 TS43 TS44 TS45 TS57 TS63 **(CH_1)** CH01 CH02 AH01 AH02 AH03 AH04 AH05 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 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
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	(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 CZM02 TS57 **(SG_1)** HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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: • 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.	(CC_1) (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 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 AH06 AH07 AH08 AH09 AH10 BH02 BH04 BH05 BH06 BH07 BH08 BH09 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
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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			**(CC_1)** CA02CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
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:		(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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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
TS77	To support the further development of Rosslare Europort to increase capacity including measures to extend existing berths and to provide additional berths.	(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 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 Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
TS78	To support the development of New Ross Port 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)		**(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 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
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 **(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 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 Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_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 **(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
TS81	To support the development of additional customs and security facilities to ensure the operation and increase the capacity of the ports.		(B_1) (B_2)	**(B_1) (B_2)** EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02
TS82	To support the development and expansion of the county's fishing ports including Kilmore Courtown Harbour, Ballyhack, Duncannon and Wexford.		(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)** 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 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
TS83	To support the sustainable growth of the traditional fishing ports including Cahore, St Helens, Carne, Fethard, and Slade and to		(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
	promote the development of amenities for workers and tourist visitors.			
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)	**(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 **(LV_1)** L01 L02 L03 L05 L07L09 CZM01 AH08 EM01 EM03
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)	**(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 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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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 in 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	Where it is proposed to develop waste management facilities on un-zoned land, the following criteria should be satisfied: • 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		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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			
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.		(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 **(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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		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
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.		(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
FRM11	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.		(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
SWM05	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.		(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 **(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
PT01	To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1)	**(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
	principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that: • 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.		(AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	**(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 **(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
PT03	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.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (CC_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 **(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
PT04	To support the removal and undergrounding of overhead power lines in urban areas.		(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
GN01	To support the extension of the gas network throughout County Wexford, including		(CC_1)	**(CC_1)** CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.			
Chapter 10 - Environmental Management				
EL01	To require developments providing external lighting to clearly demonstrate that the lighting scheme is the minimum needed for security and working purposes.		(B_1) (B_2)	**(B_1) (B_2)** EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02
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
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 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
CZM04	To seek investment in the sustainable development of infrastructure (physical and social), access (upgraded pier infrastructure,		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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 Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.		(CC_1) (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 **(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 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
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.		(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 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
CZM14	To support development in the coastal zone and maritime area that will facilitate a transition to a low carbon economy such as		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			**(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
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 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.		(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 **(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_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 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
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		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_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 **(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 Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	and Flood Risk Management Plan for the area between Kilmore Quay and Carnsore.			
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.		(B_1) (B_2) (PHH_1) (PHH_2) (W_1) (CC_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 **(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
CZM44	To support the development of appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilities marine activity (and vice vearsa), 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		(AN_1)	**(AN_1)** TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	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.			
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
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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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
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.		(CC_1)	**(CC_1)** CA02 CA03 CA06 CA08 CA12 CA13 ED76 FRM04 EM01 EM03 EM05
Chapter 14 - Recreation and Open Space Strategy				
ROS27	To ensure that the development of new sports facilities are universally accessible and		(AN_1) (CC_1)	**(AN_1)** TS01 TS02 TS05 TS09 TS27 AQ01 AQ02 AQ03 EM01 EM03 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Plan		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	accompanied by appropriate infrastructure including car parking, bicycle parking and changing rooms.			**(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				
CB18	To seek the development of land for residential development within or adjacent to the village 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 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
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)	**(B_1) (B_2)** EM02 EM04 NH02 NH03 NH04 NH11 NH14 NH18 EL02 GI02 CZM02 **(SG_1)** HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
			(MA_1) (CH_1) (LV_1)	**(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 **(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
				(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
RHK23	To require accessible footpaths to be delivered at the following locations (see Map 4): (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.		(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 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 **(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
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) (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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 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
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 NH14 NH18 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	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		(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 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
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.		(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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03

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
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.		(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 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
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)	**(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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.		(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 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
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)	**(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 **(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

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
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 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
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 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

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				(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
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)	**(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
RHK36	To promote investment in improved access infrastructure to Rosslare Europort, including the improvement of rail access.		(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 CZM45 ED75 EM01 EM03

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				(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
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)	**(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
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)	**(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 **(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

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
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.		(B_1) (B_2) (SG_1) (W_1) (AN_1) (AN_2) (CC_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 **(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
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.		(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
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 and ensuring the protection of the Wexford Harbour Outer Shellfish 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

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				(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
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)	**(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
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 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 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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 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
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) (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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				(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 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
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 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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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)	**(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
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) (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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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 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
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)	**(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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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 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
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

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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 **(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
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.		(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

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
RS28	To investigate: • 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 facililate the greenway and tourism development generally and an unloading bay in village centre; • Introduction of formalised cycle paths and walking routes.		(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 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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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)	**(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
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 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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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.		(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 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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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 **(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
RS48	To support development of the school to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.		(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 **(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

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
Bunclody Town Settlement Plan				
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.		(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 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
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.	(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 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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
B42	To support the development of an all-weather sports and recreational facility.		(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 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
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 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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
B50	To support development of the schools 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 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
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 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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Settlement Plan (Volume 3)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
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 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
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 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

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 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
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.* **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*		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
	under Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Corporate PPAs allow corporates to lock in a fixed energy price, eliminating exposure to volatile energy prices.			
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 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
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
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

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.			**(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
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).		(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 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
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.		(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

Specific Objectives of the Draft Energy Strategy (Volume 10)		Potential Negative Impact	Potentially Uncertain Impact	Protective Objectives in the Draft Plan
				(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
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		(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 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
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

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 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
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

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 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
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

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 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
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.		(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

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				(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
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.		(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
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.		(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

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				(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
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.		(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

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
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 GI02 CZM02 **(SG_1)** HL02 ED102 NH06 NH07 EM01 EM05

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)	**(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
ESO34	To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that: • 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.		(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

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
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		(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 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

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

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 Draft 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, 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*." Departmental Guidelines on SEA[150] recommends that monitoring does not necessarily require new research activity, but that existing sources of information can be used and the task of data collection can be shared.

While considerable environmental data is directly available to the Council such as water quality, recycling rates *etc*., 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 EPA, the NPWS, IFI as well as 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

[150] Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities, 2004.

(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.

Furthermore it is proposed to use a Geographical Information System (GIS) based monitoring system to monitor and assess the implementation of the Plan. This GIS based system will attempt to overcome any limitations in spatial analysis, to achieve an improved and better informed decision-making process, and provide data for future Development Plan reviews and the associated SEA process requirements.

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 intervention. For example, if an objective or policy is having a significant adverse impact, a variation may be considered during the lifetime of the Plan.

Measurements for indicators generally come from existing monitoring sources. Existing monitoring sources include those maintained by the relevant authorities including the Council, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

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 Objectives, Indicators and Targets for the Plan.

Wexford County Council is responsible for the ongoing review of indicators and targets, collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of monitoring evaluation report(s), the publication of these reports and, if necessary, the carrying out of corrective action.

Table 10.1: Environmental Monitoring Programme

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
Biodiversity (Flora & Fauna) (B)	Number and extent and condition of Protected Sites.	Improve/conserve and protect all designated sites and species within and adjacent to the Plan Site.	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years). Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht National Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12 (every 3 years). Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant). Consultations with the NPWS.
	Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. Number of sites containing rare or threatened species.	Promote the maintenance and, as appropriate, achievement of favourable conservation status of habitats and species, in association with the NPWS and other stakeholders. No deterioration in the quality of protected areas. Protect SPAs, Annex I bird species, and regularly occurring migratory bird species and their habitats, and avoid pollution or deterioration of important bird habitats outside SPAs.	
	Number of Objectives of Biodiversity Plans and pollinator plan.	All actions contained within the Biodiversity Plan to be achieved during the lifetime of the Plan. Limit spread of invasive species within the County.	
	Achievement of aims of biodiversity plan which relate to ecological corridors.	Protect and Improve non-designated ecological sites.	
	Local Authority projects which enhance the biodiversity value of non-designated sites.	No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity to	

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Implementation of Biodiversity objectives of plan relating to rural housing. Preparation of GI Plans and Strategies as part of LAPs.	be lost without remediation resulting from development provided for by the Plan.	
Population & Human Health (PHH)	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.	Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives. Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA. CSO data. Internal monitoring of preparation of local land use plans.
	New parks, playgrounds, amenities and cultural building developed by the Council or grants awarded and developments supported by the Council. Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside. Rates of Unemployment.	Creation of quality places to live. Implementation of Green Infrastructure. Rural housing to accord with Rural Housing Design Guidelines. Achievement of modal shift. Increase modal shift to public transport.	
	Occurrence (any) of a spatially concentrated deterioration in human health arising from environmental factors resulting from development provided for by the Plan. Identified by the Health Service Executive (HSE), EPA and the Department of Health.	Minimise population exposure to high levels of noise, vibration and air pollution.	
	CSO Census self-reporting of health. Creation of Sustainable 15 minute Neighbourhoods through LAPs. HP Deprivation Index.	No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
Soils & Geology (SG)	Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield. Number of AA determinations and environmental assessments undertaken to support applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission. Volume of contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill. Number of quarries granted.	No significant incidences of soil contamination. To minimise reductions in soil extent and hydraulic connectivity. Limited and controlled development of greenfield sites. Achieve the % target for growth on infill as per NPF. Prevent pollution of soil through adoption of appropriate environmental protection procedures during construction and maintenance works on site.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Geoportal. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant).
Water (W)	Achievement of the objectives of the River Basin Management Plans. Classification of Overall Status (comprised of ecological and chemical status) under the Water Framework Directive. Septic Tank inspections and remedial notices issues. WWTP projects/upgrades completed.	Implement fully the recommendations of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021. Support the achievement of "good" ecological and chemical status/potential of waterbodies in accordance with the WFD. Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve '*good status*'. Comply and implement fully the most recent EPA guidelines on Septic Tank use and siting as well as other on-site treatment facilities.	EPA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance. EPA Remedial action list. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant).

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Achieve and maintain Green/Blue Flag status.	Improvement in bathing water quality.	
	WWTP	Maintain and upgrade where necessary all Local Authority operated WWT plants to comply with the relevant legislation.	
	EPA Remedial action list.	Reduction in the number of supplies on the EPA Remedial action list.	
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.	CSO data. Data from the National Travel Survey. EPA Air Quality Monitoring. Consultations with Department of Transport Tourism and Sport, Transport Trends and Department of Communication Climate Action and Environment.
	Achievement of Modal Shift objective of plan. Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	An increase in the percentage of the population travelling to work, school or college by public transport or sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling). Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	
Climate Change (CC)	Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets relating to climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions.	For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan. Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.	EPA Annual National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory reporting. Climate Action Regional Office.

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures. Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	An increase in the percentage of the population travelling to work, school or college by public transport or sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling). Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	Consultations with Department of Communication Climate Action and Environment. CSO data.
Material Assets (MA)	Programmed delivery of Irish Water infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Irish Water Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated.	Increase re-use of brownfield sites for development in preference to greenfield sites. All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by wastewater treatment over the lifetime of the Plan. Decrease in the percentage of Unaccounted Water Loss. Improve broadband coverage. By 2020 all citizens will have access to speeds of 30Mbps, and that 50% of citizens will be subscribing to speeds of 100Mbps.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant). CSO data. Consultations with Irish Water. Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government in conjunction with Local Authorities. Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.
	Percentage of unaccounted water.		
	Increase in area of County with broadband coverage.		
	Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.		
Cultural Heritage (CH)	Number of recorded features lost.	No loss of features of architectural or archaeological importance.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant). Consultations with Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
	Number of protected structures impacted by new development.	No impact on the integrity or setting of monuments contained on the Record of Monuments by development granted planning permission.	

Environmental	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources, Responsibility and Frequency (subject to available resources)
	Number of deletions to the RPS. Structures awarded grant aid	No protected structures to be lost through neglect or misuse. Regeneration of derelict and underutilised heritage sites.	
	Conservation projects initiated by the Council.		
Landscape & Visual (LV)	Number of developments permitted within landscapes of exceptional value and high sensitivity as per the LCA.	No diminution in the quality of important landscapes.	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission (grant by grant).
	Number of recommendations from the LCA implemented.	Implement in full the recommendations of the Landscape Character Assessment for County Wexford.	

11 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 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 has been assessed in terms of its overall sustainability and its potential to impact on the environment. The objectives contained within the Draft Plan 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 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, 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 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.

Appendix

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
Climate Action - 2														
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CA03	To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CA05	To support and maximise the opportunities offered by the presence of the United Nations Centre of Excellence on Nearly Zero Energy Buildings in Enniscorthy Town and to support the designation of this centre as the National Centre for the Ireland.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CA07	To implement, through the CDP and future local areas plans, sustainable settlement and transportation strategies in urban and rural areas including measures to reduce energy demand in response to the likelihood of increases in energy and other costs due to long-term decline in non-renewable resources, reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, and address the necessity of adaptation to climate change in particular, having regard to location, layout and design of new development.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CA09	To ensure future local area plans adopt sustainable spatial planning frameworks which successfully integrate land use and transportation and facilitate mixed use developments as a means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and decarbonising the county.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CA11	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 exiting public buildings, promoting jobs and innovation in the green economy through the Local Enterprise Office and Economic Development Section, facilitating EV infrastructure 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 trails and greenways.	o	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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 achieve certification under systems such as the Home Performance Index and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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, transport and agriculture.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CA14	To support decarbonisation in the transport sector by facilitating initiatives that promote the use of clean generated electricity biogas, hydrogen and other non-fossil fuels for private and public transportation, and provide clean energy and lower carbon fuelling and electric vehicle charging stations and infrastructure at appropriate locations including consideration of electric, hydrogen, compressed natural gas (CNG)/biogas.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	CA15	To require the provision of Electric Vehicle charging point infrastructure and solar panels (the latter where possible and practicable) within residential, commercial and mixed use developments, and to support investment in the sustainable development of Electric Vehicle charging facilities aligned with the transportation networks in the county and the region and CNG refuelling stations aligned with the TEN-T corridors as a renewable technology for servicing public service vehicles and commercial fleets.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	CA16	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 of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
Core Strategy - 3														
Objective	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	CS04	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.	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CS05	To ensure that at least 30% of all new homes that are targeted in settlements are delivered within the existing built-up footprint of the settlement.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?
	CS07	To support 'steady state' investment in existing rail infrastructure in the county and seek investment for improved infrastructure and services including increased line speeds to ensure its continued renewal and maintenance to high level in order to provide quality levels of safety, service, accessibility and connectivity including improved frequency and journey times.	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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-model 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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	?	?
	CS09	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 and subject to development complying with appropriate planning standards and achieving targeted growth.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CS10	To leverage funding from all available sources including the Urban and Rural Development and Regeneration Funds to help secure the delivery of key projects that will contribute to securing the objectives of the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CS11	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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	CS12	To recognise the shared critical mass of population, strategic assets and economic potential of inter-urban networks working in collaborative partnerships as regionally significant drivers of growth and support investment in infrastructure and initiatives to sustainable deliver improved multi-modal transport connectivity and high speed, high quality digital connectivity between them.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CS13	To strengthen the social and economic structure of rural towns and villages by supporting the reuse of existing buildings and the regeneration of underutilised buildings and lands.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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
	CS14	To prepare new local area plans for Wexford Town, Enniscorthy Town and New Ross Town and to ensure all future local area plans are prepared in accordance with the relevant aspects of the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007), the Local Area Plan Guidelines for the Planning Authorities (2012) and all other relevant Section 28 Guidelines or any updated version of these guidelines.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CS16	To seek investment and initiatives that deliver smart technologies, revitalisation of mixed-use town and village centre streets and pilot initiatives for good practice in renewal and re-use of buildings.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CS17	To protect and promote the quality, character and distinctiveness of the county's rural towns, villages and open countryside while supporting the proportionate growth and appropriately designed development that contributes to their revitalisation and renewal and the development of sustainable communities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CS18	To ensure the Key Towns of Wexford Town and Gorey Town continue to be drivers of economic growth and prosperity for region, the county and their Municipal Districts by maximising their strategic location advantages to attract, employment and population growth, developing their services and functions and protecting and enhancing their town centres, public realm and heritage and environmental quality making the towns high quality sustainable places to work, live and visit.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	CS19	To ensure the Large Towns of Enniscorthy and New Ross are drivers of growth and prosperity for the county and their respective Municipal Districts by maximising their potential for attracting economic development, employment and population growth, developing their service and retail functions while protecting and enhancing their distinctive town centres whilst protecting their local heritage and environmental quality and making the towns high quality sustainable places to live, work and visit.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	CS20	To ensure growth and development in the Service Settlements, 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 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.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CS22	To ensure that Rural Nodes throughout the county maintain their existing character and provide only very small scale growth appropriate to their character.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
	CS23	To ensure that the open countryside continues to be a living and lived in landscaped focusing on the requirements of rural economies and rural communities while at the same protecting the open countryside from inappropriate development, urban generated housing and protecting its landscape and environmental quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	WT01	To strengthen the role of Wexford Town as a self-sustaining regional economic driver and located on the Eastern Economic Corridor by leveraging this strategic location and accessibility to Rosslare Europort and building 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
	WT02	To support the development of the Wexford Campus as part of the Multi-Campus Technological University of the South East, and facilitate all associated services including student accommodation and recreational facilities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WT03	To promote and support the development of the Trinity Wharf lands as a Strategic Employment Location.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	WT04	To develop industrial, commercial, infrastructure and residential development in Wexford Town to support the port function at Rosslare Europort.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
	WT05	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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Strategic Objectives

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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
Wexford Town Strate	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	+	O	O	O	?	?	?	+	?	?
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O
	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.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	?	?	?	+	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O
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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	O	O	O
	NT03	To facilitate the development of the proposed Business Hub on John Street.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	NT07	To work with Kilkenny County Council towards the preparation a joint Local Area Plan for the New Ross Town and Rosbercon areas.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	NT08	To support key infrastructure projects for the town including the delivery of natural gas.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O
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.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O

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Future Housing	SH05	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	SH06	To consider the provision of services sites for residential development in the county's villages subject to sustainable and appropriate water services solutions being put in place in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and subject to compliance with all other relevant planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
Future Housing Delivery	SH07	To support Government policy and targets under "Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness" and local authority actions that contribute to progress under the key pillars of addressing homelessness, accelerating social housing, building more homes, improving the rental sector and utilising the existing building stock in the county.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH08	To require the application of Universal Design and Lifetime Housing in accordance with best practice and the policies and principles contained in Buildings for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach (National Disability Authority, 2012) and Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas: Guidelines for Planning Authorities and its companion document Urban Design Manual (DEHLG, 2009).	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH09	To ensure that the zoning of lands for residential use is in accordance with the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy and is carried out in accordance with the methodology for a Tiered Approach to Land Zoning as set out in the National Planning Framework and in accordance with 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 guidelines during the lifetime of the Plan.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH10	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	SH11	To work with the Land Development Agency to co-ordinate appropriate State owned land and the strategic assembly of public and private land to facilitate regeneration, housing and other developments.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH12	To undertake Active Land Management (including the use of CPO powers) to manage 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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	SH13	To ensure the density of residential developments is appropriate to the location of the proposed development having regard to the benefits of ensuring that land is efficiently uses and in accordance with the Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas and the accompanying Urban Design Manual-A Best Practice Guide (DEHLG, 2009) and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards in Volume 2.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH14	To require new apartment developments to comply with the Specific Planning Policy Requirements and standards set out in out in the Apartment Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Housing, Environment and Local Government, 2018), where relevant.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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH15	To require new residential schemes to comply with the Urban Development and Building Height Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government) 2018 and the specific planning policy requirements set out therein where relevant and the considerations set out in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH16	To implement the objectives in the County Wexford Housing Strategy 2021-2027 in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH17	To apply a 10% (or a greater percentage if provided for in future legislation) social housing requirement pursuant to Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to land zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential or other uses, except where the development would be exempted from this requirement. The application of the 10% requirement to particular lands, will be determined both by the provisions of the Act and the requirements of the Housing Strategy.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH18	To promote and support the implementation of plans and projects to bring back to use vacant homes.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH19	To require new build house and apartment schemes and building refurbishment schemes to provide a mix of unit types in accordance with Section 4.7.5 to ensure that there is a range of house types available to suit the needs of the various households in the county.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH20	To ensure that required physical and/or social infrastructure is provided either prior to or in tandem with new residential developments in the interests of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH21	To ensure that new housing developments contribute to the social or recreation infrastructure of the community in which they will be located, either through the provision of amenities or through financial contribution.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH22	To ensure the selection of lands or housing units to purchase or lease by the Council, including Part V, counteracts undue segregation by persons of different social backgrounds.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH23	To ensure the development of vacant residential and regeneration sites by applying the requirements of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Supply Act 2015 (as amended) on lands zoned in development plans, local area plans and settlements plan as set in Table 5-1 of the Towns and Villages Chapter.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH24	To promote best practice and innovation in the on-going management and maintenance of all of the Council's housing stock and the associated public realm.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH25	To support initiatives to refurbish and retrofit both occupied and vacant residential buildings including smart technologies, energy efficiency and micro renewable systems.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	SH26	To apply the Planning and Development Act 2000 (Exempted Development) (No.2) Regulations 2019 and any other future legislation, circulars or guidelines in this regard issued by the relevant Minister when considering planning applications for the change of use of residential properties for short term letting.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH27	To have regard to 'Managing and Resolving Unfinished Housing Developments-Guidance Manual' (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2011) when preparing local area plans and assessing planning applications dealing with unfinished housing developments.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH28	To adopt a flexible approach to planning applications which seek to resolve issues relating to unfinished housing developments and where this would result in substantial environmental or community gain. Such flexibility may include reconfiguration of a development in relation to open space, roads and circulation requirements.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Specific Housing Needs	SH29	To ensure that groups with specific housing needs such as older people, people with disabilities, the homeless and members of the Travelling Community are accommodated in a manner that is suitable to their specific needs. The Council will access for these groups to an appropriate range of housing and related support services, delivered in an integrated, sustainable manner which promotes equality of opportunities, individual choice and independent living where possible.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH30	To prioritise the delivery of accommodation solutions for people who are homeless or who find themselves in need of emergency accommodation.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH31	To provide for Traveller accommodation in accordance with the Wexford County Council Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 and any subsequently adopted programme.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH32	To have regard to the National Strategy for People with a Disability 2011-2016 (extended to 2020) and, in so far as possible and having regard to budgetary constraints, implement the strategic aims of this strategy any future update of the strategy.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH33	To facilitate access for people with disabilities and older people to an appropriate range of housing and related support services delivered in an integrated and sustainable manner that promotes equality of opportunity, individual choice and independent living.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH34	To support independent living for people with disabilities and older people and to facilitate the provision of specific purpose built accommodation and the provision of nursing homes, retirement villages, residential care facilities at appropriate locations in towns and villages in the county. These facilities must be well served by infrastructure and amenities including accessible footpaths, local shops and public transport in order to allow the resident to be socially included and to allow better care in the community, independence and access.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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
	SH35	The development of new nursing homes, retirement villages and residential care facilities outside of an existing settlement will be considered where the site is located in close proximity to a settlement, would not comprise an isolated development, the design and scale of the facility is suitable for the location and there are existing or planned accessible pedestrian linkages to the settlements and its services. The Council will consider reasonable extensions to existing authorised facilities outside of existing settlements subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH36	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 facilitates should be located along public transport routes, where possible, and in close proximity to the third level facility.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	?	?	+	?	?
New Individual Dwellings in the Open Countryside	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	SH39	All planning permissions granted for individual rural dwellings in the open countryside will be subject to a condition which will require the applicant to enter an occupancy agreement for a period of 10 years from the date of first occupation of the dwelling house	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	SH41	To adopt a presumption against ribbon development in the open countryside and on the approach roads to towns and villages in the interests of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area save for the exceptions outlined in Section 4.9.3	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH42	To consider an application for retention and completion of a single house in the countryside by a different applicant to the original applicant only where the new applicant complies with the rural housing policy pertaining to that particular rural area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
Replacement and Refurbishment in the Open Countryside	SH44	To consider the restoration of existing vernacular dwellings in accordance with Table 4.7, normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH45	To consider the replacement or refurbishment of existing non-vernacular dwellings subject to compliance with the relevant criteria outlined in Table No. 4-4, compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH46	To consider the refurbishment and conversion of a non-residential structure to residential use subject to compliance with the relevant criteria set out in Table 4-5, compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH47	To consider the development of a self-contained residential unit attached to the main dwelling house only where it is satisfactorily demonstrated that the proposed occupant is an immediate family member who is dependent on the existing occupant(s) of the main dwelling house or needs to live in close proximity to the existing occupant(s) of the main dwelling for health or support reasons The development must comply with the relevant development management standards set out in Volume 2 and comply with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH48	To consider the use of modular units for use a permanent residence where it complies with the requirements of Section 4.9.6 and normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH49	To not permit the use of individual mobile homes as permanent residences. The Council may, in the following exceptional circumstances, allow the use of mobile home to: Provide temporary emergency accommodation where no other suitable options are available and as confirmed by the Council, or A temporary planning permission of no more than 2 years for the placement and occupation of a mobile home on a site where a permitted dwelling house is under construction for the occupation by the same applicant.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SH50	To restrict single holiday home development to appropriate sites in Level 1- Level 5 settlements in accordance with the Core Strategy in Chapter 3 and pursuant to provisions of Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing, Chapter 7 Tourism and Chapter 12 Coastal Zone in the interests of the sustainable development and proper planning of the area	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	+
Design and Place-making in Towns and Villages - 5														
Towns and Villages Strategic Objectives	TV01	To ensure, through our planning processes and investment decisions, that we create liveable, vital, diverse, inclusive, resilient towns and villages.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV03	To promote compact urban form, which is appropriate to context, in the interests of efficient use of resources and optimising the opportunities to walk and cycle and the feasibility of public transport.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	TV04	To ensure that towns and villages are accessible to all, adaptable and safe.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV05	To require high quality design in the public realm, in architecture and in building functionality.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV06	To prepare Urban Design Frameworks which implement the 10 Minute Town concept, identifies opportunities for infill and regeneration and set out the key components and design principles for new areas in all future Local Area Plans.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV07	To ensure, through the development management process and in local authority own development that new development adds to the sense of place, quality, distinctiveness and character of our towns and villages.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV08	To regenerate and revitalise our towns and villages, diversify and seek new roles and uses to stimulate economic and cultural development and provide necessary physical and social infrastructure.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV09	To require that all developments complies with the design advice contained in the narrative and the objectives of this chapter and the design principles set out in the guidance documents section 5.2 above.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV10	To ensure our towns are healthy places with quality recreational and sporting amenities and which are planned to optimise opportunities for active travel.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Designing Quality Places	TV11	To encourage a culture of creativity and quality in architecture.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV12	To require that new buildings are of exceptional architectural quality, and are fit for their intended use or function, are flexible in the face of unknown future demands, durable in terms of design and construction, respectful of setting and the environment and to require that the overall development is of is of high quality, with a well-considered public realm,	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV13	To ensure that the appearance of buildings, in terms of details and materials (texture, colour, patterns and durability), is of a high standard with enduring quality and has a positive impact on the visual quality of the area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV14	To require a Design Statement to accompany all development over 2ha commercial or mixed use schemes in central areas, residential schemes above 50 houses in towns and on a case by case basis in villages where the sensitivity to change is higher due to considerations of scale and context. Details of what shall be addressed in a Design Statement are included in the Development Management Manual.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV15	To require all significant residential applications of 50 or more dellings to include a public realm plan and statement. These shall address quality at every level and shall contain a fully detailed and specified plan for the public realm of the scheme. The public realm plan shall include details of the street hierarchy, pavement treatment, permeability, open spaces and meeting places, landscaping and tree planting, boundary treatments, surfacing and street furniture, lighting and signage.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV16	To implement environmental and public realm improvements in town and villages centres to a high standard and finish in order to improve safety, image, identity and environmental quality. The Council will work with developers, stakeholders and local community groups to secure improvements to the public realm and pursue all avenues of funding to secure resources for the enhancement, renewal and regeneration of our settlements.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV17	To require that new developments, street, 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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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	TV18	To support proposals from local communities and community organisations to prepare a Village Design Statement for a particular village through a process involving community participation, the Heritage Council and the Council's Planning Department subject to availability of resources	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Connected Places and Street Design Objectives	TV19	All applications for new developments shall demonstrate (and graphically illustrate in the design brief where appropriate) how permeability considerations have been integrated into the development. In the first instance the needs of pedestrians must be considered and the scheme and its various routes should be design to ensure walkability.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	TV20	All new development must be laid out in connected streets. While network design does not have to result in complete permeability for all modes of transport, open networks are generally considered as the most permeable but it is also be desirable to encourage filtered permeability to provide routes specifically for pedestrians or for pedestrians and cyclists and/or public transport but not the private car. All development must make provision and graphically show pedestrian and vehicular connections to adjoining lands notwithstanding whether that land is already developed but particularly adjoining greenfield and under-utilised land.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	TV21	The design of streets on all 'route types' must have regard to their 'place context' and a higher quality of design will be required in locations with a higher place value. New Developments and their associated streets and spaces shall put primary emphasis on creating attractive places, facilitating social interaction and provide for connectivity, enclosure, active edge and pedestrian facilities.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	TV22	New development will be required to present an 'active edge' to streets and spaces to create a sense of places and variety and provide adequate surveillance in the interests of safety.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV23	To ensure all new buildings and developments provide adequate 'enclosure' for the spaces they adjoin. Existing building continuity must be maintained and opportunities to infill to create enclosure must be taken.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV24	To encourage, and in some cases require, the making retrospective links to existing developments, where such links will improve accessibility, increase opportunities for walking and cycling, represents an improvement in the amenity and accessibility of existing developments. Such links are best made in conjunction with the provision of additional amenity space to make the links open and attractive.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	TV25	Pedestrian activities must be well considered in the design of streets and schemes. On new streets which are likely to have a high level of usage the design shall clearly indicate the three divisions of the pedestrian zone of the street - made up of the strip, footway and verge. These areas should be viewed and designed as three areas of activity.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	TV26	To require a design approach which seeks to create self-enforcing low speed environments which incorporate elements that instinctively alter behaviour, thus reducing the need for more conventional measures. DMURS sets out a matrix of appropriate design speeds which reflect the route type and context and user priority.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Compact Growth Objectives	TV27	To pursue a compact growth policy in our existing settlements and maximise their potential as places to live, work and visit.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV28	To require that all new development represent an efficient use of land and supports national policy objectives to achieve compact growth in towns and villages. The location of new development should be based on the sequential approach focussing on the development of lands within and closest to the town and village centre and should avoid 'leap-frogging' where development of new areas is removed from the existing contiguous village. Development of lands with no links to the town or village centre will be refused.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV29	To promote the redevelopment and renewal of areas identified having regard to the core strategy, that are in need of regeneration, in order to prevent – (i) adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land, (ii) urban blight and decay, (iii) anti-social behaviour, or (iv) a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV30	To pursue a variety of methods to increase the number of people living and working in our towns and villages in term of investment decisions, local authority own projects and in the assessment of planning applications. Such activities and methods will include, but not limited to,: • The creation of street networks, streets, buildings and blocks and places) which is both an appropriate form of development in terms of permeability and also an effective means of achieving compact growth. • Utilising opportunities to develop infill, backland and brownfield development. • Active land management including site assembly and the use of CPOs. • Appropriate zoning of new land and matters such as density and building heights in local areas plans. • Applying a more flexible approach to development management standards such as separations distances, open space provision and parking subject to a performance criteria and design quality being achieved. • Reusing or redeveloping existing sites including building more intensively • Developing institutional lands.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV31	To prioritise projects and proposals which will result in both social and economic rejuvenation and regeneration and the provision of amenities and services where these are deficient and in areas where legacy issues arise. The Council will leverage the variety of funds available including LIHAF, Urban and Rural Regeneration and Development Funds, Climate Activation Fund and Disruptive Technologies Fund to achieve compact growth in pursuance of this objective.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV32	To engage in active land management to facilitate the development of sites which would achieve the aims of compact growth and regeneration where such sites have not come to the market or where they have complex patterns of ownership of consent regimes.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV33	To identify sites which are capable of infill and provide detail of the expected density, height and housing yield when preparing future local area plans.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV34	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV35	To adopt a presumption in favour of the development of infill and brownfield sites and to apply flexibility in the application of development management standards allowing for the achievement of performance standards for issues such as the protection of adjoining residential amenities, privacy, light and amenity.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV36	To ensure the scale of infill development reflects the location of the site and the characteristics of the settlement. The Council will consider the scale of infill development having regard to the need to make efficient use of centrally located sites and the prevailing scale in the area. The Council will encourage development which intensifies the use of the land to at minimum the intensity of adjoining uses but optimally, subject to the appropriate protection of amenities of adjoining residences to a higher intensity.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV37	To encourage and participate in heritage led regeneration, including consideration of the potential to participate in the Heritage Council's Historic Towns Initiative.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	TV38	To support and facilitate the reuse of older/vacant buildings in our towns and villages for residential use in accordance with Bringing Back Homes – Manual for Reuse of Existing Buildings (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Communities).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV39	To promote and encourage residential uses on upper floors of appropriate buildings located in town and village centres and to require that independent street access to the upper floors of shops / commercial units is retained to ensure use of the upper floors of buildings for residential accommodation or commercial development.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV40	To use specific powers, such as the Vacant Sites Register as provided for under the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015, to address issues of vacancy and under-utilisation of lands in town and village centres in the county. For the purposes of the Urban and Regeneration and Housing Act the land use zonings identified in Table 5-1 are designated. The Council will examine and identify sites on these lands in order to facilitate regeneration and to increase the supply of housing.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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	TV41	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: • main routes and thoroughfares, • 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	?	?	+	+	o	?	o	o	+	o	+	+
	TV42	To identify appropriate locations where increased building heights will be actively pursued when preparing future local area plans.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?
	TV43	To adopt give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights in the following locations: • 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. Subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and in accordance with the requirements of Objective TV44, TV45 and TV46.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?
	TV44	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).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV45	To ensure that building height 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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV46	To require all development proposals where the building height will be above prevailing heights, including infill development, to include an analysis of the impact of building height and positioning of buildings on: • The immediate & surrounding environment - streetscape, historic character; • Adjoining structures; • Open spaces and public realm; • Views and Vistas.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
Vibrant, Inclusive, Resilient and Adaptable Objectives	TV47	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV48	To ensure our towns and villages are inclusive and welcoming to all people.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV49	To prioritise investment in towns and villages where it will achieve most benefit in terms of addressing disadvantage and legacy issues.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TV50	To ensure that new development in our towns and villages does not exceed the social or physical carrying capacity of the settlement	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Economic Development Strategy - 6														
Strategic Economic Development	ED01	To facilitate sustainable economic development, increase and improve job opportunities and ensure that County Wexford provides an outstanding business environment.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED02	To develop a strong economy in the county supported by enterprise, innovation and skill by building competitive regional economic drivers, supporting opportunities to diversify and strengthen the rural economy, supporting entrepreneurialism, sustaining and developing skills and talent and the development of high quality infrastructure, including digital connectivity.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	ED03	To facilitate and participate in the implementation of the Regional Enterprise Plan for the South East to 2020 and any future update of that plan, and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED05	To develop our towns to a sufficient scale and quality to be drivers of regional economic growth, investment and prosperity.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED06	To develop our urban and rural communities as engines of economic growth, establishing Wexford as a great place to set up a new business.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED07	To support a positive presumption in favour of locating appropriate employment where it would address unemployment blackspots, support sectoral and location-based strengths and synergies with existing employers and take advantage of 'ready to go' property solutions	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED08	To implement and facilitate implementation of the objectives and actions of the Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021, where appropriate and in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	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.	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
People Objectives	ED11	To support the establishment of a Technical University for the South-East and facilitate the development of the Wexford Campus in Wexford Town.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED12	To support and facilitate the development and expansion of Carlow IT, Wexford Campus.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED13	To support and facilitate the development of the Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Construction in Enniscorthy Town.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED14	To continue to identify specific opportunities for education development which serve the needs of existing employers, attract new employers and provide up-skilling including apprenticeship and third level facilities and development opportunities for the existing workforce and ensure that synergies between the two are facilitated through the land use planning process.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED15	To foster links between industry and education establishments and research and development uses by adopting adaptable land use zonings at appropriate locations.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED16	To seek to address the skills shortages challenges though 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).	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED17	To support, through the Local Economic Office and the Council's Economic Development Unit, mentoring, learning, education and training initiatives, economic regeneration initiatives and enterprise to address unemployment and deprivation legacies in the county.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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	ED18	To continue to deliver, through the Local Economic Office and the Council's Economic Unit, mentoring and supports for start-ups and small businesses.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED19	To foster entrepreneurship by supporting new start-up companies and supporting the identification of suitable sites to enable the business to be established	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED20	To facilitate, through the support offered by the Local Economic Office and the Council's Economic Unit, new business formation, growth and industrial re-organisation by removing business start-ups obstacles.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profile Objectives	ED21	To raise the profile of the county as a competitive, forward thinking and flexible place to do business and an attractive place to start and grow businesses.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED22	To raise the profile of the County as an attractive location for financial services, ICT, sustainable construction and green and blue growth and life-sciences.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED23	To highlight in the economic marketing of the County, the wide variety of qualities that make Wexford a great place to live compared to more congested locations in order to attract employers and employees seeking a better quality of life.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED24	To encourage multinational corporations and indigenous industry connections, e.g. the Global Sourcing Initiative, trade missions to Ireland and peer networks for lean initiatives.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED25	To map, monitor and evaluate our economic ecosystem of entrepreneurship and innovation and monitor and benchmark the county against other relevant jurisdictions nationally and overseas.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED26	To maintain and leverage existing enterprise ecosystems to support enterprise development.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pillars	ED27	To facilitate the development of enterprises related to the identified pillars for growth at appropriate locations and facilitate the provision of facilities and infrastructure which will enable clustering and specialisation in the county as set out in Section 6.7 (locations for economic development).	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED28	To identify and pursue opportunities for enterprise growth, innovation and diversity within our county's sectors of strength, including the potential of enterprise ecosystems in sectors identified in the Regional Enterprise Plans (REPs) and their successors.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Objectives	ED29	To identify and invest in property solutions that will directly facilitate the creation of new jobs, improve the character of the areas and reduce dereliction, regenerate areas and ensure the efficient use of well-located and serviced land.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED30	To continue to audit and monitor the quantum and quality of zoned and serviced land and, to resolve any identified deficit through the variation of this Plan or local area plan(s) and during the preparation of new local area plans.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	0	0	+	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	0	0	+	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED33	To continue to audit and monitor the availability of the different types of property required to facilitate appropriate economic development and, where deficits are identified, make appropriate interventions. Priority will be given to high employment generating interventions, those which utilise brownfield sites and improve the public realm and those which provide solutions for start-ups and in areas where disadvantage militates against opportunities for entrepreneurship.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED34	To provide and support the provision and improvement of infrastructure required to facilitate economic development including water, waste, transport (including rail lines and Rosslare Europort), and communications infrastructure to serve land and property.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED36	To support investments in energy efficiency of existing commercial and public building stock with a target of all public buildings and at least one-third of total commercial premises upgraded to BER Rating 'B'. Local authorities shall report annually on energy usage in all public buildings and will achieve a target of 33% improvement in energy efficiency in all buildings in accordance with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP).	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Place Objectives	ED37	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, Chapter 15 Recreation and Open Space and the Energy Strategy of the Plan.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED38	The scale of a commercial development shall be commensurate with the scale of the settlement. In general large scale employers , that is, those employing more than 50 employees should be located on serviced zoned land in the county's four main towns - Wexford Town, Enniscorthy Town, Gorey Town and New Ross Town.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED39	To ensure employment locations follow the hierarchy set out in the Section 3 Core Strategy, and ensure they are built fit-for-purpose. This includes the provision of access to utilities, connectivity, and other enterprise development factors; to identify future locations for strategic employment development having regard to accessibility by sustainable transport modes and environmental constraints, and support a positive presumption in favour of locating appropriate employment where it would address unemployment blackspots, support sectoral and location-based strengths and synergies with existing employers, take advantage of 'ready to go' property solutions and local ambition.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
	ED40	To ensure that commercial development is located in the optimal location depending on whether it is 'people intensive' (customer and employee), 'land or space' intensive or is tied to a particular resource or dependent on a particular type of infrastructure (that is connection to the grid network which cannot be accommodated in the Settlement Hierarchy) and where such uses are compliant with the other location specific objectives of this Plan and land use zoning of the Local Area Plan.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED41	To ensure that commercial development in rural areas is related to agriculture, horticulture or other rural related resource or activity. Exceptions to this objective are detailed in Section 6.6.4, Chapter 7 Tourism, Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial planning, Volume 8 County Retail Strategy and Volume 10 Renewable Energy Strategy	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED42	To ensure retail development is located in accordance with the objectives contained in the Retail Strategy contained in Volume 8.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ED43	To ensure that, where economic development uses bound sensitive uses such as residences, natural and built heritage assets or community and education uses, that an appropriate buffer is maintained to protect the sensitive use.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	ED44	To ensure that all planning applications for new development achieve a high standard of design in terms of contribution to the streetscape, layout, architectural design, building format, materials, finishes, conservation of features of architectural and historical merit and high quality public realm. All future development should make a positive contribution to the distinct identity of its settlement and succeed in enhancing a sense of place.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	ED45	To promote the re-use and regeneration of vacant buildings and 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.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Economic	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.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
	ED47	To encourage clustering and the development of specialisations along the Eastern Economic Corridor both within the County and with other towns/cities on the Corridor outside the County.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e Town	ED48	To finalise and implement an Economic Development Strategy for each of the four main towns which provides detailed proposals for the strategic economic development of each town and outlines the objectives, actions and initiatives to achieve optimal development.	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
Key Towns and Large 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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	O	O
Wexford Town	ED51	• 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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?
Gorey Town	ED52	• 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	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Enniscorthy Town	ED53	• 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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?
New Ross Town	ED54	• 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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O
e 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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	O	O	+	O	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	+	+	?	?	?	O	O	O

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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
Blu	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED72	To facilitate the sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture and support its diversification at appropriate locations having regard to best environmental practice in order to maximise its contribution to employment and the economic well-being of rural coastal communities.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	ED73	To facilitate and support the development of facilities for the catching and processing of fish at existing ports and harbours, subject to the protection of the environment and natural heritage and biodiversity.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED74	To ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect designated shell fish areas as an important economic and employment sector.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o
Green Economy	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	+	o	o	o
	ED77	To support the development and expansion of the Sustainable Construction campus in Enniscorthy Town.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	+	o	o	o
	ED78	To develop social enterprises and the circular economy within local communities to benefit environmental protection, employment generation and community development.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	ED79	To support the National Policy Statement on Bio-economy (2018), subject to the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in the SEA and AA undertaken where necessary and the exploration of opportunities in the circular resource-efficient economy including undertaking a bio-economy feasibility study for the Region to identify areas of potential growth (including opportunities presented in the EU Bio-economy Strategy updated in 2018 for urban bio-economies and piloting circular bio economy cities) to inform investment in line with the national transition objective to a low carbon climate resilient and circular economy.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
Rural Development Objectives	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ED82	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED83	To leverage funding from sources such as the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund to help develop the rural economy in the county.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED84	To develop innovation hubs and centres of excellence (with particular opportunities for innovation in agri-food, agri-tech, marine research, creative industries, knowledge economy etc.) as local drivers for growth.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED85	To support innovation, enterprise start-ups and the competitiveness of our rural economy.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED86	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	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ED87	To support and facilitate the development of vibrant rural areas with a diverse rural economy and to ensure that economic development in rural areas protects the natural and built heritage and environment of the area.	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+
	ED88	To ensure that all buildings are appropriately sited and sympathetic to their surroundings in terms of scale, design, materials and colour. The grouping of buildings will be encouraged in the interests of visual amenity. In general, the removal of hedgerows to accommodate agricultural buildings will generally not be permitted.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	ED89	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 area. Applications for all such developments will be required to submit details to demonstrate that the proposed development: • 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 settlement is retained and enhanced where possible; • Is 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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Agriculture Development Objectives	ED90	To facilitate the development of sustainable agricultural practices and facilities within the county, subject to complying with best practice guidance, normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards in Volume 2.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o
	ED91	To protect good quality agricultural lands from development which could be accommodated elsewhere and that would undermine the future agricultural productivity of the lands or irreversibly harm the commercial viability of existing or adjoining agricultural land.	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED92	To facilitate the modernisation of agriculture and to encourage best practice in the design and construction of new agricultural buildings and installations to protect the environment, natural and built heritage and residential amenity. Planning applications for new agricultural structures must clearly outline the use of the structure (livestock / equine / pig / poultry / storage) subject to Objectives ED88 and ED89.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	ED93	To ensure agricultural waste is managed and disposed in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner having regard to the environment and in full compliance with the European Communities Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Waters Regulations (2014) and relevant best practice guidelines.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
	ED94	Intensive agriculture units will only be considered where it is clearly demonstrated by the applicant to the Council that the proposed development will not give rise to negative impacts on animal welfare, the environment, natural or built heritage or residential amenity. The scale and intensity of operations, including the cumulative impact of similar type developments in close proximity, shall be clearly detailed in the application and shall inform the assessment. All applications for such development shall be required to demonstrate that the proposal complies with Objective ED88 and Objective ED89 and • Is located more than 500 metres from any residential property not located on the holding, or at a greater distance if there is potential for significant impacts on residential amenity, particularly in terms of odour. • An assessment and modelling of odour has taken place where required.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED95	To support the continued development of the agri-food industry, 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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	+
	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: • 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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
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.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
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.	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
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).	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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.	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	ED112	To restrict the removal of material, sand and gravel from beaches and river banks.	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
Development in Rural Areas Objectives	ED113	To consider proposals for major commercial development in rural areas in exceptional circumstances where: i. 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 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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	o
	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: 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; ii. The development has specific location requirements in terms of access to the grid network and/or ready access to fibre infrastructure connections; and iii. 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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	o
	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: i. Demonstrates compliance with the criteria in either Objective ED113 or Objective ED114 respectively; 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 ; 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 dependant economic activities; iv. Demonstrates that the proposed development will not have a negative impact on these receptors; and 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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	?	?	?	o	o

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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
Commercial	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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	o
	ED117	To consider the extension of an established commercial enterprise in the open countryside provided the resultant scale and form of the enterprise is compatible with the character and scale of the area and subject to compliance with the other relevant objectives of this Plan, compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2. The Planning Authority will not permit an extension or intensification of the use where it would render the scale of the enterprise no longer appropriate in a rural area. The scale of the enterprise/use will be assessed having regard to number of factors including impacts on the character of the rural area and impacts arising for residents and other rural related activities from traffic movements to and from the site, water and wastewater requirements and emissions including noise and odour	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED118	To facilitate new development and/or the conversion of part of a dwelling to an appropriate home-based economic activity in rural areas, where the dwelling remains as the main residence of the practitioner, and the economic use is clearly ancillary to the residential use and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Equine	ED119	To support and promote the equine industry in the county as an economic and employment provider.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED120	To support the racecourse and associated facilities at Bettyville, Wexford Town and other racing events throughout the county to ensure that they remain viable for long-term development for employment and economic activity.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Creative Industries	ED121	To facilitate the development of film studios and media production facilities within the county.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ED122	To facilitate and support the film industry in the county for film locations, including the erection of temporary structures and services.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Tourism Development - 7														
Tourism Strategic Objectives	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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.	?	?	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM05	To continue to develop tourism products and tourist related infrastructure and to carry out enhancements to the public realm in towns and villages and environmental improvements to ensure that the county is an attractive place to visit and stay.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM07	To develop a tourism cluster in the South-East focused around key tourist sites and attractions in conjunction with adjoining local authorities, Fáilte Ireland, Tourism Ireland and other key stakeholder.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	TM09	To maximise the role of Wexford Town as a designated Fáilte Ireland Ireland's Ancient East 'Destination Town' and to work towards securing this designation for New Ross Town.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	o
	TM10	To develop Wexford Town's town profile as a unique and vibrant Maritime town which encompasses its natural environment, its history and heritage, water-based activities, festivals, innovation and food offering subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM11	To balance the development of tourism facilities, infrastructure and accommodation in our towns, villages and rural areas with the needs of the communities, the need to provide for housing and year round facilities and vitality for the resident population and the sustainable year round use of existing infrastructure such as wastewater treatment infrastructure.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	+	o
	TM12	To ensure that new tourism development is sustainable in terms of use of resources and resilient in terms climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM13	To support and develop our town and villages and rural heritage sites including our beaches for tourism purposes through the facilitation of links by public transport, greenways, blueways and associated infrastructure subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM14	To support the development of the specific Council tourism projects referred in to Section 7.4 of this plan and 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, and to utilise all available funding mechanisms to advance these projects including the Urban Regeneration Development Fund and the Rural Regeneration Development Fund.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tourism in Towns and Villages	TM15	To facilitate the development of a variety of high quality tourist accommodation within towns and villages, subject to compliance with Section 7.7.5 Tourist Accommodation and Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing, and normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TM16	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	o	?	?
	TM17	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
Rural Based Tourism	TM18	To consider the development of rural based tourism development where it is in accordance with Section 7.6.2 and where it is proposed to develop niche activities, such as those relating to food (particularly value-added products), forestry (such as wood products), crafts, eco-tourism and agri-tourism, (for example farmhouse accommodation will be considered)[1], open farms, farm holidays, health related retreats[2] equestrian activities including bridle paths, bird-watching holidays, painting/photography tuition, angling tourism, field studies and hill-walking) where such development will not detract from the visual and rural amenity of the area and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM19	To permit proposals to extend an existing rural resource based tourism project where the scale and intensity of use and project remains appropriate to its rural setting and where it will not detract from the rural character, amenities, residential amenities or environmental capacity of the area and subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coastal Areas	TM20	To consider proposals for tourism in the coastal zone subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and in accordance with the locational and other objectives in Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Chapter 6 Economic Development and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	TM21	To prohibit tourism development that would significantly diminish the natural heritage, scenic and recreational amenity and economic value of the county's coastline and coastal areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	TM22	To ensure that tourism development or activity does not significantly 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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	TM23	To ensure that tourism development in coastal areas is sensitively designed and considers views from scenic routes, paths and trails and from the popular sea transport routes.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+

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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
Tourism in C	TM24	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	o	?	?
	TM25	To facilitate the development and facilities to support cruise tourism in Rosslare Harbour and the county.	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	TM26	To carefully consider tourism developments which would interact with other maritime activities and uses, and to prohibit development which would unduly impact on fisheries, seafood, transport or other important marine uses.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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.	?	?	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	?	?
Specific Tourism Developments	TM28	To encourage and facilitate sustainable and appropriate forms of activity and marine tourism in towns, villages and rural areas through the development of greenways, blueways and other recreational opportunities such as walking trails, water sports, outdoor and indoor activity centres, subject to compliance with the locational and other objectives of this plan, and 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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	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	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	+
	TM30	To consider the development of small scale complimentary facilities and businesses along greenways, blueways and walking trails such as bicycle hire, cafés, craft and design shops, pubs and restaurants subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria. These facilities and businesses should be located within existing settlements so that there are easily accessible to both users of the routes/trails and the wider public. Consideration will also be given to the use of traditional and agricultural buildings for commercial purposes along these routes in accordance with Section 7.6.2 Rural Based Tourism.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	TM31	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	TM34	To support and facilitate the development of tourism related infrastructure associated with inland waterways, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	TM36	To protect the view and vistas from waterways from inappropriate development that would detract from the amenity of the waterways.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
Busin ess	TM37	To support the development of conferencing facilities at appropriate locations in towns and villages as a means of attracting business and tourism subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Creative Arts, Culture and Food Tourism	TM38	To safeguard the artistic, cultural and historic heritage of the county and to facilitate the expansion and development of facilities such as interpretative centres which are appropriate in scale, siting and design and suitably located adjacent to sites of interest, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM39	To develop the Arts, culture and heritage attractions throughout the county in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland, Tourism Ireland, the Heritage Council, the OPW, the Arts Council, National Parks and Wildlife and other key stakeholders.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	?	?	?
	TM41	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 a 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 industrial scale and/or the development is no longer will be directed zoned land.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM42	To support existing festivals and cultural events which take place in the county and to promote the development of a variety of new festivals and events to appeal to a range of different visitors and to increase the profile of the county as a key tourism destination.	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
Integrated Resorts and Amenities	TM43	To facilitate the development of tourist related resorts and amenities in towns and villages, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM44	To consider the extension of an existing tourist related resort and amenity where it is outside of a settlement only where the proposal to extend the tourism/leisure/recreation offering is commensurate to the overall scale of the resort and is appropriate at that location. The proposal to extend must comply, where relevant, with Section 7.7.4 and is subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria. The Council will only consider the provision of ancillary tourist accommodation where it remains subservient to the overall tourism/leisure/recreation offering. In general the provision of new accommodation shall be required to be accompanied by commensurate improvement to the resort amenities and facilities. The provision of tourist accommodation on the site will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with Section 7.7.4.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM45	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 development must be in accordance with Section 7.7.4 and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?
	TM47	To consider a proposal to change the use from residential to short term letting in a Rent Pressure Zone having regard to Guidance Note for Local Authorities for Regulating Short Term Letting July 2019.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TM48	To give consideration to the development of a hotel facility in a rural area where it is demonstrated that the hotel 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 development must respect and enhance its rural location, the existing natural or built features on the site and its landscape setting and is subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria. The development of ancillary tourist accommodation including holiday homes on or adjoining the site will not be permitted.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM49	To require new holiday home developments, both individual and multi-unit, to take place in serviced towns and villages and to ensure that the scale and design of the development is appropriate to the settlement, enhances the character and any special qualities of the settlement. The Council will only consider the development of new holiday homes in a rural area where the development is ancillary to an 'Integrated Tourism/Leisure/Recreation Complex' and where the proposal complies with the provisions of Section 7.7.4, the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM50	To have regard to Fáilte Ireland's Registration and Renewal of Registration for Caravan and Camping Parks 2009, or any future update of these guidelines, when considering planning applications for this type of development.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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Tourist Accommodation Objectives	TM51	To consider, on a case-by-case basis, proposals to extend an existing authorised holiday caravan/mobile home park. The Council will consider the location of the park (within or outside of an existing settlement and the appropriateness of the increased scale of the park at that location), its existing layout, design, visual and environmental quality and the number of existing parks in its vicinity. The Council will not consider proposals where they give rise to a proliferation of this use in a settlement, rural or coastal area, and are unlikely to give favourable consideration to the extension of such facilities outside of settlements unless they are on self-contained sites with a critical mass of onsite amenities (such as pools/playgrounds/indoor activity centres/restaurants) or connected by footpath, lighting etc. to a settlement.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	TM52	To facilitate the development of sites for camping and glamping and campervans/touring caravans/motor homes subject to site suitability and normal planning and environmental considerations.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	?	o	o
	TM54	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 ancillary to the existing tourism facility on the site, and will only be available for use by those utilising the tourism facility.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	?	?	?
	TM55	To facilitate B&B and guesthouse tourist accommodation developments in towns and villages, and to consider on a case-by-case such developments in a rural area where it is appropriate in scale to its rural location e.g. farmhouse accommodation or country house, will not detract from residential amenity and complies with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TM56	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: 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. 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. c) The replacement structure is for use as holiday home accommodation. d) Risk of coastal erosion will be considered in accordance with relevant objectives in Section in 12.5 in Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management. 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. 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). g) Suitable water conservation measures form part of the development proposal. h) Satisfactory access arrangements are in place, and i) All other normal planning and environmental criteria area complied with	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	+	o	o	o
	TM57	To adopt a presumption against the change of use of granny flats/self-contained units for use by a family member (whether authorised or unauthorised) outside of settlements in rural areas to tourist accommodation.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Tourist Infrastructure	TM58	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	+
	TM59	To facilitate the development of co-ordinated branded signage plans for tourist attractions and tourist facilities subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TM60	To assist Fáilte Ireland in the roll out of the branded signage relating to Ireland's Ancient East.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Transportation Strategy - 8														
sport Objectives	TS01	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) and the Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2012) and the other guidance listed in Section 8.3 above and any updated version of these documents.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	TS02	To minimise the generation of greenhouse gases by the transport sector by effectively integrating land use and transport planning though 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	TS03	To strengthen the county's regional, national and international connectivity by all transport modes.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	TS04	To seek investment in and secure the development of the TEN-T network.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	TS06	To support actions which will transition ports, freight and all transport modes towards a low carbon future.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	o	o	o	?	?	?	o	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	TS09	To seek to achieve a modal shift from greenhouse gas generating vehicles to sustainable modes in accordance with the targets in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4. This target 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 this target over the lifetime of the County Development Plan.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	?	?
	TS11	To ensure that streets and roads, public transport facilities and interfaces are designed to be universally accessible. The design of streets and roads, transport facilities and networks shall ensure that accessibility is considered 'end to end', that is, from the door of accessible dwelling through to parking, street, public realm and the destination building.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	TS12	To promote sustainable transport in rural areas of the county through promoting compact growth in villages, working with public transport providers to facilitate better services and necessary supporting infrastructure, providing for safe and convenient walking and cycling through the provision of footpaths, street lights, crossing points and in traffic management including the setting of speed limits and promotion of considerate driving.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	TS13	To assign 'route types' (Arterial, Link, Local) which indicate the 'movement' function of routes in the 'route hierarchy' when preparing local area plans. The design of the development and streets shall be appropriate to 'movement' function and 'place' function of the route	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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 Tran	TS14	In areas where there is no local area plan with an assigned 'route hierarchy' in place, the applicant should: • 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	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	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 : • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	+	o	o	o
	TS17	To ensure that any signage on public roads, footpaths or cycle paths shall not cause an obstruction to any transport user.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	o	?	?
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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	o	?	?
	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: • 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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	o	+	o	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	TS33	To strictly control development proposals that would adversely affect the effectiveness, safety, viability and convenience of bus and rail public transport services including: • 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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o

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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: • 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.	?	?	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	?	?
	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..	?	?	+	o	?	?	+	o	+	o	?	?
	TS36	To promote bus passenger waiting facilities including the provision of bus shelters.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	+	o	o	o
	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	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TS42	To require all development to make appropriate provision for safe access and arrangements for servicing and deliveries, having regard to: • 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	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	TS45	To facilitate the development of infrastructure for alternative fuels at existing service stations and other locations subject to fire safety standards	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	TS46	To support the implementation of national policy and guidance on the installation of infrastructure necessary to facilitate autonomous vehicles.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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).	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	o	?	o	?	?
	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: • 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	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TS51	To support the development of the national primary routes to a minimum dual carriageway standard.	-	-	o	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS52	To support the development of the Oilgate to Rosslare National Road Scheme.	-	-	o	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS53	To support the development of the Clonroche By pass and future upgrades of the N30.	-	-	o	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS54	To support the upgrade of national roads to improve connectivity throughout the region and improving access to Rosslare Europort and Belview Port.	-	-	o	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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.	-	-	o	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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.	-	-	o	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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: • 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.	-	-	o	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	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:	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o

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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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	?	?	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TS63	To support the development of cycle tracks adjacent to the routes of new road schemes.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	o	?	?
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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: • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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: • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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: • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TS70	To facilitate new accesses, or the intensified use of existing accesses, to the local road network having regard to: • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sightlines which Require Works	TS71	Where works are required to achieve sightlines at a vehicular access, the following criteria must be complied with: • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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'.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o

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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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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).	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Ports Objectives	TS76	To support the improvement of passenger amenities at Rosslare Europort including bus and rail facilities.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	TS77	To support the further development of Rosslare Europort to increase capacity including measures to extend existing berths and to provide additional berths.	-	-	+	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TS78	To support the development of New Ross Port and associated port related developments on lands adjoining the port.	-	-	+	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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.	-	-	+	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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.	?	?	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TS82	To support the development and expansion of the county's fishing ports including Kilmore Courtown Harbour, Ballyhack, Duncannon and Wexford.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	?
Air Travel	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	?	?	-	o	o	?
	TS85	To consider the development of air strips in locations that would not have an adverse impact on residential areas.	?	?	+	o	?	?	-	?	-	?	?	?
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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	IS04	To provide and upgrade waste water treatment infrastructure to address environmental problems and protect water bodies.	?	?	+	+	?	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	IS05	To provide water treatment facilities to safeguard public health.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	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 in provide high quality digital connectivity to support the social and economic growth of the county and the region	?	?	+	+	?	?	o	o	o	+	o	o
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.	+	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WS02	To require climate adaptation to be demonstrated in the location, siting and design of new water infrastructure developments.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WS06	To require all proposed future public and private water abstractions within the plan area to comply with the provisions of the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	WS09	To protect water services abstraction points and infrastructure from inappropriate development and zoning	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WS12	To promote water conversation and best practice water conservation practices in all new developments and to facilitate the implementation of the Irish Water Leakage Reduction Programme.	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WS13	To promote rain water harvesting systems to reduce the need for main water usage.	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WW02	To require climate adaptation to be demonstrated in the location, siting and design of new waste water infrastructure developments.	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o

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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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	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.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	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.	?	?	o	+	?	?	o	o	+	+	?	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	o	o
	WM05	Where it is proposed to develop waste management facilities on zoned land, it will be necessary for the following criteria to be satisfied: • 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.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
	WM06	Where it is proposed to develop waste management facilities on unzoned land, the following criteria should be satisfied: • 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	?	?	o	+	?	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	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.	?	?	o	0	?	?	o	o	+	+	?	?
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	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.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o

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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.	o	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	o	o
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.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
	HL02	To implement remediation plans for the identified historic landfills in the county.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	o
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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	TC05	To support investment for initiatives in smart technology as an enabler for education and life-long learning in all locations	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	TC09	To adopt a presumption against the erection of antennae in proximity to residential areas, schools and community buildings.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+
	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.	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	TC13	To encourage the provision of WiFi zones in public buildings.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o

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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
Flood Risk Management	FRM07	To ensure that all future development proposals comply with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management –Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) and Circular PL2/2014, in particular through the application of the sequential approach and the Development Management Justification Test. In this regard, the Planning Authority will apply the precautionary principle and will screen all proposals for flood risk and will pay particular attention to lands within, along the edge or adjacent to Flood Zone A or B.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM08	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. The assessment, which shall be carried out by a suitably qualified and indemnified professional, shall be appropriate to the scale and nature of the risk to the proposed development, and shall consider all sources of potential flood risk including, where relevant, fluvial, coastal, surface water/pluvial and groundwater sources. The assessment shall be fully in accordance with the requirements of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines For Planning Authorities (DEHLG, OPW 2009), and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11 of the County Development Plan and the requirements set out therein, and shall address climate change, residual flood risks, avoidance of contamination of water sources and any proposed site specific flood management measures.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM09	To ensure that compensatory storage is provided to balance floodplain loss as a result of raising ground levels within Flood Zone A or B. The storage should be provided within the flood cell and on a level for level basis up to the 1% level.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM10	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 Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study (CFRAMS), and to have regard to any future flood risk maps and flood risk management plans for areas within the county prepared as part of the South-East CFRAMS study.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM11	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	o	o	+	o	?	?
	FRM12	To protect the integrity of any formal (OPW or Wexford County Council) flood risk management infrastructure thereby ensuring that any development does not negatively impact any existing defence infrastructure or compromise any proposed new infrastructure.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM13	To consult with the Office of Public Works in relation to proposed developments in the vicinity of drainage channels and rivers for which the OPW are responsible.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM14	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	FRM15	To ensure that where flood risk management works take place that the natural and cultural heritage and rivers, streams and watercourses are protected, and improved where possible.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	FRM16	To protect and enhance the county's floodplains, wetlands and coastal areas as 'green infrastructure' which provides space for 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 13 Landscape and Green Infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	FRM17	To adopt a presumption in favour of leaving floodplains, wetlands and other natural flood management measures unaltered except in central locations.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	FRM18	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' (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board).	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
	FRM19	To only consider proposals for the culverting/piping of streams and watercourses where these works are absolutely necessary and appropriate. Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) and the Office of Public Works (OPW) will be consulted, where appropriate.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o
Surface Water Management	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. 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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	SWM02	To require new developments to provide for the separation of foul and surface water drainage networks within the application site boundaries.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	SWM03	To work alongside Irish Water so ensure the the separation of foul and surface water drainage networks where feasible and undertake drainage network upgrades to help remove surface water misconnection and infiltration.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	SWM04	To promote and support the retrofitting of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) in established urban areas.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	SWM05	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	0	o	+	o	?	?
	SWM06	To encourage the use of Green Roofs particularly on apartment, commercial, leisure and educational buildings.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	SWM07	To discourage the use of hard non-porous surfacing and pavements within the boundaries of rural housing sites.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
Power Transmission	PT01	To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that: • 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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
	PT02	To support the upgrading of existing electricity networks and the reuse of existing power line routes.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	PT03	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.	?	?	+	+	?	o	o	o	?	+	?	+
	PT04	To support the removal and undergrounding of overhead power lines in urban areas.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	o	o	+	+
	GN01	To support the extension of the gas network throughout County Wexford, including subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	?	+	o	o
Environmental Management - 10														
	EM01	To ensure that proposed projects/developments comply with the requirements (instead of take cognisance of) 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, culturasals for granny flat type developments at such properties will be considered on t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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
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 circumstancesals for granny flat type developments at such properties will be considered on their merits havin	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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'.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WQ08	To achieve compliance with the objectives and standards under which the individual protected areas have been established.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WQ11	To take actions to reduce chemical and biological pollution of water sources and to also consider this when assessing planning applications	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	WQ17	To promote and support locally led community initiatives aimed at driving local water-quality improvements subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	AQ02	To encourage sustainable industrial developments by promoting the use of cleaner technologies and production techniques, reducing waste production, conservation and recycling of materials.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	AQ03	To manage development to provide the efficient use of land and infrastructure, thereby controlling and limiting air emissions.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	AQ06	To implement NZEB standards and beyond to reduce the particulate matter generated by the combustion of fossil fuels.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
tives	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o
	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	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o

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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
Noise Objectives	N06	To ensure new development does not cause an unacceptable increase in noise levels affecting noise sensitive properties. Proposals for new development with the potential to create excessive noise will be required to submit a construction and/or operation management plan to control such emissions.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N07	To ensure that future developments are designed and constructed so as to minimise noise disturbance taking into account the multi-functional uses of streets including residential, movement and recreation as provided for in the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2013).	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N08	To require activities likely to give rise to excessive noise to install noise mitigation measures and monitors. The provision of a noise audit may be required where appropriate.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
	N09	To minimise noise from traffic by promoting development patterns that combine walking, cycling and public transport.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
	N10	To carryout traffic management measure such as reduction of speed limits, traffic flow control, mitigation of environmental noise hotspots, traffic congestion management, road surface improvements and road maintenance and the promotion of the use of electric vehicles.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
	N11	To encourage, or require at the discretion of the Planning Authority, developers to produce a sound impact assessment and implement mitigation measures for developments proposed near major roads (i.e. traffic volumes in excess of 3 million vehicles per annum or otherwise on a case by case basis).	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N12	To ensure that future developments are designed and constructed in accordance with best practice to minimise noise disturbances through good acoustic design.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Lighting	EL01	To require developments providing external lighting to clearly demonstrate that the lighting scheme is the minimum needed for security and working purposes.	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Major Accidents Directive	COMAH01	To control the following for the purposes of reducing the risk or limiting the consequences of a major accident (regard will be had to the provisions of the Major Accidents Directive and any regulations, under any enactment, giving effect to that Directive): • The siting of Major Accident Hazard sites. • The modification of an existing Major Accident Hazard site. • Development in the vicinity of a Major Accident Hazard site as specified in the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	COMAH02	To consult with and have regard to the technical advice of the Health and Safety Authority when preparing development plans and local area plans and assessing planning applications where the Major Accidents Directive and any associated regulations are relevant.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape and Green Infrastructure - 11														
Landscapes Objectives	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
	L03	To carry out landscape characterisation and sensitivity analysis to inform local area plans.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L04	To require all developments to be appropriately be sited, designed and landscaped having regard to their setting in the landscape, ensure that any potential adverse visual impacts are minimised and that natural features and characteristics of the site are retained.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L06	To ensure that, where a development will have a negative impact in the Upland, River Valley, Coastal, or Distinctive Landscape Character Unit, an overriding need is demonstrated for that particular development and ensure that careful consideration is given to site selection. The development should be appropriate in scale and be sited, designed and landscaped in a manner which minimises potential adverse impacts on the subject landscape.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L08	To seek to minimise the individual and cumulative adverse visual impacts that rural housing may have on Upland, River Valley, Coastal and Distinctive Landscape Character Units. In this regard, in locations where the Council considers that there is a risk of individual or cumulative adverse impacts, the Council will only consider proposals for housing developments where a need for the dwelling has been demonstrated in accordance with the criteria contained in Table No. 4.6 in Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing, Volume Written Statement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L10	To protect planned views and vistas, such as those that might be associated with planned settlements, heritage properties and monuments and ensure that that new development does not detract from such views as may be identified within towns, formal settings and designated landscapes. In evaluating planning applications for development in the foreground of such views and vistas, consideration shall be given to the effect such development may have on the view or prospect.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
	L11	To consider the special qualities of the landscapes listed in Section 4.0 Other Landscape Considerations when assessing development proposals in these areas. In assessing impacts the Council will consider the specific landscape qualities for which they have been designated.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L12	To adopt a presumption against developments which are located on elevated and exposed sites and where the landscape cannot accommodate such development with appropriate mitigation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L13	To adopt a presumption against the siting of telecommunications equipment in prominent locations in Upland, River Valley, Coastal and Distinctive Landscape Character Units unless an over-riding need is demonstrated to the Planning Authority.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L14	To require Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Reports to be submitted for developments which may have a significant negative impact on the landscape.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	L15	To produce a DTM, slope analysis and 3d visualisations as resources allow and make them available alongside CDP landscape designations to be used by applicant and the Council alike in the assessment of visual impacts.	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
Green Infrastructure	GI01	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, planning applications for development demonstrate that they have had regard to the following guidance: a) The integration of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) 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 habitat for species and allow movement between areas. 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, 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. Use a high diversity of native trees. Choose a variety of sizes and age classes to improve visual and structural diversity; h) Avoid culverting where possible; i) Creation of open drainage ditches instead of underground pipes where appropriate as these provide additional habitats and water source for wetland species; j) Ensure that invasive species are not used in terrestrial or aquatic planting schemes; k) Reduction of hard, impermeable surface to a minimum and to consider the use of green roofs.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	GI02	To identify, protect, enhance and manage Green Infrastructure in all Local Area Plans in an integrated and coherent manner.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	GI04	To have regard to the 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Area' (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board) when considering development proposals in the vicinity or rivers and streams.	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	GI05	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' (Shannon Regional Fisheries Board).	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	GI06	To only consider proposals for culverting/piping of streams and watercourses where these works are absolutely necessary and appropriate. Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) and the Office of Public Works (OPW) will be consulted, where appropriate.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning - 12														
Coastal Zone Management Strategic	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.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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 sustainable 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.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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 Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	CZM05	To collaborate with the Southern Regional Assembly, the Marine Spatial Planning Division of the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, adjoining coastal local authorities, local communities and relevant stakeholders to prepare and implement an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for the coastal and estuarine areas of the county and region.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	CZM06	To work alongside the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government and other relevant government departments and bodies in the implementation of the National Marine Planning Framework.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	CZM07	To review the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027 after the adoption of the National Marine Planning Framework and the enactment of the Marine Planning and Development Management Act to ensure alignment and consistency between land use and marine planning.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	CZM08	To implement any future Marine Planning and Development Management Act in so far as it relates to the duties and functions of the Planning Authority, in particular, the assessment of planning applications and planning enforcement in the newly designated nearshore area.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	CZM09	To work alongside the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Community with regard to the designation of the new nearshore area for the county and to ensure that future development of this area complies with the objectives in the County Development Plan, is subject to proper planning and sustainable development, compliance with the Habitats Directive and all other relevant planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	CZM10	To have regard to any future Section 28 Guidelines issued by the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government relating to marine spatial planning when carrying out, where relevant, the forward planning, development management and enforcement functions of the Planning Authority.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	CZM12	To support transboundary consultations and cooperation by requiring proposals that have transboundary impacts beyond the maritime area, either on the terrestrial environment or neighbouring international jurisdictions, to show evidence of consultation with the relevant public authorities, including terrestrial planning authorities and other country authorities.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	CZM13	To support proposals that optimise the use of maritime space, including through consideration of opportunities for co-existence and co-operation with other activities and enhancing other activities where appropriate subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	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.	?	?	+	+	o	?	o	o	+	+	?	?
	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 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.	?	?	+	o	+	?	o	o	o	+	?	?
	CZM16	To support development which provide for safety at sea, navigation safety and maritime search and rescue operations and ensure that they are key considerations in the assessment of development proposals, in particular, the development or expansion of port facilities, or the development of infrastructure in or adjacent to the maritime area including off shore wind farms and other temporary or permanent fixed infrastructure.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	+	o	?	o	o	o	+	?	+
	CZM18	To participate in the preparation of sectoral guidelines and plans by the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	+
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	o	?	?
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CZM26	To work with the OPW to develop appropriate strategies for the management of identified coastal erosion and flood risk and associated risks.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	?	?	o	?	o	o	?	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	+	o	o	o	o	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	+	o	o	o	o	?	?
	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.	?	?	?	?	o	?	o	o	?	o	o	?
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CZM37	To restrict the removal of beach material, sand and gravel	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
	CZM38	To establish a coastal monitoring programme to provide information on coastal erosion on an on-going basis.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o

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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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	CZM42	To adopt a presumption against development which would have inappropriate impacts on the seascape and landscape of the coastal area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
Landside Developments	CZM44	To support the development of appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilities marine activity (and vice vearsa), 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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	o	o	o	+	+
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 CZM44and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	?	?	o	o	o	?	o	o	?	+	o	?
Offshore	CZM49	To support, within the context of the Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDP) 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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	o	+	+	o	?	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	?	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM60	To require tourism and recreation developments in the coastal and maritime areas, including harbours and marinas, to be universally accessible.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	?	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	?	o	o	+
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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 Habitat's Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	?	o	o	o

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	CZM69	To support and promote the development of coastal routes as tourism attractions and local amenities, in co-operation with statutory and relevant organisations, for recreational activities including walking, cycling, pony trekking, whale/dolphin watching and bird-watching. These routes should provide links to other activities and facilities where feasible and practicable and are subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
Beaches and Bathing	CZM70	To protect beaches, access to beaches and designated bathing areas as valuable local amenities and as a tourism resource.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM71	To protect bathing waters in order that they meet the required bathing water standards and to implement the findings and recommendations of the Bathing Water Quality in Ireland reports as published.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM72	To ensure that coastal areas and bathing waters are maintained to the highest levels and to work to retain the status of Blue Flag and Green Coast beaches and increase the number of beaches with these status.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM73	To prohibit developments or activities on or adjacent to beaches where such development would either significantly interfere with the recreational use of the area or cause damage the ecological or visual integrity of the beach or sand dune system.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	CZM74	To provide car parking, cycle parking, universally accessible toilet and waste facilities at suitable locations at the county's bathing areas, where possible, and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM75	To improve universal accessibility to beaches for people with disabilities subject to normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM76	To promote safe practices and the provision of information to the public in relation to safety in coastal zone areas.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM77	To carry out beach nourishment works where necessary for maintenance, in particular to compensate for erosion, and to maintain beach width for tourism and recreational purposes subject to compliance with the Habitats Directives, other relevant Directives and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
Development within Settlements in the Coastal Zone	CZM78	To ensure that development is in keeping with the scale and character of the coastal settlement and that the design positively contributes to and enhances the coastal landscape setting.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	CZM79	To control the nature and pattern of development within existing settlements in the coastal zone and ensure that development is 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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
	CZM80	To consider proposals for new developments within coastal settlements located on the soft shoreline or in area identified at risk of coastal erosion in accordance with Objective CZM33 and Objective CZM34.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+
Development outside of Existing Settlements in the Coastal Zone	CZM81	To restrict development outside the boundaries of existing coastal settlements to that which is required to be located in that particular location such as: • Development to support the operation of existing ports, harbours, marinas, fisheries and aquaculture. • Agricultural development. • Tourism development appropriate to the particular coastal location (other than new build holiday home accommodation) where there is a demonstration of a location or resource based need in accordance with the objectives set out in Chapter 7 Tourism. • Other developments where an overriding need is demonstrated. The development must comply with Objective CZM44, Objective CZM35 relating to coastal erosion and demonstrate that it will not give rise to adverse patterns of erosion or deposition elsewhere along the coastline.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	CZM82	To consider one-off housing in areas outside of the boundaries of settlements in the coastal zone in accordance with the rural housing objectives in Chapter 4 Sustainable Housing and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CZM83	To encourage small-scale rural resource based economic or tourism businesses to renovate and reuse existing traditional farm buildings such as a traditional stone buildings or buildings of architectural merit for use by the economic/tourism, business . The business use must comply with the relevant locational objectives in Chapter 6 Economic Development and/or Chapter 7 Tourism and is subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria including the protecting the character and visual amenities of the coastal area and residential amenities.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
	CZM84	To ensure that developments in the coastal zone are sensitively sited, designed and landscaped and do not detract from the visual amenity of the area, the seascape or coastal landscape character unit.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	CZM85	To prohibit development outside the boundaries of existing coastal settlements 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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
Heritage and Conservation - 13														
Objectives	NH01	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	NH02	To ensure that the use of our heritage assets are managed, preserved and presented in a manner that does not adversely impact on the intrinsic value of these assets whilst supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	NH03	To promote initiatives that provide better public access for all visitors to our historic built and natural environment. 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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	NH01	To ensure the protection of all designated ecological sites (as detailed in Section 13.2.1 to 13.2.8 below) in relevant Local Area Plan's (LAP's) with due consideration when assessing planning applications.	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH02	To protect and enhance the rich qualities of our natural heritage in a manner that is appropriate to its significance.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	NH03	To promote biodiversity protection 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.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH05	In assessing planning applications located in and/or in proximity to Natura 2000 sites, whether hydraulically linked or otherwise linked or dependent (such as feeding, roosting or nesting grounds) to a designated site, regard shall be had to the detailed conservation management plans and data reports prepared by NPWS, where available, to the identified features of interest of the site, the identified conservation objectives to ensure the maintenance or restoration of the features of interests to favourable conservation status, the NPWS Article 17 current conservation status reports, the underlying site specific conditions, and the known threats to achieving the conservation objectives of the site.	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH08	To ensure that any plan/project and any associated works, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, are subject to Screening for Appropriate Assessment to ensure there are no likely significant effects on any Natura 2000 site(s) and that the requirements of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the EU Habitats Directive are fully satisfied. Where a plan/project is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site or there is uncertainty with regard to effects, it shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment. The plan/project will proceed only after it has been ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site or where, in the absence of alternative solutions, the plan/project is deemed by the competent authority imperative for reasons of overriding public interest.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
ves	NH09	To ensure the protection of areas, sites and species and ecological networks/corridors of local biodiversity value outside the designated sites throughout the county and to require an ecological assessment to accompany development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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
Natural Heritage Objecti	NH10	To ensure that traditional field boundaries, ponds or small woods which provide important ecological corridors, stepping stones or networks are protected. Where such features exist on land which is to be developed the applicant should demonstrate that the design of the development has resulted in the retention of these features insofar as is possible and that the existing biodiversity value of the site has been protected and enhanced.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH11	To protect trees or groups of trees and woodlands of particular amenity and nature conservation value and make tree preservation orders where appropriate.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH12	To protect individual trees, groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows of amenity and biodiversity value, from damage and/or degradation and work to prevent the disruption of the connectivity of the woodlands and hedgerows of the county. Commercial forestry will generally be exempt, except at peripheries and/or where they have not been maintained for commercial purposes.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH13	To ensure applications for development include proposals for native planting and leave a suitable ecological buffer zone between the development works and any areas or features of ecological importance. To minimise the removal of hedgerow and natural boundaries, and where hedgerows are required to be removed the applicant/developer will be required to reinstate the hedgerows with a suitable replacement of native species.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	NH16	To ensure the protection of natural heritage is integral to the Council's own developments, actions and methods of operation.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH17	To ensure that natural heritage and biodiversity consideration are integral to the preparation of Local Area Plans and to identify, protect and manage biodiversity through these Plans.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH19	To undertake an audit of invasive species across the county and encourage greater awareness of potential threats caused by invasive species and how they can spread.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH20	To raise awareness in relation to invasive species, including making landowners and developers aware of best practice guidance in relation to the control of invasive species and leave them to adhere to same and, to ensure, in so far as possible, that proposals for development do not lead to the spread of invasive species. The Council will inform landowners of any invasive species found or reported on their property and request the landowners to take appropriate action in accordance with best practice guidance.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH21	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 as part of the planning process.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH22	To require best practice and facilitate the development of appropriate facilities to minimise the spread of invasive species along blueways and greenways.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH23	To carefully consider and implement the management of invasive species where there is a corridor, such as hydrological connections to European Sites in order to prevent the spread of invasive species to sensitive sites.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	NH24	To incorporate the actions of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 (and any subsequent Plan) when managing our parks, open spaces, roadside verges and all vegetation in a way that provides more opportunities for biodiversity while being cognisant of the threat of the spread of invasive species.	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Archaeological Heritage Objectives	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH03	To protect the heritage of groups of important national monuments, inclusive of their contextual setting and interpretation, in the operation of development management.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH04	To fully consider the protection of archaeological heritage when undertaking, approving or authorising development. In considering such protection the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service and the principles set out in Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH05	To require an archaeological assessment and/or investigation by qualified persons for development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have a significant effect upon archaeological heritage and to take appropriate measures to safeguard this archaeological heritage. In all such cases the Planning Authority shall consult with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH06	To promote a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and settings when dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features. Where preservation in-situ is not possible the Council will consider preservation by record in appropriate circumstances.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH07	To protect historic and archaeological landscapes, including battlefields, and promote access to such sites provided that this does not threaten the feature.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
	AH09	To protect historic urban defences (both upstanding and buried) and associated features and safeguard them from inappropriate development in accordance with National Policy on Town Defences (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2008).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH10	To identify appropriate archaeological sites in the county to which public access could be provided, and work to secure public access where appropriate in consultation with the land owner and the National Monument Service, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH11	To retain existing street layouts, historic building lines and traditional plot widths which derive from medieval or earlier origin.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH12	To protect historical burial grounds within County Wexford and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best practice conservation principles	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	AH13	To have regard to the Historic Battlefield sites as listed (and others unidentified here) in Table X and when assessing planning applications in the vicinity of a Historic Battlefield ensure there is no harm to the physical character or setting of these sites and where development is proposed within the identified battlefields, archaeological assessment and recording may be required.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
ectives	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH03	To engage in and promote initiatives to revitalise the historic cores of our towns and villages together with local communities, heritage property owners and other stakeholders.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH06	To ensure development within the curtilage of a Protected Structure is compatible with its character. This does not preclude putting forward innovative contemporary designs that respect the context of the Protected Structure.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH07	To promote the retention of any original or early building fabric including for example timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, ironmongery, traditional mortars, render and decorative or weather finishes and slate and vernacular architectural details (whether relating to a Protected Structure or not). Likewise, the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features and retention of original ridge heights as appropriate.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o

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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
Built Heritage Ob	BH08	To ensure that applications in relation to Protected Structures include an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report where it is considered the proposed development entails extensive or complex works with a potential to have an impact on the architectural heritage. This report should assess the implications of the development on the character of the structure and the area in which it is located. This should be prepared by a suitably qualified person competent to make a qualitative assessment of the potential impact of works on the character and special interest of the protected structure and in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection- Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011) and any subsequent drafts.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH09	To ensure that all applications for Protected Structures are assessed by taking into consideration the advice contained in Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011) and any subsequent guidelines.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH10	To encourage the repair and retention of traditional timber, rendered and/or tiled shop fronts and pub fronts, including those which may not be Protected Structures. There will be a general presumption against the replacement of original shopfronts with emphasis on retention and reinstatement of traditional proportions and details.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH11	To facilitate the retention of older buildings, the Planning Authority will give consideration to the relaxation of car parking and other development management requirements in appropriate circumstances.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH12	To ensure that elements of the architectural heritage of the county, such as historic gardens, stone or brick walls, ditches and street furniture that make a positive contribution to the built heritage, are retained.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH13	To encourage improvements to energy efficiency in Traditional Buildings while maintaining the Architectural character and significance in line with DoAHG Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2011 and DoEHLG Advice Series Guide on Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings and any future guidelines and advice.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	+	o
	BH14	To protect and manage trees in curtilage of Protected Structure or in close vicinity that contribute to special character and setting.	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH15	To support economic development of large country houses in their role as tourist attractions and other commercial uses to ensure their continued survival.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	BH16	In the event of catastrophic accidental fire damage the rebuilding of a protected structure will not be required. Support and advice will be provided in assisting the repair of damaged protected structures to achieve a balance between new works and the remaining original features.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
Architectural Conservation Area Objectives	ACA01	To protect and enhance the character of the designated Architectural Conservation Areas including views and prospects in Wexford, Enniscorthy and New Ross and the proposed Architectural Conservation Areas in Gorey and Bunclody with coherence to all conservation designations and objectives.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ACA03	To ensure that all proposed developments are carried out to the highest architectural and urban design standards within the Architectural Conservation Areas.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ACA04	To protect existing buildings, structures, groups of structures, burial grounds, sites, landscapes and features such as trees, street furniture and paving, (including sub-surface areas) which are considered to be intrinsic elements of the special character of the ACA, from demolition or removal and non-sympathetic alterations.	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ACA05	To ensure that all new advertising hoardings, signage, awnings, canopies, flagpoles, banners, satellite dishes, masts, pylons, lighting, cctv cameras and car parking provision within an ACA are designed, constructed and located in a manner that is complementary to the character of the ACA.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ACA06	To preserve historic street patterns and encourage pedestrianisation on key streets.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ACA07	To promote public awareness of the character and special interest of the Architectural Conservation Areas and to provide assistance and guidance in preserving these.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ACA08	To ensure that applications in relation to a proposed development within an ACA that entail extensive or complex works with a potential to have an impact on the character of the architectural heritage and/or Landscape include a Character and Landscape Impact Assessment report and/or Heritage Impact Assessment. This report should assess the implications of the development on the character of the special area in which it is located. This should be prepared by a suitably qualified person competent to make a qualitative assessment of the potential impact of works on the character and special interest of the protected structure and in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection- Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011) and any subsequent drafts.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+
Graveyard	G01	To preserve and enhance the county's graveyards through improved management and access and community stewardship, and to promote the unique character of each of the burial grounds.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	G02	To provide education and training on the appropriate care and maintenance of our graveyards and burial grounds (including legislative procedures involved).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	G03	To promote the use of Graveyards Plans as a means of identifying the significance of each graveyard and of co-ordinating maintenance and conservation works and the required permissions, as well as any promotional activities desired.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	G04	To protect the burial grounds identified in the Record of Monuments and Places, in co-operation with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Arts and Cultural Heritage	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	CH03	To help to ensure that our cultural heritage and associated facilities are accessible and inclusive subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	CH04	To co-operate with the Heritage Council, Arts Council, Fáilte Ireland and other relevant bodies such as the National Parks and Wildlife Service to promote and develop the arts, cultural and heritage attractions throughout the County.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	CH05	To support the delivery of the Creative Ireland programme that will encourage cultural activity and celebration of our heritage as important factors in the wellbeing of the County's communities and core to the practice of place-making.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
Recreation & Open Space - 14														
Recreation and Open Space	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS02	To support the implementation of any future Recreation Strategy for the county subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	+
	ROS03	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. These facilities should be located in existing settlements, close to residential areas and other community facilities so as maximise participation levels and reduce the need to travel.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS04	To ensure the integration of safe and convenient alternatives to the car into the design of communities, by prioritising walking and cycling accessibility to both existing and proposed developments, and integrating physical activity facilities for all ages.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS05	To ensure that open spaces and recreational facilities are multi-functional spaces incorporating biodiversity, SuDS and flood attenuation, where appropriate.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS06	To support community groups and sporting organisations in the development of parks, spaces, community gardens, allotments and community gardens, sporting facilities and play facilities subject to residential amenity and proper planning and sustainable development.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS08	To ensure a range of accessible open spaces are provided in towns and villages so that all residents have reasonable access to different types of open space and to ensure that new open spaces are integrated with good pedestrian and cyclist link and provide access for all people regardless of their age or abilities.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS09	To ensure that future Local Area Plans apply the hierarchy of public open spaces set out in Section 14.4.3 where relevant and appropriate and outline the mechanism for the delivery for each level of open space. The Planning Authority will also carry out an audit of underutilised lands during the preparation of local area plans to identify underutilised lands that could be zoned for sporting, community and leisure uses and activities to increase the availability of same for local communities.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS14	To avoid the loss of public and private recreational open space and facilities unless alternative recreational facilities are provided in a suitable location.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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). • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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: • 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	?	o	?	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o

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
Walking and Cycling	ROS34	To seek to promote and support access to rural areas including upland areas, forestry, coastal areas and the development of existing walking routes, pilgrim paths, mountain trails and nature trails in conjunction with other public bodies, representative agencies and community groups subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, the protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas and the amenities of host communities. This will include identifying and protecting existing paths, walkways and public rights of way.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS35	To engage with representative bodies, local groups, landowners and where relevant adjoining local authorities in order to support the sustainable development of walking and cycling routes.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS36	To support the Wexford Walking Trails brand and promote and facilitate the expansion of the walking trail network subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive, protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas and the amenities of host communities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS37	To facilitate the development and use of the Wexford Coastal Pathway (Slí Charman) as a recreation and tourist facility 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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS38	To provide and maintain new/improved coastal access points and right-of-way's subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS39	To facilitate the development of riverside walking routes whilst protecting areas of ecological value and ensuring that any development takes cognisance of the aims and objectives of the Water Framework Directive and ensuring that all development is undertaken in compliance with the Habitats Directive, the protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas and the amenities of host communities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS40	To facilitate the development of disused railways for amenity purposes, including the development of walkways, cycle ways or bridleways, provided that the use does not conflict with or prejudice the re-opening of railway lines in the future and subject to compliance with relevant objectives in Chapter 7 Tourism, Chapter 8 Transportation, the Habitats Directive, protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas and the amenities of host communities, normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS41	To support investment in the development of 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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS42	To 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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
	ROS43	To engage with Coillte in the investigation of the suitability of developing off-road cycling trails at Forth Mountain, Bree Hill and Deerpark/Kilbrannish in accordance with Coillte's Off-Road Cycling Strategy (2012), provided that they do not negatively impact on residential amenity, landscape, heritage or the environment and subject to compliance normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	+	o	o	+
Public Rights of Way Objectives	ROS44	To preserve public rights of way which give access to seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational activity. These public rights of way shall be identified both by marking them on at least one of the maps forming part of the Development Plan and by indicating their location on a list appended to the Development Plan during the life of the Plan and the County Development Plan will be varied accordingly.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS45	To identify the existing public rights of way which give access to seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational activity using the following methodology: • Place an advert in local papers seeking submissions from the public to identify public rights of way which give access to seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational utility. • Identify existing rights of ways, paths, and access points to seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational activity. • Identify access points to seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational activity which the Council have maintained or repaired with a view to identifying public rights of way. • Carry out a desktop analysis of public records, maps, aerial photographs and newspaper accounts to identify reputations of public rights of way. • Once the list is compiled, advertise and put on display the proposed list of public rights of way. The public will be invited to make submissions on the validity of the public rights of way. • Endeavour to verify and list the public rights of way and begin the formal process for designating rights of way under Section 14 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). • Vary the Plan to include the list and map showing the public rights of way.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS46	To ensure that development does not impinge on public walking routes and public rights of way, particularly those at the seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational activity.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS47	To facilitate the use of natural amenity areas in the county for recreational purposes while ensuring the protection of scenic and environmentally sensitive areas including, but not limited to, Natura 2000 sites.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS48	To facilitate the provision of access to amenity areas such as beaches, inland waterways, forests and heritage sites in co-operation with landowners and continue to maintain and improve existing accesses, subject to compliance the Habitats Directive, the protection of natural heritage, the character of rural areas and the amenities of host communities and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	ROS49	To facilitate Coillte in the protection of existing and the development of additional forest amenity sites and walks subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS50	To support the development of the amenities and recreation potential of the River Slaney and River Barrow in co-operation with National Parks and Wildlife Service, Inland Waterways, adjoining Local Authorities, Harbour Masters and all other relevant authorities. All such development should be undertaken in compliance with Articles 6 and Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	ROS51	To identify beaches within the county which can best service the needs of persons with disabilities and to improve accessibility and universally designed facilities at these beaches in association with disability representative groups and subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sustainable Communities and Social Infrastructure Strategy - 15														
Strategic Objectives	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC02	To plan for a more diverse and socially inclusive society that targets equality of opportunity and a better quality of life for all our citizens, through improved integration and greater accessibility in the delivery of sustainable communities and the provision of associated services.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC03	To facilitate the implementation of the Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021, and any updated version of this Plan.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC04	To tackle regional disparities and address areas within the county which are affected by higher levels of deprivation. This will be achieved through a number of approaches including providing social and community infrastructure, facilitating jobs growth and providing economic assistance, working with other service providers to target education and training programmes, the provision of necessary social supports such as childcare to facilitate participation in education and employment and the promotion of healthcare and well-being.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC05	To ensure the balanced and equitable provision of social and community facilities including education and health services throughout the county and ensure that these facilities are located in areas that are easy to get to by either public or private transport, and are universally accessible.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Inclusion	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC07	To facilitate the implementation of the Wexford Age Friendly Strategy 2017-2022 and any updated version of this Plan.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC08	To require Universal Design and Lifetime Housing in accordance with best practice and the policies and principles contained in Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach (National Disability Authority, 2012) and 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).	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC09	To require an Access Statement to be submitted with planning applications for significant developments in accordance with Appendix 6 of Buildings for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach (National Disability Authority, 2012),demonstrating how access for all has been considered within the proposed development.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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
Social Inc	SC10	To continue to carry out improvements to the public realm to create a safe and barrier free environment that can be accessed by all members of the community.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC11	To facilitate the provision of care facilities for groups with specific planning and design needs, including older people, people with disabilities both physical and intellectual. These care facilities include independent living options, sheltered housing, day-care facilities, nursing homes and specialised care units. The preferred location for this type of development is within, or in close proximity to, towns and villages and is subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC12	To facilitate the provision of community facilities for people with specific planning and design needs, such as family resource centres, Traveller resource centres, youth centres and youth cáfes at appropriate locations in towns and villages and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC13	To facilitate the design needs of older people and people with disabilities in community facilities, public open spaces and recreational areas.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC14	To facilitate the design needs of children and young people including those with disabilities, in community facilities, public open spaces and recreational areas.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC15	To require 'Changing Places facilities' to be provided in any large building development where the public have access in numbers, and/or where the public might be expected to spend longer periods of time, in accordance with the criteria and design standards set out in Volume 2 Development Management Manual.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Childcare Facilities	SC16	To require the provision of purpose-built childcare facilities in new residential developments in accordance with Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment and Local Government, 2001) and 'We Like This Place: Guidelines for Best Practice in the Design of Childcare Facilities' (National Children's Nurseries Association, 2002) and any future update of these guidelines. The indicative standard is one childcare facility, accommodating 20 children, for approximately 75 dwellings. This standard may be modified in any particular case where there are significant reasons for doing so. Criteria that may be taken into account in such an assessment include the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities and the emerging demographic profile of the area.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC17	To facilitate the provision of childcare facilities in accordance with Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment and Local Government, 2001) and any future update of these guidelines. a) The development of new purpose built childcare facilities will be facilitated on well- located sites within or close to existing built up areas including within new or existing places of work, residential areas, educational establishments, town centres and adjacent to public transport nodes. Where these childcare facilities are proposed to be located within established residential areas, applications for such uses will be assessed having regard to the likely effect on the amenities of adjoining properties, the availability of space for off-street parking and/or suitable drop-off and collection points and outdoor playspace. b) In the case of a change of use of an existing dwelling within a housing estate to a childcare facility, the proposal will only be considered where the dwelling house is detached, where there is adequate separation distances between the dwelling house and other dwelling houses in the vicinity, where the use as a childcare facility will not detract from the residential amenities of the estate, where the development will not give to a traffic hazard and where the car parking requirements for the child care facility are provided in addition to the car parking requirements of housing estate. This will not apply to the use of an existing dwelling for child minding in accordance with the exempted development provisions of Article 10(5) of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended). (c) The development of small-scale rural appropriate childcare facilities associated with an existing residence (where the primary use is retained as the residence of the operator) at locations outside of rural villages will be considered on a case-by case basis having regard to the location of the site, the nature of the road serving the site and traffic safety, residential amenity and environmental considerations.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Education Objectives	SC18	To have regard to the 'Provision of Schools and the Planning System-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Department of Education, 2008) and any future update of this guidelines published during the lifetime of the Plan.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC19	To facilitate all education providers, including the Department of Education and Skills, the Higher Education Authority, Wexford and Waterford Education and Training Board, SOLAS, TÚS and Wexford Local Development in the delivery of high quality, appropriately located education and training facilities and services throughout the county.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC20	To ensure that sufficient and suitable lands are zoned for Education use in future local area plans.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC21	To require planning applications for significant residential developments to include an assessment of existing schools in the area and their capacity in accordance with Objective SC34. The assessment shall identify the demand for school places likely to be generated by the proposal and the capacity of existing schools in the area to cater for this demand. If required, it shall include proposals for provision of new school facilities in tandem with the residential development or a make special contribution for the provision of such facilities.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC22	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC23	To encourage the multi-use of school buildings and facilities provided that this does not conflict with the delivery of the education service.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC24	To facilitate the development of Third Level education facilities at appropriate locations in the county, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria. As these facilities must be easy to get to by students these facilities should generally be located in towns and along or close to public transport corridors.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC25	To support the further development of the Wexford Campus of Carlow IT subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC26	To identify a location for the Wexford Campus of the Technological University for the South-East.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC27	To support the development of a Sustainable Construction education campus alongside the planned Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Construction in Enniscorthy Town, subject to compliance with the Habitats Directive and all normal planning and environmental criteria.	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Healthcare Facilities	SC28	To facilitate the development of new and expanded accessible health and medical care facilities at appropriate locations in the county. These facilities must be easy to get to by the persons availing of the service and therefore should generally be located within towns and villages and areas of significant residential development. Isolated rural locations will not generally be considered, except where it is demonstrated that the nature of the facility requires such a location and in the interests of protecting the amenity of the host community.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC29	To facilitate the development of new or extended hospitals, nursing homes, day care facilities for older people or people with disabilities, hospices, respite care facilities or facilities for those with long term illness at appropriate locations in the county subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria. These facilities should generally be located within towns and villages and areas of significant residential development.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC30	To facilitate the development of extensions to existing authorised hospitals, nursing homes, day care facilities for older people or people with disabilities, hospices, respite care facilities or facilities for those with long term illness in towns, villages and rural areas subject to compliance with normal planning and environment criteria	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
nunity Facilities	SC31	To develop, or support the development of, community facilities at appropriate locations throughout the county and require all new community facilities to be accessible to all and designed to facilitate a wide range of uses/users.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC32	To facilitate the development of new or expanded community facilities of a suitable scale and appropriate location within towns, villages and rural settlements, ensuring that these facilities are adequate to meet the needs of the communities they serve, are physically integrated with residential and employment areas and are provided in tandem, where possible, with new residential development and subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC33	To consult with local community groups and key stakeholders during the preparation of local area plans for towns and villages to determine if there are any existing deficiencies in the provision of community facilities and needs and to address, where possible and appropriate, in the relevant local area plan.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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
Comm	SC34	To require that all new residential development applications of 100 units or more on zoned lands are accompanied by a Social Infrastructure Assessment (SIA) to determine if social and community facilities in the area are sufficient to provide for the needs of the future residents(of all age cohorts). This should include details regarding the following essential facilities: Playgrounds, parks and other green spaces, education, childcare, health and others such as shops, banks, post offices, community meeting rooms/centres and recreational facilities. The assessment should identify membership and non-membership facilities which allow access for all groups. Where deficiencies are identified, proposals will be required to accompany the Planning application to address the deficiency.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	SC35	To facilitate the development of the county's arts services, library services and cultural facilities and to facilitate the objectives set out in Wexford County Council's Arts Plan 2018-2022 and any updated versions.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	SC36	To take a lead role in the development of cultural facilities in the county, for example, the redevelopment of Gorey Market House and Wexford Arts Centre.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o

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														
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Urban Design and Public Realm	CB02	To support the development of a Village Design Statement.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CB03	To encourage the appropriate re-use or re-development of vacant buildings or land within or adjacent to the village centre.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CB04	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' function of the route on which it is located.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	CB10	To facilitate improvement works and enhancement of community spaces and public realm within and adjacent to the village centre.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CB11	To facilitate the provision of and upgrade to existing street lighting within the village.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	CB18	To seek the development of land for residential development within or adjacent to the village centre.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CB23	To facilitate fully accessible and safe pedestrian crossing points at appropriate locations within the village.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	CB24	To improve the quality, surface and width, where appropriate, of all footpaths in the village to be accessible for all.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
ar	CB25	In conjunction with Irish Water to facilitate the improvement to and expansion of the public surface water network within the town.	?	?	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	?	?

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 Wate	CB26	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.	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
	CB27	To examine the feasibility of potential relief works as part of OPW Minor Works funding.	?	?	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	+	?	?
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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	RHK03	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' function of the route on which it is located.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RHK08	To require Design Statements to be prepared for infill and brownfield sites in the Village Centre and for Residential lands.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
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.	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RHK13	To pursue and encourage the regeneration of areas identified on Map 3 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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o

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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.	O	O	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	O
	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.	?	?	+	+	O	?	O	O	O	?	?	+
	RHK26	To provide a cycle lane from Kilrane to Rosslare Harbour as part of the proposed Wexford-Rosslare Harbour Cycle Way.	?	?	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?
	RHK36	To promote investment in improved access infrastructure to Rosslare Europort, including the improvement of rail access.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	O	?	O	O	O	?	?	?
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	O	O
	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.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O

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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
Economic Development	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	+	+	+	O	O	O
	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 and ensuring the protection of the Wexford Harbour Outer Shellfish Area.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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 Habitats Directive and normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK47	To protect the indigenous fishing communities in Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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 planning and sustainable development of the area.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK52	To promote and facilitate the development of the cruise tourism industry at Rosslare Europort and in the county.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK54	To promote the development and use of the coastal path between Rosslare Harbour and St Helen's as a tourist and recreational facility.	?	?	+	+	?	?	O	O	O	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	RHK56	To promote the development of enterprises such as restaurants, pubs, craft shops, fishing boat trips, bicycle hire and bus tours in the area	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Recreation and Open Space	RHK57	To facilitate the development of a Level 2 Neighbourhood Park on the lands zoned recreation and open space in Kilrane.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
	RHK58	To require the delivery of Level 3 Local Parks as part of the development of residential lands Plots 2A and 2B and Plots 2C and 2D.	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
	RHK59	To facilitate the expansion of and the development of new sporting facilities on appropriately zoned land in the settlement plan area.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RHK60	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 hubs as provided for in the proposed Landscape concept in Section 1.5.2.	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	+
	RHK61	To retain and develop the cliff top coastal walk and ensure new developments provide adequate space and address the walkway.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
C & E	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.	?	?	+	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Flood Risk	RHK63	To ensure all that future planning applications in the settlement plan area are screened for flood risk and comply with the requirements of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DEHLG and OPW, 2009), the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Volume 11) and the objectives set out Chapter 9 Infrastructure in Volume 1 Written Statement.	O	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
	RHK64	To ensure that coastal erosion is considered in relevant future planning applications in the settlement plan area in accordance with Chapter 12 Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning in Volume 1 Written Statement.	O	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
Rosslare Strand Settlement Plan														
	RS01	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.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	RS02	To focus on the rejuvenation of Rosslare and improvements to the visual appearance; creating a welcoming environment: public realm, streetscape, cleanliness.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	RS03	To protect and promote the sense of place, its culture and the quality, character and distinctiveness of this important coastal landscape that makes Rosslare Strand such an attractive place to live in, work in and visit.	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+
	RS04	To consolidate the existing built environment in a manner that enhances the coastal setting, character and of the area.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+

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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
	RS05	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	RS06	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' function of the route on which it is located.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS07	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS08	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS09	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS10	To improve the public realm particularly in the village centre and along the approach roads to Rosslare Strand, 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 village's character and are protected from destruction and inappropriate development.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS11	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	RS12	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.	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
Compact Growth	RS13	To prioritise the development of vacant, infill and under-utilised brownfield sites in the settlement plan area to achieve compact growth and sustainable development.	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS14	To use the powers, where appropriate, under the Derelict Sites Act, 1990, to include sites on the Register of Derelict Sites and charge levies.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS15	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS16	To give favourable consideration to buildings higher than the prevailing building heights at the locations in/close to the village centre and main built up areas of the settlement subject to considerations of scale, heritage, amenity and design quality and in accordance with the requirements of Objective 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).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS17	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
R & C	RS18	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 and it's year round service provision.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Residential	RS19	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.	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	+	o	o	?	o	o	o	?	?	?
	RS21	To promote the development of social and affordable housing to meet the housing needs of the residents of the village.	?	?	+	o	o	?	o	o	o	?	?	?
	RS22	To have regard to the available capacity of the WWTP and its seasonal capacity when assessing planning applications in the area.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	+	o	o
ransport and Movement	RS23	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	RS24	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 Objective 26 in Chapter 5 Towns and Villages.	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	RS25	Support the development of Rosslare Strand to Rosslare Europort Greenway proposal and any associated proposals for road/route adaption to accommodate this proposal.	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	RS26	Map 5 indicates where additional accessible footpaths are required. These are locations where there are currently no footpaths of the road. The long-term objective shall be to provide accessible footpaths on both sides of the road. However there are some places where this will not be feasible due to various constraints.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS27	To review on street parking arrangements in the village (to address in particular illegal/obstructive on-street parking in summer months and at other peak times) and make improvements as required.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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
Tourism	RS28	To investigate: • 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 facililate the greenway and tourism development generally and an unloading bay in village centre; • Introduction of formalised cycle paths and walking routes.	?	?	o	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Economic Development	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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	RS30	To support the development of sustainable tourism while avoiding conflict between tourism uses and other residents and village uses and amenities.	?	?	o	o	o	?	o	o	o	?	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	RS36	To support the development of a weekly artisan food and craft market at a suitable location in the settlement.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	RS38	To protect views and the coastal zone.	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	RS39	To Support the development of the Rosslare to Waterford Greenway proposal and associated spin off developments	?	?	+	+	o	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+
	RS41	To Promote the development of allotments/community gardens on suitable sites within the settlement area, taking into account the demand for such facilities.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
	RS42	To Support the development of an outdoor recreation centre in the village.	o	?	+	+	?	?	o	o	o	?	?	o
	RS43	To ensure development is in accordance with the objectives outlined in Chapter 12 (Coastal Zone Management and Marine Spatial Planning).	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	?	?	o
	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.	+	o	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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 trials with additional sites and material to create new visitor experiences without impact to or disturbance on natural features and habitats	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	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.	+	o	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+
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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	o
	RS48	To support development of the school to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.	?	?	+	+	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	o
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.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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 outfal	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
Bunclody Town Settlement Plan														

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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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Urban Design and Public Realm Strategy	B2	To seek to formally adopt the proposed Architectural Conservation Area as mapped in Volume 6.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	B3	To focus on the rejuvenation of Bunclody and improvements to the visual appearance and public realm to create a welcoming environment.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	B5	To consolidate the existing built environment in a manner that enhances the setting and character of the area.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	B7	To require development to be designed having regard to 'movement' function and 'place' and function of the route on which it is located.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	B12	To require Design Statements to be prepared for significant infill and brownfield sites in the Town Centre and for Residential lands.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	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.	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
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.	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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).	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
	B22	To ensure all new developments will be required to optimise the opportunities afforded by the historical and natural assets of Bunclody.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	B24	To encourage the use of upper floors in retail premises for commercial or for living above the shop accommodation.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	B27	To increase the retail/commercial offer to serve local needs, by seeking development of redundant, vacant or underutilised village centre sites.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

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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
Residen	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o
Transport and Movement	B30	To require accessible footpaths to be developed at the following locations the locations identified on Map 2.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
	B32	To ensure that appropriate and accurate street signage is used on the streets of the Town including Main Street and the Mall.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	o
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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
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.	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	B46	Provide an area suitable for allotments within easy reach of the town and the main residential areas during the lifetime of the plan.	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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.	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	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.	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
	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: • 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	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
C & E	B50	To support development of the schools to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B51	To support where resources allow, the provision of a community centre facility, in or close to the town centre.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B52	To support development of educational facilities to accommodate the future needs of the settlement.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	B53	To support, facilitate and implement where resources allow, the further development of the arts and the library facilities.	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
d Risk gement	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.	o	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o

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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
Flood Manage	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.	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o

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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.* **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.*	?	?	O	O	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	+
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.	O	O	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
	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).	?	?	O	O	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?

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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO29	To facilitate the development of small scale hydroelectric projects, subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	ESO30	To promote the use of geothermal energy technology in new developments subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
	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.	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O
Supporting Infrastructure	ESO34	To facilitate the provision of and improvements to energy networks in principle, provided that it can be demonstrated that: • 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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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.	?	?	O	O	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?
	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 A8.1 Table 4: Draft Housing Strategy (Volume 9)

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
Housing Strategy														
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	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	PO2	To require that 10% of lands zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses, be reserved for social and affordable housing in accordance with the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), with the exception of exemptions provided for by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) for areas identified in this Development Plan as having an overprovision of social housing.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO3	To ensure that housing is available to meet the needs of people of all incomes and needs, with an appropriate mix of unit types and tenures provided in appropriate locations. This shall in part be achieved through the provision of social and affordable housing accommodation through a range of delivery mechanisms including new builds, acquisitions, renovations and acquisitions of vacant homes, leasing, and housing supports including RAS and HAP. Provision shall be made to meet the housing needs of those within the County with specialist needs such as the older persons, people with disabilities, and the homeless.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO4	To provide for current identified housing need in the County through the provision of social and affordable housing. The Council will endeavour to deliver 1,965 social housing units over the plan period specifically to meet current need, to include 1,222 new homes to be delivered by 2021 through Rebuilding Ireland programme targets and delivery mechanisms. A further 743 units shall be delivered to meet the needs of the remainder as resources allow. These shall be delivered through the following means • Tenancies directly provided by Wexford County Council; • Tenancies provided by an Approved Housing Body; • Specialist accommodation for Travellers and those with specific housing needs; and • Short- and long-term tenancies arranged by Wexford County Council with private landlords. New units shall be delivered in appropriate locations and having regard to local need as identified in the HNDA. Provision shall account for the identified support needs of households as set out in the HNDA and shall include an appropriate mix of unit types and designs to meet these needs.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO5	To provide social and affordable housing to meet forecast future housing need over the plan period as identified in the HNDA. The Council will endeavour to deliver a further 537 social and affordable housing units over the plan period to meet the forecasted need during the plan period. This shall be delivered having regard to the local breakdown of forecast need detailed in the HNDA. New units shall be delivered having regard to the aims and policies of the Core Strategy, including the need to deliver sustainable development and an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO6	To ensure growth and higher densities in the Key Towns of Wexford and Gorey suited to their strategic regional role, subject to good design and development management standards being met.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO7	To apply graded density targets as defined by the Core Strategy and Local Area Plans for zoned land in towns, having regard to their role in the Settlement Hierarchy and their existing built environment. The following target average densities shall be applied as set out in the Core Strategy: • Level 1 Key Towns (Wexford and Gorey): 25 units/ha; • Level 2 Large Towns (Enniscorthy and New Ross): 25 units/ha; • Level 3 Specific Settlements: 25 units/ha; and • Level 4 Large Villages: 12 units/ha Target densities are not applicable to Level 5 and Level 6 settlements.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO8	To promote Universal Design and Lifetime Housing standards in new homes built in the County in accordance with best practice. Significant developments of new homes shall ensure that a minimum of 20% of dwellings are suitable to accommodate or are adaptable to provide accommodation for people with disabilities. Developers will be required to show an accessible route to the residential units from the boundary of the property. Proximity and access to local services must also be considered relative to the units which are accessible	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO9	To tackle vacancy and to secure new homes and urban regeneration by bringing vacant sites into use. This shall be pursued through the application of the vacant site levy in accordance with the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015, and through the implementation of the County Wexford Vacant Homes Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2021. The Council shall review and update this programme if deemed necessary.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO10	To progress the implementation of the County Wexford Traveller Accommodation Programme (TAP) 2019-2024 and to review this programme if required and/or deemed to be necessary during the plan period. This shall include the provision of the projected need of 99 units as set out in the TAP, equating to an annual target of 20 units per annum, as resources allow.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO11	To continue to work with Central Government and relevant State Agencies Office in responding to requirements to support refugees as they undergo their resettlement process in County Wexford.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO12	To support the on-going monitoring and review of the HNDA in accordance with the forthcoming guidance on HNDA methodology to be issued by the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PO13	To utilise the information available through the HNDA to communicate information to Central Government and relevant State Agencies on the position of current social and affordable housing provision, rental affordability, and issues arising from caps to social housing supports, and to seek to influence policy changes in these areas for the benefit of those in need of assistance.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix A8.2: 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
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.	**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. **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. **Objective NH02** To protect and enhance the rich qualities of our natural heritage in a manner that is appropriate to its significance. **Objective NH03** To promote biodiversity protection 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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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 **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. **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. **Objective NH18 T**o 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. **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. **Objective GI02** To identify, protect, enhance and manage Green Infrastructure in all Local Area Plans in an integrated and coherent manner. **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 sustainable 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.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	**(PHH_1)** Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.	**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. **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. **Objective CS08 T**o 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-model 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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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. **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 integrated with the community within which it will be located. **Objective SH16** To implement the objectives in the County Wexford Housing Strategy 2021-2027 in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended). **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. **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.
Population & Human Health (PHH)	**(PHH_2)** Protect human health and well-being.	**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. **Objective IS05** To provide water treatment facilities to safeguard public health. **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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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. **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. **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. **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.
Soil & Geology (SG)	**(SG_1)** Safeguard sensitive soil resources and geological heritage sites.	**Objective HL02** To implement remediation plans for the identified historic landfills in the county. **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. **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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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 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. **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.
Water (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.	**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 **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. **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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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. **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. **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. **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'. **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. **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. **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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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 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. **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. **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.
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	**(AN_1)** Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.	**Objective TS01** 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) and the Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2012) and the other guidance listed in Section 8.3 above and any updated version of these documents. **Objective TS02** To minimise the generation of greenhouse gases by the transport sector by effectively integrating land use and transport planning though the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy of the County

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **Objective 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. **Objective TS09** To seek to achieve a modal shift from greenhouse gas generating vehicles to sustainable modes in accordance with the targets in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4. This target 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 this target over the lifetime of the County Development Plan **Objective TS27** To support and promote bus, rail and taxi public transport services in the county in line with existing and emerging Government policy. **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. **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. **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. **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 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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		Directive 2009/147/EC); land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and the landscape, and the interaction between the foregoing factors. **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. **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
Air Quality & Noise (AN)	**(AN_2)** Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.	**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. **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. **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**.** **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. **Objective N09** To minimise noise from traffic by promoting development patterns that combine walking, cycling and public transport.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
Climate Change (CC)	**(CC_1)** Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.	**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. **Objective CA03** To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications. **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. **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. **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 achieve certification under systems such as the Home Performance Index and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. **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, transport and agriculture. **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. **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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		Adaptation Plan Flood Risk Management applicable at the time and in accordance with the County Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in Volume 11. **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 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. **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. **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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
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.	**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. **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. **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. **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. **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 **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. **Objective CZM49** To support, within the context of the **Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan** (OREDP) 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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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). **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. **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. 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. **Objective GN01** To support the extension of the **gas** network throughout County Wexford, including subject to compliance with normal planning and environmental criteria. **Objective PT02** To support the upgrading of existing **electricity** networks and the reuse of existing power line routes. **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. **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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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 CZM44and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. **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. **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 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. **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.
Cultural Heritage (CH)	**(CH_1)** Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of	**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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	cultural, archaeological and/or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.	**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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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 **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. **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.

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **Objective ACA03** To ensure that all proposed developments are carried out to the highest architectural and urban design standards within the Architectural Conservation Areas. **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. **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. **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. **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**.** **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 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. **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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed in Irish law under national legislation.
Landscape & Visual (LV)	**(LV_1)** Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character including the coastal character within Wexford.	**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. **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. **Objective L03** To carry out landscape characterisation and sensitivity analysis to inform local area plans. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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

SEO	SEO Description	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
		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. **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.

Appendix A8.3: EPA - 7 Key Environmental Actions

Table 1: Protective Objectives

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
Environment Health and Wellbeing: Recognition of the benefits of a good quality environment to health and wellbeing	**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. **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. **Objective IS05** To provide water treatment facilities to safeguard public health. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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.

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	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. **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.
Climate Change: Acceleration Mitigation actions to reduce GHG emissions and implement adaption measures to increase our resilience in dealing with adverse climate impacts.	**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. **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. **Objective CA03** To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications. **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. **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. **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. **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.

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
Implementation of Legislation: Improve the tracking of plans and polices and the implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation to protect the environment.	**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. **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. **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. **Objective CA03** To implement the County Wexford Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 in future local area plans and the assessment of planning applications. **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. **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

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	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.
Restore and Protect Water Quality: Implement measures that achieve ongoing improvements in the environmental status of waterbodies from source to sea.	**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. **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. **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. **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. **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. **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'. **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.

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	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.
Nature and Wild Places: Protect pristine and wild places that act as biodiversity hubs, contribute to health and wellbeing and provide sustainable tourism opportunities.	**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. **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. **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. **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. **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.
Sustainable Economic Activities: Integrate resource efficiency and environmental sustainability ideas and performance accounting across all economic sectors.	**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. **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. **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

EPA Environmental Actions	Selected Protective Objectives from the Wexford County Development Plan 2021-2027
	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. **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.
Community Engagement: Inform, engage and support communities in the protection and improvement of the environment.	**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. **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. **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. **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. **Objective SC03** To facilitate the implementation of the Wexford Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021, and any updated version of this Plan.

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