

APPENDIX TO
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT
- SCREENING REPORT -

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF
ARTICLE 6(3) OF THE EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE

FOR THE
**KILDARE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-
2017**

TABLES SHOWING:
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RESIDUAL
IMPACTS OF POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

for: Kildare County Council

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Introduction

Table 1 lists the full text of the policies and objectives as they appear in the Plan. These policies and objectives have been found to have the potential to give rise to impacts on the Natura 2000 sites (see section 4.1 in main report for details). These policies and objectives are evaluated in the tables that follow.

Natura 2000 sites within the County are assessed in Table A while Natura 2000 sites within a 15km radius of the County's boundary are assessed in Table B. Please note that the policies and objectives are evaluated in groups as opposed to individual evaluations of each policy or objective.

The national guidance document entitled *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities*¹ cites the following examples of impact types and significance indicators.

Impact type	Significance indicator
Loss of habitat area	Percentage of loss
Fragmentation	Duration or permanence, level in relation to original extent
Disturbance	Duration or permanence, distance from site
Species population density	Timescale for replacement
Water resource	Relative change
Water quality	Relative change in key indicative chemicals and other elements

The *Assessment of Potential and Residual Impacts of Policies and Objectives* that is set out in this Appendix has considered the effects of each proposed policy and objective of the Plan under each of these criteria. Where it is determined that any policy or objective has potential to directly, indirectly or cumulatively give rise to any of these impact types on a particular Natura 2000 site then this is indicated by an "X" in the relevant box within Table A or B. Where it is determined that no such potential exists then an "~" symbol is shown.

¹ Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009, p.33

Table 1 Key to Policies and Objectives Contained in the Plan

Chapter 2: Core Strategy

Strategic Policies
Settlement Strategy
CS 1: To provide new housing provision in accordance with the County Settlement Hierarchy. CS 2: To direct appropriate levels of growth into the designated growth centres and moderate sustainable growth towns. CS 3: To support rural communities through the identification of lower order centres including small towns, villages and settlements to provide more sustainable development centres in the rural areas. CS 4: To deliver sustainable compact urban areas through a plan-led approach.
Economic Development
CS 5: To support the development of the identified strategic growth centres of Maynooth, Leixlip and Naas as focal points for regional critical massing and employment growth. CS 6: To encourage and facilitate new employment opportunities within economic clusters and the hinterland towns. CS 7: To promote and attract economic activity at appropriate locations throughout the county. CS 8: To address commuting patterns by building up the local economy to a more sustainable level.
Sustainable and Integrated Communities
CS 9: To promote and facilitate the development of sustainable communities through land use planning, by providing for land uses capable of accommodating employment, community, leisure, recreational and cultural facilities having regard to the quality of the environment including the natural environment, landscape character and the archaeological and architectural heritage.. CS 10: To ensure that developments are accessible to and meet the needs of all individuals and local community groups. CS 11: To seek the delivery of physical and community infrastructure in conjunction with high quality residential developments to create quality living environments.

Chapter 3: Settlement Strategy

Aim
To provide a coherent planning framework for the development of the county, founded on a well developed urban structure supporting diverse rural areas, protecting the rural environment and delivering on a more sustainable living-working environment.
Settlement Strategy Policies
SS 1: To manage the county's settlement pattern in accordance with the population and housing unit allocations set out in the RPGs, the settlement strategy and hierarchy of settlements set out in Table 3.1. To direct growth into the large growth towns, followed by moderate sustainable growth towns and small towns, whilst also recognising the settlement requirements of rural communities. SS 2: To ensure that the zoning of lands is in accordance with the county settlement strategy. SS 3: To phase lands for development where over zoning has taken place. Prioritised phasing will be based on a clear sequential approach with the zoning extending outwards from the town/village core. A strong emphasis will also be placed on encouraging infill opportunities and better use of under utilised lands with options and opportunities for brownfield /regeneration prioritised. SS 4: Where infrastructural deficits within a particular growth area cannot be overcome within the period of this Plan, the growth anticipated for that development centre will be allocated to other serviced towns within that level or to serviced towns within a higher category of the settlement hierarchy. In the mid-

<p>term review of this Plan, the Council will have regard to the existing hierarchy of settlements in the County when applying the targeted growth levels.</p> <p>SS 5: To implement through appropriate policies, the principles and guidance set out in the DoEHLG Guidelines 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' (May 2009) and accompanying 'Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide' (May 2009) in the preparation and review of town, village and settlement plans.</p>
<p>Settlement Strategy Objectives</p>
<p>SO 1: To zone additional lands in the Metropolitan towns where appropriate, to meet the requirements of the population allocations set out in this Plan. Such zoning shall be in line with the settlement hierarchy set out in the Table 3.3.</p> <p>SO 2: To phase the development of lands within towns and villages, which have an identified surplus of zoned lands. Lands will be phased in a sequential manner with the development of other lands deferred until prioritised lands are substantially developed.</p> <p>SO 3: To facilitate the implementation of the settlement strategy through the prioritisation of key strategic infrastructure in accordance with the Council's Assessment of Needs and subject to the availability of financial resources.</p> <p>SO 4: To ensure that the scale and form of developments envisaged within towns and villages is appropriate to its position within the overall settlement hierarchy set out in Table 3.1 (Settlement Hierarchy). Due regard will be given to the DoEHLG Guidelines 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' (May 2009), the accompanying 'Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide' (May 2009) and the Urban Design Guidelines contained within Chapter 15 of this Plan.</p> <p>SO 5: To implement Section 10(8) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as appropriate which states "there shall be no presumption in law that any land zoned in a particular development plan (including a development plan that has been varied) shall remain so zoned in any subsequent development plan".</p> <p>SO 6: To identify and retain green belt separation areas between the development boundaries of the county's towns and villages in the interest of avoiding coalescence of settlements and to retain their distinctive character and identity</p> <p>SO 7: To provide a greater degree of co-ordination between large population centres and corresponding growth in employment, public infrastructure, amenities, community facilities, schools, public transport etc. through a plan-led approach.</p> <p>SO 8: To support the development of rural settlements and rural areas in a balanced, sustainable manner, having regard to the overall settlement hierarchy, social, economic and environmental characteristics of their area and their residents and in accordance with the policies and objectives set out elsewhere in Chapters 4, 10 and 17 as may be appropriate..</p> <p>SO 9: To investigate the feasibility of developing lands north of Confey (Leixlip), in conjunction with neighbouring Local Authorities and other Statutory Authorities where the demand for additional zoning is necessary to support the core strategy of this Plan. SO 10: To carry out a strategic Land Use and Transportation Study of north east Kildare including the Metropolitan area towns of Leixlip, Maynooth, Celbridge and Kilcock. The preparation of the study will involve the participation of all the strategic stakeholders, including the National Transportation Authority, adjoining local authorities (i.e. Meath, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils), the Regional Authorities of the Greater Dublin Area, transportation providers, Waterways Ireland, Government Departments and Environmental Agencies.</p> <p>SO 11: To prepare a preliminary monitoring evaluation report on the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the County Development Plan, to coincide with the Manager's report to the Elected Members on the progress achieved in securing Plan objectives within two years of the making of the Plan. (This review is required under Section 15 of the 2000 Planning Act, as amended).</p> <p>SO 12: As part of the mid-term review of this Plan (in accordance with Section 15 (2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended), the implications of the 2011 Census data for the county, the review of the RPGs and any revised national population projections/allocations issued by the DoEHLG will be assessed and consideration given to appropriate revisions to the Settlement Strategy of the Plan</p>

Chapter 4: Housing

Aim
To facilitate the provision of high quality residential developments at appropriate locations in line with the settlement strategy. To ensure the provision of appropriate densities at suitable locations; to include an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures in order to meet different household needs; and to promote balanced and integrated communities.
General Housing Policies
HP1: To ensure that sufficient and suitably located land is zoned to satisfy development needs within the period of this Plan and in accordance with the settlement strategy. HP 2: To implement the Kildare County Council Housing Strategy 2011-2017 prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). HP3: To have regard to the provisions of the DoEHLG's "Guidelines on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas" and the accompanying "Urban Design Manual", in assessing applications for housing development. HP4: To require diversity in the form, size and type of dwelling within residential schemes.
Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas
HP5: To have regard to the DoEHLG Guidelines 'Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities – Design Guidelines' (2007), which provide guidance on the efficient use of land, infrastructure and energy, the design and orientation of dwellings, the optimum use of renewable sources of energy, the use of scarce natural resources in construction and the maintenance and management of dwellings. HP6: To encourage appropriate densities for new housing development in different locations through the local area plan process while recognising the need to protect existing residential communities and the established character of the area. Where appropriate local area plans may incorporate the need for the provision of additional guidance in the form of design briefs for important, sensitive or large scale development sites. HP 7: To recognise that lower densities in certain towns and villages may be appropriate on serviced land where the demand for the development of single houses in the rural area is particularly high. HP8: To ensure that all new urban development is of a high design quality and supports the achievement of successful urban spaces and sustainable communities. HP9: To require the submission of design statements with applications over 25 residential units in large growth towns/ moderate growth towns and small towns and greater than 10 units for villages and settlements.
Housing Mix
HP10: To secure the development of a mix of house types and sizes throughout the county as a whole to meet the needs of the likely future population. A statement of mix may be required for multi unit schemes to demonstrate that the needs of the area are provided for within the scheme. . HP 11: To facilitate higher standard of apartments for life long living through the retrofitting and amalgamation of units where appropriate and in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. HP12: To require the submission of a Statement of Housing Mix for rural settlements over 10 units in order to ensure the specific housing needs of the settlement are catered for.
Special Needs Housing
HP13: To provide adequate accommodation for Travellers in accordance with the Council's Traveller Accommodation Programme. HP14: To facilitate the provision of purpose built dwellings individually and within mixed schemes for those with special needs, including provision for the needs of the elderly, persons with physical disabilities and persons with learning disabilities and in conjunction with other voluntary bodies and the private sector. HP15: To facilitate the development of appropriately located and designed student accommodation to allow NUI Maynooth to continue to develop as a national

<p>and international centre for further education and research.</p> <p>HP16: To ensure the housing mix of new residential schemes takes account of the needs of the elderly in terms of appropriately designed and sized units.</p> <p>HP17: To provide for and facilitate the provision of accommodation to meet the needs of the elderly and to encourage the provision of a range of housing options for elderly persons in central, convenient and easily accessible locations and to integrate such housing with mainstream housing where possible.</p> <p>HP18: To provide and facilitate the provision of accommodation to meet the needs of those with disabilities through the adaptation of appropriate accommodation.</p>
<p>Housing in Existing Built Up Areas</p> <p>HP19: To encourage the consolidation of existing settlements in the county through well designed, infill developments in existing residential areas, located where there are good connections to public transport and services, and which are compliant with the policies and objectives of this Plan.</p> <p>HP20: To permit backland development generally only where development is carried out in a comprehensive redevelopment of the backland to secure a co-ordinated scheme. Each application will be considered on its merits.</p> <p>HP21: To facilitate the extension of existing dwelling houses subject to standards outlined in Chapter 19 Development Management Standards.</p> <p>HP22: To facilitate the provision of a family flat in circumstances where the Planning Authority is satisfied that there is a valid case and where the proposal has regard to the standards and requirements outlined in Chapter 18 Development Management.</p> <p>HP23: To facilitate sub-division of dwellings for exceptionally large houses on relatively extensive sites in urban areas that are well served by public transport and subject to adherence to all relevant Development Management standards set out in Chapter 19.</p>
<p>Housing Objectives</p> <p>HO1: To secure the implementation of the Housing Strategy 2011-2017 including the implementation of its policies and objectives, in particular through the reservation of 20% of land zoned solely for residential use, or a mixture of residential or other uses, to be made available for the provision of social and affordable housing provision.</p> <p>HO 2: To allocate between social and affordable housing on a case by case basis depending on the identified social and affordable needs of the area within which the development is proposed to take place.</p> <p>HO3: To ensure that an appropriate mix of house types and sizes are provided in each residential development as part of the provision of social and affordable housing, where feasible.</p> <p>HO4: To provide adequate accommodation for Travellers in accordance with the Council's Traveller Accommodation Programme for County Kildare.</p> <p>HO5: To identify locations through the zoning of land in local area plans and village plans to cater for the needs of the elderly and promote co-location of other facilities where appropriate.</p> <p>HO 6: To provide additional site specific guidance, including principles and policies, on urban design issues at a local level, through the local area plans as deemed appropriate.</p> <p>HO 7: To carry out a survey of the existing housing stock as part of the review of Town Plans and LAPs and also to require this housing stock survey as part of the preparation of Masterplans and Action Area Plans within the County.</p>
<p>Rural Housing Policies In order to maintain effective control over the number of one off houses permitted in the county, the Council will facilitate certain categories of applicant, subject to the normal siting and design considerations.</p> <p>RH 1: To ensure that the planning system guides development to the appropriate locations in rural areas thereby protecting natural and man-made assets in those areas.</p> <p>RH: 2 To protect the physical, environmental, natural and heritage resources of the county.</p> <p>RH 3: To implement policies in relation to rural areas to meet the needs of the indigenous rural population and those working in rural areas.</p> <p>RH 4: To manage the development of one off housing in conjunction with the rural housing policy zone map (Map 4.1) and accompanying Schedules of Local Need (Table 4.3). Documentary evidence of compliance with the rural housing policy must be submitted as part of the planning application, including a separate</p>

statement by the applicant on the need to reside in the area. Applicants must demonstrate, depending on the location of the site that they comply with one of the categories outlined in Table 4.3.

RH 5: To ensure that, notwithstanding compliance with the local need criteria, applicants comply with all other normal siting and design considerations including the following:

- The location and design of a new dwelling shall take account of and integrate appropriately with its physical surroundings and the natural and cultural heritage of the area. Development shall have regard to Chapter 16, Rural Design Guidelines
- The protection of features that contribute to local attractiveness including; landscape features, historic and archaeological landscapes, water bodies, ridges, skylines, topographical features, geological features and important views and prospects.
- The capacity of the area to absorb further development. In particular, the following factors will be examined; the degree of existing ribbon development in the area, the extent of existing haphazard or piecemeal development in the area and the degree of existing development on the original landholding.
- The ability to provide safe vehicular access to the site.
- The ability of a site in an unserved area to accommodate an on-site waste water disposal system in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice for Wastewater Treatment Systems for single houses (2009), the County Kildare Groundwater Protection Scheme, and any other relevant documents / legislation as may be introduced during the Plan period;
- The ability of a site in an unserved area to accommodate an appropriate on-site surface water management system in accordance with the policies of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (2005), in particular those of Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS);
- The need to comply with the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities published by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in November 2009

RH 6: To restrict new accesses for one-off dwellings onto regional roads, where the 80km/hr speed limit applies in order to avoid the premature obsolescence of regional roads, (see Chapter 6), through the creation of excessive levels of individual entrances and to secure investment in non-national roads. Where applicants comply with Policy RH 4 and cannot provide access onto a nearby county road and therefore need to access a Regional Road, permission will only be granted to maximise the potential of an existing entrance and the onus will be on applicants to demonstrate that there are no other accesses or suitable sites within the landowner's landholding.

RH 7: To prohibit residential development on a landholding, where there is a history of development through the speculative sale of sites, notwithstanding the applicant's compliance with the local need criteria.

RH 8: To restrict occupancy of the dwelling as a place of permanent residence for a period of seven years to the applicant / occupant who complies with the relevant provisions of the local need criteria.

RH 9: To require applicants to demonstrate that they are seeking to build their first home in a rural area in Kildare for their own full time occupation. Applicants will be required to demonstrate that they have not been previously granted permission for a one off rural dwelling in Kildare and have not sold this dwelling or site on to an unrelated third party. Exceptions to this policy may be made in exceptional cases where an applicant is acting on foot of a Court order. Documentary evidence will be required in all instances.

RH 10: To recognise that exceptional health circumstances, supported by relevant documentation from a registered medical practitioner may require a person to live in a particular environment or close to family support. Housing in such circumstances will generally be encouraged in areas close to existing services and facilities and in Rural Settlements as opposed to the rural countryside. All planning permissions for such housing granted in rural areas shall be subject to an occupancy condition.

RH 11 To control the level of piecemeal and haphazard development of rural areas close to urban centres and settlements having regard to potential impacts on:

- The orderly and efficient development of newly developing areas on the edges of towns and villages;
- The future provision of infrastructure such as roads and electricity lines; and
- The potential to undermine the viability of urban public transport due to low density development.

<p>RH 12: To discourage ribbon development (defined as five or more houses alongside 250 metres of road frontage. The Council will assess whether a given proposal will exacerbate such ribbon development, having regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The type of rural area and circumstances of the applicant; - The degree to which the proposal might be considered infill development; - The degree to which existing ribbon development would coalesce as a result of the development; and - Local circumstances, including the planning history of the area and development pressures. <p>Notwithstanding the above, special regard will be given to the circumstances of immediate family members of a landowner on single infill sites in a line of existing cottages with 5 or more houses alongside 250 metres of road frontage.</p> <p>RH 13: To encourage the provision of a recessed cluster form of development. The cluster shall be appropriately set back into the landscape from the public road. Clusters shall not exceed five houses for immediate family members and will be subject to normal, planning, siting and design considerations.</p> <p>RH14: To only positively consider family members for backland development. Such applications shall be explicitly supported by other family members with documentary evidence to this effect. The proposed development shall have no negative impact on third parties/neighbouring property owners and viable sites with sufficient independent percolation areas will be required in order to meet technical guidelines. Sufficient screening will be required to screen the house from adjacent homes and this has to be in place prior to occupation of the house. Single storey bungalow type houses only will be allowed in such backland locations to limit visual impact and overlooking.</p> <p>RH15: To strictly control developments which require vehicular access from public roads that were formerly towpaths or from existing towpaths along the Grand Canal and Royal Canal. This is in addition to restrictions relevant to the Canals' designation as Natural Heritage Areas. It is policy to consider housing applications for established families only along roads that were formerly towpaths along the Canals and that such developments will be strictly controlled.</p>
<p>Refurbishment of Existing Dwellings Policy</p> <p>RH 16: To promote the re-use and sensitive restoration of existing dwellings, particularly those of traditional vernacular architecture. Regard should be had to Kildare County Council's "Reusing Farm Buildings – A Kildare Perspective", (2006).</p> <p>RH 17: To encourage the sensitive restoration of a derelict traditional vernacular dwelling as an alternative to the construction of a one-off dwelling elsewhere. The vernacular dwelling must be capable of being suitably restored to habitable accommodation in keeping with its original character. Documentary evidence to this effect, including the submission of a structural survey and photographs must accompany an application. The applicants or proposed occupants will not be required to comply with local need criteria, identified in the Plan (Table 4.3). Normal planning, siting and design considerations will be taken into consideration.</p>
<p>Replacement of Existing Dwellings Policy</p> <p>RH: 18 To accept the replacement of a dwelling other than a vernacular dwelling in circumstances where such a dwelling house exists and is habitable, subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The structure must last have been used as a dwelling and the internal and external walls and roof must be intact. (b) A report from a suitably qualified competent person shall be submitted to verify that the dwelling is habitable but that replacement of the dwelling is the most sustainable option. (c) Documentary evidence of the most recent date of occupation should be submitted with the application (d) The scale, character and design of the proposed replacement house shall be appropriate to the character of the area and existing development in the vicinity. (e) Normally a condition to demolish the existing dwelling shall be included in any grant of permission. (f) To require applicants to comply with the local need criteria identified in the Plan. Normal planning considerations will be taken into account in the assessment of planning applications for replacement dwellings.
<p>Replacement of Derelict Dwellings Policy</p> <p>RH 19: To facilitate the sensitive replacement of a structurally unsound derelict dwelling as an alternative to the construction of a one off dwelling elsewhere in the countryside. The scale of the replacement dwelling shall have regard to the scale of the existing dwelling to be replaced and site size. Documentary evidence</p>

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in the form of a structural survey and photographs shall be submitted to accompany the application. The proposed applicant / occupant shall comply with local need criteria identified in the Plan and shall use the dwelling for his/her own occupation and not for resale.
Housing and Bloodstock Applications Policy
RH 20: Planning applications for rural dwellings (or other development), which include a commercial bloodstock enterprise element on site, will generally, be favourably considered, where the landholding comprises a minimum of 5ha. All other local need, siting and design considerations will be taken into account in assessing the application.
Areas Bordering Neighbouring Counties Where an applicant wishes to seek permission for a one-off house on family land in County Kildare but is indigenous to a neighbouring county, the Council will consider facilitating such applicants.
RH 21: To assess applications for one-off housing, in areas bordering neighbouring counties, where the proposed site is located on family land within County Kildare, at a distance of up to 5km from the county boundary and to facilitate applicants who can demonstrate that no suitable family owned site is available in the adjoining county and that all other aspects of rural housing policy including local need ² , siting and design are complied with. The applicant shall also fully demonstrate that they are building their first rural dwelling and that it will be for their permanent place of residence
Rural Nodes Policy Rural nodes (see Table 4.4) comprise largely unserved areas with limited social and community infrastructure. It is anticipated that such locations can cater for 10-15% population growth over the period of this Plan. Rural nodes are designated for limited development at a sustainable scale for immediate local need through the development of clusters.
RH 22: To facilitate the following types of applications for housing in the rural nodes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual one-off houses subject to applicants meeting the local need criteria identified in the Plan (refer to Map 4.1 and Table 4.3). • Small scale clusters of dwellings / serviced sites of not more than 5 housing units for applicants / occupants complying with local need criteria (refer to Map 4.1 and Table 4.3), and subject to the provision of appropriate physical infrastructure. RH 23: To encourage design and layouts to have regard to the design principles outlined in Chapter 16, Rural Design Guidelines. RH 24: To ensure that all new development in the rural nodes, particularly cluster development, contributes to and integrates successfully with the existing settlement and to promote the development of central brownfield sites, if existing, as appropriate. RH 25: To require, in all cases, that special care is taken to protect the architectural and environmental quality identifying the character of the existing settlement form
Specialised Care Facilities Policy
RH 26: To manage the provision of specialised care facilities, such as care homes, nursing homes etc in rural areas by encouraging applicants to locate in villages and settlements where services/facilities are more readily available and accessible.
Holiday Homes Policy
RH 27: To facilitate well located and appropriately scaled holiday home developments in locations that can best accommodate them, such as villages and settlements, where services / facilities are more readily available and accessible RH 28: To restrict tourist accommodation on greenfield sites in the rural countryside. However, some tourist development, by its nature, may require a rural location and in this regard consideration may be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The re-use of redundant farm buildings of vernacular importance for owner run agri-tourism enterprises. It will normally be a condition of permission that housing associated with agri-tourism enterprises should be retained within the farm complex ownership and shall not be sold. - Housing for tourists at golf courses, established equestrian centres, or as part of a major integrated tourism development proposals will only be acceptable in the rural countryside in exceptional circumstances where the proposal is of such strategic significance that it is of benefit on a county, regional or national scale. In

² Applicants will be required to demonstrate that their local need albeit relevant to the adjoining county, is similar to that required under Table 4.3 (Schedule of Local Need), with appropriate supporting documentation demonstrating same.

such circumstances, all housing shall be retained within the ownership of the tourism enterprise and shall not be sold.
RH 29: To require applications for holiday home development in demesne areas to be accompanied by an overall Masterplan for the entire demesne landscape.
RH 30: To require planning permission for holiday home and tourist development on unzoned lands to be subject to an agreement pursuant to Section 47 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, prohibiting the sale of individual units.

Rural Housing Objectives

RO 1: To monitor and map the trends and take up of one off housing in rural areas and rural nodes during the period of the Development Plan as a means of monitoring the effectiveness of rural housing policy.
RO 2: To implement the provisions of the Rural Housing Policy through the management of one-off housing in order to protect the physical, environmental, natural and heritage resources of the county, in conjunction with providing for rural housing for those persons who comply with the "Local Need" provision of the plan.

Chapter 5: Economic Development Strategy

Aim

To provide for the future well being of the residents of the county and the region by facilitating economic development; to promote the growth of employment opportunities in all sectors in accordance with the principles of sustainable development; to achieve a reduction in the unsustainable levels of commuting from the county; providing a greater focus on community building and improving quality of life.

General Economic Development Policies

ECD 1: To support and facilitate the economic development of the county in accordance with the economic development strategy across a range of sectors while acknowledging in particular the growing importance of the knowledge economy in delivering sustainable employment opportunities.
ECD 2: To facilitate the creation of suitably located centres of excellence for knowledge, innovation and creativity based enterprises and ensure the knowledge-based economy has opportunity to grow in the county.
ECD 3: To work in conjunction with the county's third level institution NUI Maynooth in the creation and fostering of enterprise and research and development.
ECD 4: To co-operate with local and national development agencies to maximise job creation opportunities and to engage with existing and future large scale employers in order to maximise job opportunities in the county.
ECD 5: To promote initiatives with relevant agencies to expand training and education that meets the wide range of business skills located in the county.
ECD 6: To identify and promote a wide range of locations within the county for different types of enterprise from international business and technology parks to small and medium enterprises (SME) and micro enterprise centres.
ECD 7: To promote the location of high profile developments at suitable locations, particularly headquarter buildings, the offices of representative bodies and research and development facilities in the county.
ECD 8: To facilitate and encourage the development of the alternative energy sector and work with the relevant agencies to support the development of alternative forms of energy where such developments are in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.
ECD 9: To facilitate the development of agriculture, bloodstock, horticultural and rural related enterprises in the county.
ECD 10: To facilitate home-working and innovative forms of working which reduce the need to travel but are subordinate to the main residential use of the dwelling and do not result in a disamenity in an area.
ECD 11: To encourage the provision of livework units as part of mixed-used developments in appropriate locations (particularly at ground floor level) to provide accommodation for the creative sectors and small businesses and to facilitate home-working, of suitable design and protect the amenities of adjacent residents.

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<p>ECD 12: To encourage the further development of Clongowes College and farm as a centre of excellence for a range of education and research related uses.</p> <p>ECD 13: To ensure that any development at Clongowes College and farm, has regard to existing educational uses and that such development will respect the existing architectural character and planned layout of Clongowes</p> <p>ECD 14 To continue to work with all the key state agencies and other stakeholders to seek opportunities for employment creation in the county.</p> <p>ECD 15 To promote the sustainable development of the tourism sector in appropriate locations throughout the county, acknowledging that Ireland's largest tourist market i.e. Dublin is highly accessible through the existing commuter transport system.</p>
<p>Major Accidents Directive Policy</p> <p>ECD 16: To comply with the SEVESO II Directive and to reduce the risk and limit the consequences of major industrial accidents by, where appropriate, taking into account the advice of the Health and Safety Authority and the Fire Authority where proposals for new developments are considered.</p> <p>ECD17: To have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Major Accidents Directive (SEVESO II, 96/82/EC); • Potential adverse impacts on public health and safety; • (HSA) generic land-use planning advice; and • The need to maintain appropriate safe distances between residential areas, areas of public use and areas of natural sensitivity. <p>The specialist advice of the Fire Authority in assessing planning applications for new development or the expansion of existing development involving hazardous substances.</p>
<p>General Tourism Policy</p> <p>ECD 18: To promote, protect, improve, encourage and facilitate the development of tourism as an important contributor to job creation in the county in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>ECD 19: To support the implementation of the Regional Tourism Plan for the East Coast and Midlands, 2008-2010 and to work with key stake holders and agencies with the aim of increasing overseas and domestic visitor numbers.</p> <p>ECD 20: To direct tourism based development where appropriate, into existing settlements where there is adequate infrastructure to service the development and where it can contribute to the maintenance of essential services.</p> <p>ECD 21: To seek to maintain a clean environment, protect the tourism amenities of the County from insensitive or inappropriate development particularly any development that threatens the tourism resources and tourism employment of the county.</p>
<p>Tourist Infrastructure Policy</p> <p>ECD 22: To promote County Kildare's Cultural, Literary, Historical, genealogical, archaeological and architectural heritage as tourism generating opportunities</p> <p>ECD 23: To encourage the clustering of and the promotion of additional tourism facilities and services at appropriate locations throughout the county having regard to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, in order to increase linkages within and reduce leakage from the local economy.</p> <p>ECD 24: To support the development of new tourist facilities or upgrading / extension of existing tourist facilities at tourist sites in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development principles.</p> <p>ECD 25: To ensure that the development of new tourist facilities will be designed to the highest quality with particular emphasis given to quality materials in sensitive locations. energy efficiency, waste management and recycling.</p> <p>ECD 26: To facilitate the erection of standardised signage for tourism facilities and tourist attractions as part of national and regional initiatives.</p> <p>ECD 27: To improve roads and to provide adequate car parking facilities and access in scenic areas subject to the availability of resources and protection of the environment.</p> <p>ECD 28: To consider suitable sites for caravanning, camping and hostelling, in consultation with Bord Failte, East Coast and Midlands.</p>
<p>Inland Waterways Tourism Policy</p>

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<p>ECD 29: To maximise opportunities for the use of canals and other waterways including the River Liffey and River Barrow as tourism and recreational amenities. In this regard the Council will co-operate with Waterways Ireland, National Parks and Wildlife Service of the DoEHLG and community groups to develop the infrastructure, quality and amenity of these waterways.</p> <p>ECD 30: To facilitate infrastructure for water based activities such as boating, canoeing, angling, cruising, bathing and other sustainable water based interests.</p> <p>ECD 31: To develop, in conjunction with the relevant authorities, berthing and other ancillary infrastructure at key locations along the canal systems, particularly in areas where tourism is underdeveloped at present.</p> <p>ECD 32 To facilitate Waterways Ireland in the restoration of the Royal Canal.</p> <p>ECD 33: To promote and develop the towpath along the Grand Canal as a cycleway, in co-operation with Waterways Ireland</p> <p>ECD 34: To encourage walking and recreational facilities, where feasible and where development opportunities arise along riverbanks and lakes. In this regard land adjacent to river banks and lakes will be reserved, where possible, for linear parks for public access and where linear parks are designed and developed provision shall be made for walking and cycling routes.</p> <p>ECD 35: To preserve the undeveloped sections of the Liffey Valley as a resource for tourism and to develop paths and walkways where appropriate subject to environmental and other constraints and considerations.</p> <p>ECD 36: To reserve where feasible, land adjacent to river banks and lakes for public access and to facilitate the creation of linear parks to accommodate walking/cycling routes</p>
<p>Sport and Recreation Tourism Policy</p> <p>ECD 37: To support the sustainable tourist related development of the Bloodstock and Equine Industries.</p> <p>ECD 38: To recognise the importance of angling and the Golf Industry to tourism in the County.</p> <p>ECD 39: To support the development of appropriate Integrated Tourism / Leisure facilities in Palmerstown Demesne.</p> <p>ECD 40: To recognise the importance of the Kildare Hotel and County Club as a Tourism Facility of National and International significance. The Council will support and encourage further appropriate development of the tourism and recreational facilities in the Kildare Hotel and Country Club.</p> <p>ECD 41: To recognise the sensitive and unique quality of Carton House as a tourism facility of national and international significance and to ensure that its integrity be protected The Council will support and encourage further appropriate development of the tourism and recreational facilities at Carton House, , having regard to its status as a house and demesne of international heritage importance.</p> <p>ECD 42: To recognise the sensitive and unique quality and importance of Castletown House, its demesne and history as a unique element of heritage, tourism and educational potential, to ensure that the integrity of the house and its demesne as well as its collection of buildings, artefacts, landscapes, views and prospects is fully protected, and to ensure that any future development within or without the demesne and its environs which impacts on it is appropriate to its status as a house and demesne of national and international significance.</p>
<p>Events and Festivals Tourism Policy</p> <p>ECD 43: To promote festivals and sporting events to increase the cultural and lifestyle profile of the county, and where appropriate to promote the development of new venues to host these events.</p>
<p>Agriculture Based Tourism Policy</p> <p>ECD 44: To support agri-tourism initiatives including visitor accommodation and supplementary activities such as organic / farmers' markets, health farms, heritage and nature trails, pony trekking, boating, walking, eco-tourism, open farms and pet farms, ensuring that all built elements are appropriately designed and satisfactorily assimilated into the landscape.</p> <p>ECD 45: To facilitate and encourage the re-use of redundant farm buildings of vernacular importance for appropriate owner run agri-tourism enterprises subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>
<p>Economic Development and Employment Objectives</p>

<p>EO 1: To ensure that sufficient and suitable land is zoned for employment generating uses through the development plan and local area plans as appropriate. Such land will, normally, be protected from inappropriate development that would prejudice its long term development for employment uses.</p> <p>EO 2:</p> <p>(i) To promote and facilitate the development of regional large scale employment generating developments as a priority in the Primary Economic Growth Centres of Maynooth and Leixlip/Collinstown supported by Celbridge and Kilcock in the Metropolitan area, Naas/Newbridge in the Hinterland area supported by Kilcullen and the Secondary Growth Towns of Athy and Kildare..</p> <p>(ii) To recognise the supporting role of economic clusters (Celbridge and Kilcock to Maynooth and Leixlip) and (Newbridge to Naas) in the delivery of critical mass to delivery regional scale employment opportunities.</p> <p>(iii) To promote the development of the Moderate Sustainable Growth towns of Kildare, Monasterevin and Kilcullen as district employment centres.</p> <p>(iv) To promote small towns and villages as local employment centres where investment can be focused on creating additional employment opportunities that will sustain a local rural hinterland.</p> <p>(v) To promote rural economic development by adopting a policy framework that recognises the need to promote the longterm sustainable social and environmental development of rural areas, and encourages economic diversification and facilitates the growth of appropriate rural enterprises.</p> <p>EO 3: To encourage mixed use settlement forms and sustainable centres, in which employment and residency are located in close proximity to each other and strategic multi-modal transport corridors and to arrest long distance commuter trends and congestion.</p> <p>EO 4: To ensure the provision of water, wastewater treatment and waste management facilities to accommodate future economic growth of the county and to reserve capacity in water services infrastructure for employment generating uses.</p> <p>EO 5: To support and promote proposals for SME business development in development centres where existing infrastructural facilities are available or where they can be provided with services and good communications.</p> <p>EO 6: To support start up businesses and small scale industrial enterprises, particularly those that have a creative and innovative dimension.</p> <p>EO 7:: To encourage and facilitate at appropriate locations, small indigenous industries in recognition of their increasing importance in providing local employment and helping to stimulate economic activity within small communities.</p> <p>EO 8: To acquire suitable land, including, where appropriate, disused sites in state ownership, subject to the availability of funding, for creative and innovative entrepreneurial initiatives and the provision of clustered incubator units..</p> <p>EO 9: To support further development of NUI Maynooth as a leading third level research and educational facility and work with NUIM and other third level institutes (e.g. Tallaght and Carlow IT) to develop and improve linkages between the College and high tech / FDI firms in the surrounding sub-region and county in general.</p> <p>EO 10: To ensure high quality living environments in Kildare to retain its indigenous skilled population and to attract high skilled labour.</p> <p>EO 11: To facilitate the development of tourism infrastructure such as accommodation, restaurants, car and coach parking and toilet facilities in the designated hubs throughout the county.</p> <p>EO 12: To work with adjoining local authorities and Tourism bodies to develop the tourism potential of the region.</p> <p>EO 13: It is an objective of the Council to continue to facilitate the upgrade of broadband services throughout the County.</p>

Chapter 6: Movement and Transport

<p>General Transportation Policy</p> <p>TP 1: To co-operate with national and regional bodies/agencies to promote and facilitate the implementation of a sustainable transportation strategy for the county and the wider Greater Dublin Area (GDA) as set out in Transport 21 (2006-2015), Department of Transport's "Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future 2009-2020", the Dublin Transportation Office's strategic document "Platform for Change 2000-2016" and the finalised transportation strategy to be published by the NTA.</p>

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<p>TP 2: To support sustainable modes of transport and to integrate land use planning and zoning with the provision and development of high quality transportation systems.</p> <p>TP 3: To support the use of available Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) technology for traffic, public transport and parking management.</p> <p>TP 4: To preserve free from development proposed public transport and road realignment/ improvement lines and associated corridors where such development would prejudice the implementation of the National Roads Authority, County Council plans or public transport providers plans (e.g. Irish Rail).</p> <p>TP 5: To require a Transportation and Mobility Assessment (TMA) for proposed major developments to assess the impacts of the development on the surrounding network (National Roads, Regional Roads etc.) and to provide mitigation measures for any adverse impacts.</p> <p>TP 6: To utilise the provisions of Sections 48(2)(c) and 49 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended to generate financial contributions towards the capital costs of providing strategic and local transport infrastructure and facilities, and public infrastructural services and projects.</p> <p>TP 7: To provide, extend, maintain and improve existing street lighting on the public road/ footpath network throughout the county in accordance with best international practice.</p> <p>TP 8: To seek the provision of comprehensive footpath links to town centres and schools where deficits exist and promote permeability throughout towns and villages in the county.</p>
<p>National Roads Policy</p> <p>NR 1: To restrict accesses onto national roads along sections where the 100km per hour speed limit applies, in line with National Roads Authority policy.</p> <p>NR 2: To upgrade and improve the national road network in accordance with national transport policy, in co-operation with the National Roads Authority, the Department of Transport and the NTA .</p> <p>NR 3: To identify areas at interchanges which may be required for future upgrading and improvement in the medium to long term and when identified to restrict development within these areas and preserve them free of development for those future improvements and upgrades.</p> <p>NR 4: To ensure that all new developments in proximity to National Routes provide suitable noise protection measures to protect from traffic noise.</p> <p>NR 5: To ensure that all existing and new developments in proximity to national routes are located in such a way as to prevent light from dazzling or distracting road users travelling on the national routes</p> <p>NR 6: To facilitate the adequate provision of Motorway Service Stations at appropriate locations in the county.</p> <p>NR 7: To identify the future needs of the national route network and co-operate in fulfilling these needs with the National Roads Authority.</p> <p>NR 8: To improve connectivity between the local road network and the national/regional road network.</p> <p>NR 9: To co-operate with other agencies in the provision of additional links between the national road network and public transport especially rail and bus transport including strategic park and ride facilities.</p> <p>NR10: To ensure that the county's national roads system is planned for and managed in an integrated manner enabling sustainable economic development of the county and wider area while encouraging a shift towards more sustainable travel and transport in accordance with the Draft Spatial Planning & National Road Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2010) and as may be amended.</p>
<p>Local Roads Policy</p> <p>LR 1: To improve all county roads to an appropriate standard subject to the availability of resources.</p> <p>LR 2: To require housing scheme roads to be provided in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009) and accompanying Best Practice Design Manual (2009) • Architecture 2009-2015 Towards a Sustainable Future: Delivering Quality within the Built Environment (2009), • Manual for Streets published by the Department of Transport, and Communities and Local Government (England and Wales) 2007). <p>and any new Guidance/Standards from DOEHLG.</p>
<p>Parking Policy</p> <p>PK 1: To manage the provision of on-street parking by encouraging short term business / shopping activity and the needs of residents whilst discouraging long stay on street commuter parking and parking by heavy goods vehicles.</p>

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<p>PK 2: To seek to ensure that all new private car parking facilities are provided to an appropriate standard and where appropriate, proximate to the development which it serves.</p> <p>PK 3: To seek the provision of designated HGV parking areas within appropriate new industrial developments in the vicinity of towns.</p> <p>PK 4: To review all parking standards, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the general public, during the lifetime of this plan.</p>
<p>General Transport Objectives</p> <p>GT 1: To prepare a Road Safety plan in line with the National Road Safety Strategy and in consultation with the Road Safety Authority and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>GT 2: To continue the preparation of Traffic Management Plans for urban areas in the county in conjunction with the NTA, to implement and support the recommendations of these plans and the on-going monitoring and updating of the proposals.</p> <p>GT 3: To improve road, street, town and village signage by undertaking a survey to assess proliferation, gaps and quality and develop a signage policy for the future provision of signage within the county.</p> <p>GT 4: To prepare parking strategies and investigate the appropriate locations for vehicular, bicycle, park and ride facilities within the county. The Council will seek to provide these facilities either on its own or in co-operation with others.</p> <p>GT 5: To provide distributor/relief roads linking the arterial routes in all major towns.</p> <p>GT 6: To seek Ministerial approval to have new distributor roads dedicated as regional roads upon completion where linked to the regional network and where appropriate</p> <p>GT 7: To prepare an integrated transportation strategy for Kildare, based on sustainability and better use of resources, in consultation with the NTA (MSTACK – Movement, Sustainable Transport and Accessibility in County Kildare).</p> <p>GT 8: To ensure all new developments are accessible to sustainable modes of transportation.</p> <p>GT 9: To identify car parks and other suitable locations for the provision of appropriate battery charging infrastructure for electrically powered cars/vehicles as a means by which the Council can assist in achieving a reduction in carbon emissions within the county.</p> <p>GT 10: To require all proposed developments to provide appropriate turning areas for emergency and service vehicles.</p> <p>GT 11: To support the enactment of parking by-laws for the sustainable management of parking facilities within the county.</p> <p>GT12: To support a freight strategy in County Kildare following preparation of the NTA Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area.</p> <p>GT13: To facilitate the provision of bus parking in towns such parking facilities would improve access to tourism and heritage facilities. The quantity and appropriate location of bus parking bays shall be determined on a case by case basis.</p>
<p>Sustainable Travel Objectives</p> <p>ST1: To encourage public transport use throughout the county, including rural areas.</p> <p>ST 2: To encourage and facilitate safe walking and cycling routes as a valuable form of transport, as a healthy recreational activity and an alternative to the car.</p> <p>ST 3: To co-operate with the NTA, the Quality Bus Network Office and other appropriate transportation bodies in the implementation of Quality Bus Networks in County Kildare.</p> <p>ST 4: To co-operate with the Department of Transport, the NTA, Íarnród Éireann and other relevant authorities to secure the improvement and further development of the public transport system in the county.</p> <p>ST 5 To provide for safer routes to schools within the county and to encourage walking and cycling as suitable modes of transport as part of the Green School Initiative Programme and other local traffic management improvements.</p> <p>ST 6: To examine existing public transport links within the County with a view to promoting and facilitating improvements where feasible.</p> <p>ST 7: To assist and encourage the development and expansion of rural transport initiatives, in conjunction with other statutory and development agencies.</p> <p>ST 8: To support and encourage the continued development of walking routes throughout the county and to cooperate with relevant organisations and bodies, including walking groups and local communities, in the achievement of this objective.</p> <p>ST 9: To require that all new developments make adequate provision for the safe movement of pedestrians.</p>

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ST 10: To provide secure cycle parking facilities in towns and at all public service destinations.
Roads Programme Objective
RP 1: To proceed with development of the third lane in each direction along the M7 / N7 including improvement of interchanges as the need arises.
RP 2: To facilitate provision of an additional interchange along the M7 Naas by-pass serving access to Millennium Park.
RP 3: To identify an area for the future upgrade and improvement of the M7 Newhall Interchange and preserve that area free from development.
RP 4: To examine the feasibility of the provision of a connection between the M7 and the east side of Newbridge.
RP 5: To improve safety and capacity at the M7 Monasterevin Interchange by providing an upgrade of the interchange.
RP 6: To provide for "all vehicle movements" at the M7 / M9 Interchange.
RP 7: To preserve the N7 Johnstown Interchange area free from development for the provision of future access to Naas.
RP 8: To improve safety and capacity at the M4 Maynooth Interchange and to investigate the future connection of the M4 west of Maynooth.
RP 9: build the Southern Distributor Road around Athy. This road will be linked to the M9 link road.
RP 10: To identify a route for the Athy Northern Distributor Road and preserve the route free from development.
RP 11: To upgrade the section of the N81 National Secondary road (Tallaght/Baltinglass) that is contained in County Kildare.
RP 12: To co-operate with adjoining authorities and other public authorities regarding new and / or improved road infrastructure.
RP 13: To co-operate with adjoining authorities and other public authorities regarding new and/or improved road infrastructure at towns bordering the county boundary including Blessington, Kilcock, Maynooth and Leixlip.
RP 14: To identify and provide a by-pass of Johnstownbridge and Kilshanroe.
RP 15: To cooperate with the NRA and other local authorities in providing the Leinster Orbital Route (linking Drogheda, Navan, Trim and Naas) proposed in the 'Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area and to protect zones along the key radial routes from Dublin where junctions with the proposed Leinster Orbital Route may be constructed in accordance with the NRA Corridor Protection Study and once a route corridor has been identified to preserve this corridor free from development.
RP 16: To improve and re-align where necessary the Regional roads set out in Table 6.1
Longer Term Objectives
LT 1 To investigate and consider suitable locations for the provision of an inland port in the county.
LT 2: To carry out a survey of the existing rail transportation infrastructure in the county including associated railway bridges, in preparation for the electrification of suburban rail under the DART Underground Project, scheduled to be completed in 2015.
LT 3: To develop a public transport hub near Naas which will connect road, rail transport and public bus transport.
LT 4: To investigate, in co-operation with Iarnród Éireann, the provision of new railway stations in the county and the upgrading of existing stations, to rectify existing constraints in the network.
Aviation Policies
Kilrush Aerodrome
KA 1: That any further development within a 2.7km radius of Kilrush Aerodrome will be governed by Annex 14 as set down by the ICAO, this includes both Inner Horizontal Surface (2Km) and Conical Surface (plus 0.7Km). The planning authority will consult with the Irish Aviation Authority on development within this area.
Weston Aerodrome
WA 1: To prevent encroachment of development around Weston Aerodrome which may interfere with its safe operation.
WA 2: To have regard to the advice of the statutory bodies responsible for the control and safety of operations at Weston Aerodrome, in the context of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and the protection of amenities.
WA 3: To refer any major application for development within 3.6Km of Weston Aerodrome to the IAA.
CA 1 To refer significant /major new development at Killeel and within approximately 6km of Casement Aerodrome) to the Department of Defence.
Aviation Policy - General Policies

GA 1	To consult with the Irish Aviation Authority on all applications for development that exceed 45 metres in height, or where it is considered appropriate.
GA 2	To ensure that development in the vicinity of aerodromes does not involve processes that produce atmospheric obscuration or attract bird concentrations, which might interfere with aircraft operations. Proposed landfill sites within a radius of 8km of the centreline of any runway are not generally considered acceptable. Any proposed landfill sites within a radius of 13km from any runway centreline should be notified to the Irish Aviation Authority. Criteria for the Protection of Radio Facilities and Radio Nav aids from Interference.
GA 3	(i) That industrial processes which involve radio frequency energy, for example induction furnaces, radio frequency heating, radio frequency welding, transmission masts, etc should not cause interference to radio nav aids. (ii) That ESB or Eircom overhead lines serving the Aerodrome or Navaid sites should be buried underground for a minimum distance of 100 metres, from the edge of the runway strip or from the radio installations NDB/DME facility, VHF Communications Antennae etc. at the aerodrome, whichever is the greater. Overhead lines beyond 100 metres should approach from a direction perpendicular to the runway centre line and be referred to the Irish Aviation Authority.
GA 4	To have regard to various classifications of airport runways as contained in Annex 14 to the "Convention on International Civil Aviation" published by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.
GA 5	To seek information (including aircraft movement logs) detailing (a) the number of aircraft movements and (b) the type and capacity of aircraft using an aerodrome, in order to allow a full assessment of any significant impact that may arise in relation to a new aerodrome or to an increase or change of use of an existing aerodrome in the interests of public safety.
GA 6:	To restrict the development of buildings, overhead lines or structures in the Inner Approach Areas of aerodromes
GA 7:	To consider, in conjunction with relevant agencies and bodies, the introduction of Public Safety Zones in the vicinity of aerodromes within or affecting Kildare by way of variation to this development plan. Note: Public Safety Zones in the vicinity of aerodromes are areas in which development, or certain types of development, may be restricted to provide added safety for persons on the ground. The adoption of Public Safety Zones (in which development is restricted) can have the collateral/added benefit of restricting development in those areas where higher levels of aircraft noise occur. Public Safety Zones (PSZs) are areas to take into account in the preparation of emergency and crash plans in the vicinity of aerodromes. It is important to note that PSZs are not in any way a substitute for the 'Annex 14' requirements.
Aviation Objectives	
AO 1:	To investigate the feasibility of providing an airport in the County, having regard to evolving Government policy relating to the development of an additional airport in the Region. A number of issues shall be considered, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequacy of public transport services, • adequacy road infrastructure, • the Aerodrome Reference Code to which such a facility will operate, • extent of flight movements, • noise pollution, • protection of residential amenity • protection of natural and built heritage • protection of the bloodstock industry

Chapter 7: Water, Drainage and Environmental Services

Aim
To develop, protect, improve and extend water, waste water and flood alleviation and environmental services throughout the county and to prioritise the provision of water services infrastructure to complement the overall strategy for economic and population growth and to achieve improved environmental protection.
Water Supply Policy
WS 1: To secure priorities outlined in the Water Services Investment Programme - Assessment of Needs 2010 to 2012, subject to availability of finance.

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<p>WS 2: To ensure that all villages and settlements are provided with an adequate water supply within the limits of cost effectiveness and the availability of finance.</p> <p>WS 3: To upgrade the existing water supply network infrastructure with the aim of improving the supply and quality of drinking water and reducing the level of unaccounted for water.</p> <p>WS 4: To promote conservation of water resources and where possible effect a reduction in the overall demand for treated water.</p> <p>WS 5: To promote water conservation measures within the county by requiring the installation of water meters in all new residential units and commercial development and in units where planning permission is required for an extension.</p> <p>WS 6: To protect groundwater resources having regard to the County Kildare Groundwater Protection Scheme.</p> <p>WS 7: To promote the proper management of Group Water Schemes in accordance with the Rural Water Strategic Plan.</p> <p>WS 8: To have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive, in all proposed projects or plans.</p> <p>WS 9: To co-operate with adjoining authorities and other public authorities regarding the servicing of towns bordering or in proximity to the county boundary including Enfield, Kilcock and Maynooth</p>
<p>Water Quality Policy</p> <p>WQ 1: To co-operate with the EPA and other authorities, in the continued implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and assist and co-operate with the lead authorities for the Eastern River Basin District and the South Eastern River Basin District.</p> <p>WQ 2: To ensure, through the implementation of the River Basin Management Plans and their associated Programmes of Measures and any other associated legislation, the protection and improvement of all drinking water, surface water and ground waters throughout the county.</p> <p>WQ 3: To work, in co-operation with relevant organisations and major stakeholders, to ensure a co-ordinated approach to the protection and improvement of the county's water resources.</p> <p>WQ 4: To continue efforts to improve water quality under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977, (as amended); and by implementing the measures outlined under the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) and complying with the requirements of the Surface Water Legislation Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 and other relevant Regulations.</p> <p>WQ 5: To promote public awareness of water quality issues and the measures required to protect both surface water and groundwater bodies.</p>
<p>Wastewater Policy</p> <p>WW 1: To secure priorities outlined in the Water Services Investment Programme - Assessment of Needs 2010 to 2012, subject to availability of finance.</p> <p>WW 2: On completion of the upgrade of Osberstown Waste Water Treatment Plant to 130,000 P.E., to reserve and allocate 20,000 P.E. of total capacity to development that yields long term sustainable employment (excluding construction phase).</p> <p>WW 3: On completion of the upgrade of Leixlip Waste Water Treatment Plant to 150,000 P.E., to reserve and allocate 30,000 P.E. of total capacity to development that yields long term sustainable employment (excluding construction phase).</p> <p>WW 4: To seek to ensure that all towns and villages are provided with an adequate waste water treatment plant within the limits of cost effectiveness and availability of finance.</p> <p>WW 5: To ensure that the siting of all waste water systems will have regard to the County Kildare Groundwater Protection Scheme.</p> <p>WW 6: To ensure that all wastewater developments will have regard to the policies as expressed in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study.</p> <p>WW 7: To co-operate with adjoining authorities and other public authorities regarding the servicing of towns bordering or in proximity to the county boundary including Enfield, Kilcock and Maynooth'.</p> <p>WW 8: To implement the relevant recommendations set out in 'Urban Waste Water Discharges in Ireland for Population Equivalents Greater than 500 Persons – A Report for the Years 2006-2007' (EPA 2009).</p> <p>WW 9: To take into account cumulative discharges from other developments within the catchment when assessing developments that discharge to a watercourse</p> <p>WW 10: To provide or facilitate the provision of only one main municipal treatment plant in each settlement.</p>
<p>Surface Water and Flood Alleviation Policies</p>

<p>SW1: To have regard to "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities" (2009) in the carrying out of functions during the period of this Plan.</p> <p>SW 2: To seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding</p> <p>SW 3: To ensure new development does not increase flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run off.</p> <p>SW 4: To ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted on floodplains.</p> <p>SW 5: Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study, the Barrow Catchment Flood Risk Assessment Management Report, the Eastern River Basin District Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study and the South Eastern River Basin District Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study, and to ensure that any development adjacent to these watercourses or their tributaries take cognisance of these reports / studies.</p> <p>SW 6: To ensure that all developments have regard to the surface water management policies in the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDSDS).</p> <p>SW 7: To liaise with the Office of Public Works (OPW) in delivering on the recommendations and programme of works set out in the Kildare County Council Water Services Flood Alleviation Capital Programme 2009 – 2013.</p> <p>SW 8: To ensure that all towns, villages and settlements are provided with adequate flood alleviation measures within the limits of cost effectiveness and availability of finance.</p> <p>SW 9: To ensure that the flood objectives stated for each village, rural settlement and environs plans are implemented.</p> <p>SW 10: To ensure that flood risk management is incorporated into the preparation of Local Area Plans in accordance with 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)'.</p> <p>SW 11: To ensure that the Justification Test for Development Management is applied to proposals for development in areas at a high or moderate risk of flooding where the development being proposed is vulnerable to flooding and would generally be inappropriate as set out in Table 3.2 of the 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)'.</p> <p>SW 12: To seek to ensure that development will not interfere with or interrupt existing surface water drainage systems.</p> <p>SW 13: To ensure that development adjacent to watercourses is set back from the edge of the watercourse to allow access for channel clearing/ maintenance. A set back of at least 10 metres is generally required depending on the width of the watercourse unless otherwise required.</p> <p>SW 14: To ensure that development consisting of construction of embankments, wide bridge piers, or similar structures will not normally be permitted in or across flood plains or river channels.</p> <p>SW 15: To ensure that the reasonable requirements of Inland Fisheries Ireland are adhered to in construction of flood alleviation measures in County Kildare. This includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowance for dry weather flow conditions to be reflected in channel cross sections.• Appropriate programming of any "in stream works" to comply with the requirements of Inland Fisheries Ireland.• Flood alleviation measures shall only be implemented where they comply with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009) and the requirements of the Habitats Directive and other environmental considerations. <p>SW 16: To ensure that all new developments are designed and constructed to meet minimum flood design standards. (Refer Chapter 19, Development Management Standards).</p> <p>SW17: To comply with (i) the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 and in particular section 50 which sets out the requirements on all bodies to gain permission from the Office of Public Works for culverting water courses and bridges across watercourses and section 47 of the Act which states that any person planning to erect or alter a weir must first get consent from the Commissioners or all the affected landowners (ESB is exempt from this requirement) and (ii) section 9 of the Arterial Drainage (Amendment) Act 1995 which relates to modification or relocation of watercourse, embankment or other works.</p> <p>SW18: To recognise the important role of bogland and other wetland areas in flooding patterns. Development in these areas shall therefore be subject of a Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Planning Guidelines (2009).</p> <p>SW19: To require development proposals which may affect canals and their associated infrastructure to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the</p>

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<p>Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009) and any requirements of Waterways Ireland.</p> <p>SW20: To ensure development proposals in rural areas (excluding one-off rural housing) demonstrate compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability of a site in an unserved area to accommodate an on-site waste water disposal system in accordance with the County Kildare Groundwater Protection Scheme, and any other relevant documents / legislation as may be introduced during the Plan period. • The ability of a site in an unserved area to accommodate an appropriate on-site surface water management system in accordance with the policies of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (2005), in particular those of Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) • The need to comply with the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities published by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in November 2009
<p>Water and Drainage Objectives</p>
<p>WD 1: To improve the provision of water and drainage services, having regard to best practice in new developments and in those areas of the county where deficiencies exist at present.</p> <p>WD 2: To protect, improve and conserve the county's wastewater resources.</p> <p>WD 3: To facilitate the provision of necessary water infrastructure in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>WD 4: To improve water quality in the county in accordance with current European and National legislation.</p> <p>WD 5: To continually monitor and review the water quality standards of Kildare County Council in light of European Communities (Drinking Water) Regulations 2007 (SI 278 of 2007), as may be amended and to ensure continuing compliance.</p> <p>WD 6: To improve and expand the water supply to all areas in accordance with the Water Strategy and the Water Services Investment Programme for County Kildare.</p> <p>WD 7: To liaise with the relevant agencies / Government Departments in the identification of a suitable site within the Metropolitan area of the Greater Dublin Area for the provision of a Regional Water Treatment Plant and the development of plant and network connections in accordance with the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010-2022.</p> <p>WD 8: To acknowledge the strategic policy recommendations in relation to flood risk identified in the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010-2022.</p> <p>WD 9: To seek to manage the risks to people and property through the implementation of flood relief schemes as per the Water Services Flood Alleviation Capital Programme 2009-2013 as may be amended during the life of the Plan.</p> <p>WD 10: To continue to undertake works under the Arterial Drainage Programme, as prioritised and agreed and as may be amended over the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>WD 11: To liaise with adjoining Local Authorities and all relevant departments and agencies in the alleviation of flood risk in the county.</p> <p>WD 12: To promote rain water harvesting in all developments and in particular in larger schemes.</p> <p>WD 13: To continue to implement the bye-laws for the Management of Water Supplies and the Conservation Of Drinking Water adopted by the Council in 2007.</p> <p>WD 14: To progress the delivery of projects listed in the Capital Programme 2010 – 2012, subject to the availability of funding including the projects listed in Table 7.1.</p>
<p>Aim</p>
<p>To conform to European, National and Regional policies in relation to the provision of waste management and to protect and enhance water, air and noise quality.</p>
<p>Waste Management Policy</p>
<p>WM 1: To have regard in the assessment of planning applications for waste management facilities inter alia, to the Waste Management Plan for County Kildare then prevailing, Waste Management Act 1996, EU Landfill Directive, EPA Landfill Manuals, EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and DoEHLG policy statements viz. 'Changing Our Ways' and 'Preventing and Recycling Waste- Delivering Change' and 'Taking Stock and Moving Forward.'</p> <p>WM 2: To require the submission of either a certificate of exemption or a valid planning permission for a Waste Facility Permit application, in accordance with the Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 as amended.</p>

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<p>WM 3: To provide each town, village or settlement, subject to the availability of finance with appropriate recycling facilities in the form of a kerbside collection, civic site and bring-bank recycling facilities.</p> <p>WM 4: To encourage waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste. Where waste management is not being carried out properly, the Waste Management Act, 1996 to 2008 will be used as a means of ensuring specific national policies and regulations are adhered to.</p> <p>WM 5: To ensure that recycling facilities (i.e. bottle banks, bring centres etc) in close proximity to large scale residential developments are in accordance with the following: Any bring bank facility shall include receptacles for glass, cans and textiles. All applications for bring bank facilities will be assessed on a case by case basis having regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (xiii) Proximity to residential areas (xiv) An area of at least 10m by 4m in size (xv) Truck access and clearance heights (xvi) A hard standing area (xvii) A vehicle set down area only with no permanent parking provision. (xviii) Suitable lighting, noise mitigation, screening and/or landscaping as considered necessary by the council. <p>WM 6: To promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community-based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives, which will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>WM 7: To ensure the provision of residual landfill in County Kildare either directly by the Council or in co-operation or partnership with other local authorities and the private sector, is subject to the specific requirements of the County Kildare Waste Management Plan.</p> <p>WM 8: To strictly control small scale private landfill operations for the purpose of building up land for private housing in the interests of pollution control, drainage, flood alleviation and amenity.</p> <p>WM 9 To require that all intensive agricultural waste, organic waste, municipal sludge and industrial sludge recovered through landspreading, be carried out under an accepted Nutrient Management Plan which must demonstrate nutrient uptake and capacity in spreadlands, sufficient storage facilities, compliance with relevant legislation including the Nitrates Regulations 2009, Waste Management Act 1996-2008, Sludge Management Plan for Kildare, River Basin Management Plans, the Kildare County Councils Sludge Protocol and any future revisions/replacements of these documents.</p> <p>WM 10: To prepare an inventory of legacy landfill sites at which waste disposal and recovery took place between 1977 and 1997 and carry out a risk assessment of these sites.</p>
<p>Environmental Services Objectives</p> <p>EN 1: To promote environmental protection through education.</p> <p>EN 2: To facilitate the implementation of the County Kildare Waste Management Plan 2005-2010 and any subsequent revisions thereof during the period of the plan.</p> <p>EN 3: To investigate the possibility of the provision of a recycling facility in the north of the County and to seek new markets for recycling in existing centres.</p> <p>EN 4: To facilitate the implementation of the Kildare Noise Action Plan 2009 and Litter Management Plan 2008-2011 and any subsequent amendments during the period of this Plan.</p> <p>EN 5: To continue the monitoring of effluent and to include food service establishments in this monitoring.</p> <p>EN 6: To continue to monitor air quality at selected locations throughout the County in co-operation with the Health Services Executive and the Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p>EN 7: To ensure that septic tanks and proprietary wastewater treatment systems comply in full with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency Code of Practice 2009, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Circular January 2010, and any subsequent revisions thereof during the period of the plan.</p> <p>EN 8: To require new developments connect to the public foul sewer where feasible for both trade and domestic effluent and to discourage discharge of treated</p>

effluent to groundwater, particularly in areas of high groundwater vulnerability.
EN 9: To require the submission of Annual Environmental Reports (which require ongoing monitoring of specified environmental parameters) on specified developments through the planning process.
EN 10: To investigate and develop best practice guidelines in relation to design, location and size of bin storage areas in apartment or higher density housing schemes.

Chapter 8: Energy and Communications

Aim
To encourage and support energy and communications efficiency and to achieve a reasonable balance between responding to central Government policy on renewable energy and communications and enabling resources to be harnessed in a manner consistent with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.
General Energy Policy
ER 1: To support infrastructural renewal and development of electricity and gas networks in the county, subject to amenity requirements. ER 2: To support regional, national and international initiatives for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases through energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources which make use of the natural resources in an environmentally acceptable manner. ER 3: To adopt and maintain energy conservation measures within the Council's own developments and to encourage developers to adopt measures to enhance energy conservation through building design. ER 4: To have regard to the requirements of the service providers in the provision of strategic infrastructure whilst also seeking to ensure that development, particularly the location of high tension power lines, is controlled, particularly adjoining existing dwellings, except where no other alternative can be shown to exist. ER 5: To require services, including electricity, telephone and TV cabling to be located underground, where feasible. ER 6: To seek the co-ordinated delivery of infrastructure and services to support sustainable communities. ER 7: To provide energy conservation and efficiency measures and facilitate innovative building techniques that promote energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources in accordance with national policy and guidelines. ER 8: To support and encourage the sustainable development of renewable energy auto production units (the production of energy primarily for on site usage) for existing and proposed developments in line with relevant design criteria, amenity and heritage considerations and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.
Wind Policy
WE 1: To have regard to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Wind Energy Development (2006) in assessing all planning applications for wind farms. WE 2: To encourage the development of wind energy in suitable locations in an environmentally sustainable manner and in accordance with Government policy. WE 3: To ensure that the assessment of wind energy development proposals will have regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sensitivity of the landscape; • the visual impact on protected views, prospects, scenic routes, as well as local visual impacts; • the impacts on nature conservation designations, archaeological areas and historic structures, public rights of way and walking routes; • local environmental impacts, including noise and shadow flicker; • the visual and environmental impacts of associated development such as access roads, plant and grid connections; • the scale, size and layout of the project, any cumulative effects due to other projects; • the impact of the proposed development on protected bird and mammal species.

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<p>Hydro Policy</p> <p>HD 1: That proposals for hydro energy installations have regard to the free passage of fish and other water based amenity activities. The Council will have regard to the recommendations of the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to the protection of fisheries resources, and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources in assessing proposals.</p> <p>HD 2: To seek to ensure that, in sensitive landscapes, powerlines connecting the hydro unit to the national grid will be laid underground.</p> <p>HD 3: To ensure that the assessment of hydro energy development proposals will have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity of the landscape • The visual impact on protected views, prospects, scenic routes as well as local visual impacts • The impacts on nature conservation designations, archaeological areas and historic structures, public rights of way and walking routes
<p>Solar Policy</p> <p>SE 1: To encourage use of passive solar design principles for residential building(s).</p> <p>SE 2: To support and encourage the installation of solar collectors and panels for the production of heat or electricity in residential and commercial buildings, in line with relevant design criteria.</p>
<p>Bio-Energy Policy</p> <p>BE 1: To facilitate the development of projects that convert biomass to energy subject to proper planning considerations.</p> <p>BE 2: To locate biomass installations in areas that do not affect residential or visual amenity and which are served by public roads with sufficient capacity to accommodate increased traffic flows.</p> <p>BE 3: To promote domestic biological treatment including composting of kitchen and garden waste.</p> <p>BE 4: To support proposals for the production of bio fuels through the growth of energy crops in an environmentally sustainable manner.</p>
<p>Waste to Energy Policy</p> <p>EW 1: To facilitate and support sustainable small scale waste to energy proposals in suitable locations subject to national and regional policy, normal siting, design, environmental and planning considerations.</p>
<p>Small Scale Renewable Energy Policy</p> <p>RE 1: To adopt a positive approach to renewable energy proposals, having regard to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area including environmental and landscape impacts and impacts on protected or designated heritage areas/structures.</p>
<p>Energy Supply Facilities Policy</p> <p>SP1 To encourage the provision of energy supply facilities in association with the appropriate service providers in order to ensure satisfactory levels of supply and to minimise constraints for development.</p>
<p>Transmission Networks Policy</p> <p>TN 1: To ensure that in the assessment of planning applications involving the siting of electricity power lines and other overhead cables, considers in full, the impacts of such development on the landscape, nature conservation, archaeology and residential and visual amenity.</p> <p>TN 2: In all new development to seek the undergrounding of all electricity, telephone and tv cables wherever possible and specifically in areas of sensitivity, in the interest of visual amenity. Provision should be made for the unobtrusive siting of transformer stations, pumping stations and other necessary service buildings. Pole mounted equipment (such as transformers) will not be permitted.</p> <p>TN 3: To recognise the development of secure and reliable electricity transmission infrastructure as a key factor for supporting economic development and attracting investment to the area and to support the infrastructural renewal and development of electricity networks in the county.</p>
<p>Telecommunications Policies</p> <p>TL 1: To support national policy for the provision of new and innovative telecommunications infrastructure and to recognise that the development of such infrastructure is a key component of future economic prosperity.</p>

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<p>TL 2: To promote and facilitate the provision of an appropriate telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband connectivity and other technologies within the county.</p> <p>TL 3: To co-operate and co-ordinate with relevant bodies regarding the laying of key infrastructural services within towns and villages.</p> <p>TL 4: To co-operate with telecommunication service providers in the development of the service, having regard to proper planning and sustainable development.</p> <p>TL 5: To have regard to the provisions of the Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures Guidelines for Planning Authorities (1996) and to such other publications and material as may be relevant during the period of the Plan.</p> <p>TL 6: To achieve a balance between facilitating the provision of telecommunications infrastructure in the interests of social and economic progress, and sustaining residential amenity and environmental quality.</p> <p>TL 7: To ensure that the location of telecommunications structures should minimise and/or mitigate any adverse impacts on communities, public rights of way and the built or natural environment.</p> <p>TL 8: To minimise the number of masts and their visual impact on the environment, by continuing to facilitate appropriate development in a clustered manner, where feasible respecting the scale, character and sensitivities of the local landscape, whilst recognising the need for economic activity within the county. It will be a requirement for applicants to satisfy the Planning Authority that a reasonable effort has been made to share installations. In situations where it is not possible to share a support structure, applicants should be encouraged to share a site or to locate adjacently so that masts and antennae may be clustered.</p> <p>TL 9: To minimise the provision of overground masts and antennae within the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of high amenity / sensitive landscape areas (refer Chapter 14) • Areas within or adjoining the curtilage of protected structures • On or within the setting of archaeological sites. <p>TL 10: To generally restrict planning permission for telecommunications infrastructure and support structures to a temporary period of not more than five years.</p> <p>TL 11: To discourage the development of individual telecommunications support structures and antennae for private use.</p> <p>TL 12: To require all telecommunications services to be placed underground and that any works carried out on footpaths make provision for future services</p>
<p>Broadband Policy</p> <p>BR 1: To assist in the provision of information and communication technologies throughout the county.</p> <p>BR 2: To co-operate with Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources and public and private agencies where appropriate, in improving high quality broadband infrastructure throughout the county.</p> <p>BR 3: To facilitate the delivery of a high capacity ICT infrastructure and broadband network and digital broadcasting throughout the county.</p>
<p>Energy Objectives</p> <p>ENO1: To examine the possibility of designating appropriate area of the county as being suitable for the production of wind energy.</p> <p>ENO2 To seek to achieve the objectives of the Building Energy Rating system insofar as it relates to public buildings in the control of the Local Authority and to support and encourage all other public and non-public buildings in achieving their energy rating requirements.</p> <p>ENO3 To support the statutory providers of national grid infrastructure by safeguarding strategic corridors (where strategic route corridors have been identified) from encroachment by other developments that might compromise the provision of energy networks.</p> <p>ENO 4: To prepare and implement an Energy Strategy, as a support to a structured response to energy cost changes and to work with Central Government to reduce market volatility. This could then assist Community Stakeholders and the Renewable Energy Sector to cooperate in developing appropriate projects of sufficient scale with a stable demand and thereby attract employment investment.</p>
<p>Communications Objectives</p> <p>CO 1: To promote and facilitate the provision of an appropriate telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband connectivity and other technologies within the county.</p>

CO 2: To seek to provide public WiFi zones in and around all public buildings.
CO3: To support the provision of the National Broadband Scheme insofar as it relates to the county and to co-operate with the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources in any future additions to the scheme.

Chapter 9: Retail

Aim
To continue to sustain and improve the retail profile and competitiveness of County Kildare within the retail economy of the Greater Dublin Area and beyond, through harnessing the assets and potential of centres at all levels of the County Retail Hierarchy.
Strategic Policies - County Retail Hierarchy, Sequential Approach and Core Retail Areas
R 1 To guide major retail development in accordance with the framework provided by the County Retail Hierarchy (Table 9.1) to enable an efficient, equitable and sustainable distribution of floorspace throughout the county.
R 2 To guide retail development where practical and viable in accordance with the framework provided by the Sequential Approach to enable the vitality and viability of existing town, village and district centres to be sustained and strengthened.
R 3 To define the Core Retail Area within the development/local area plan of the county's main centres to provide guidance on the application of the Sequential Approach.
R4 To consider including a specific zoning for Multiple Retailers, for individual retail stores in excess of 1,100 sqm net retail floorspace. Where appropriate, application of this policy will be considered as part of the LAP process. This policy will assist in locating new multiple developments on appropriate sites that will optimise their significant power to direct retail activity into locations that achieve town strengthening objectives.
Retail Policies for Towns and Settlements in Kildare
Hinterland Area: Twin County Town Centre – Naas R 5: To promote and encourage major enhancement and expansion of retail floorspace and town centre functions, in the Hinterland Area Twin County Town of Naas, to reflect its role as a major town centre and further develop its competitiveness and importance as a key centre in the GDA.
Hinterland Area: Twin County Town Centre - Newbridge R6 To support and implement appropriate development of lands for the future expansion of Newbridge Town Centre. R7 To provide the framework for a more integrated approach to the planning of the town centre through the forthcoming Local Area Plan, with the Edward Street/Main Street North/Charlotte Street/Eyre Street area being a particular focus for achieving greater linkage and commercial synergy. . R8 To continue to enhance the profile of Newbridge through strategic environmental enhancement, the creation of spaces and places of interest and the introduction of public art. R9 To identify locations for retail provision as appropriate within existing and expanding residential areas in future local area plans during the period of this Plan.
Metropolitan Area: Major Town Centre – Leixlip, including Collinstown R10 To assist in the promotion and expansion of Leixlip, including Collinstown, as the Level 2 Major Town Centre in the Metropolitan Area of North East Kildare over the next twenty years to ensure that the retail needs of this area of the county, consistent with regional retail policy, are fully met and enable it to grow into one of the key retail centres within the GDA. R11 To prepare a Masterplan for the lands at Collinstown in accordance with the details outlined in the Collinstown LAP 2010. The development of these lands shall be phased over a 20-year period. The Masterplan shall be prepared prior to the commencement of any development and shall have regard to the strategic retail policies for the towns within the Metropolitan area as outlined in this Plan and the specific objectives relating to retail development within the Local Area Plans for Leixlip, Maynooth, Kilcock and Celbridge. In the interests of sustainability and as part of this Masterplan, a new railway station to link Maynooth and

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<p>Kilcock centres to the area shall be delivered as part of Phase 1 of the overall development of the lands at Collinstown and a Transport Hub shall be located adjacent to the train station to ensure sustainable integrated planning.</p> <p>R12 To work with development interests/landowners, other key stakeholders including local organisations, businesses and people in the development of the detailed masterplan for the area zoned Major Town Centre in the 2010 Collinstown Local Area Plan.</p> <p>R13 To work with national and regional bodies to ensure that the strategic infrastructure is programmed and implemented to enable the phased development strategy for the new Level 2 Metropolitan Area Major Town Centre to be progressed.</p> <p>R14 To encourage and facilitate sustaining and enhancing the retail and services offer of Leixlip Town Centre and harnessing the potential of its heritage asset.</p>
<p>Metropolitan Area: Town Centres – Celbridge, Kilcock and Maynooth</p> <p>R 15 To encourage the development of the retail and service role of Celbridge, Kilcock and Maynooth as self sustaining main centres in the Metropolitan Area of the county and GDA.</p> <p>R 16 To promote and progress the delivery of the integrated expansion of Celbridge Town Centre while taking account of its Georgian streetscape and historic setting and to facilitate town centre consolidation through the re-use and regeneration of backlands and other key lands and buildings around the town centre.</p> <p>R 17 To encourage and facilitate the regeneration of land and buildings in the Kilcock Core Retail Area and other Town Centre zoned lands and to facilitate the provision of retail warehousing to the north west of the town.</p> <p>R 18 To secure the continued consolidation of Maynooth Town Centre through progressing implementation of the Harbour Action Area Plan and the regeneration of backland areas in the town centre.</p> <p>R 19 To investigate the need for any additional retail provision as appropriate within existing and expanding residential areas in future local area plans during the period of this Plan. Metropolitan Area: Town Centres – Celbridge, Kilcock and Maynooth</p>
<p>Hinterland Area: Sub County Town Centres – Athy, Clane and Kildare</p> <p>R 20 To promote and encourage major enhancement and expansion of the retail offer and town centre functions of Athy, Clane and Kildare Town to sustain and enhance their importance as Sub County Town Centres within the Central and South Sub Areas of the county.</p> <p>R 21 To work with Athy Town Council in delivering the policy objectives of the County Strategy in order that it delivers its vision and potential as the mechanism for redressing high shopping expenditure leakage from its catchment area and the south of the county as a whole.</p> <p>R 22 To progress the redevelopment/ regeneration of town centre sites and any expansion of Clane's main food and comparison offer should be in the town centre or appropriate edge of centre locations.</p> <p>R 23 To confirm in the emerging Kildare Town Local Area Plan the priority of strengthening the retail core of the town through identifying appropriate and effective linkages with the Kildare Village Outlet Centre. The LAP shall identify key town and edge of centre sites as the locations for the consolidation and expansion of the retail and town centre functions of Kildare Town Centre and the inappropriateness of out of centre locations for new main convenience and mainstream comparison floorspace.</p> <p>R 24 To encourage and facilitate the expansion of the Kildare Village Outlet Centre in accordance with the guidance in the Retail Planning guidelines and achieve greater linkage and commercial synergy with Kildare Town Centre and the offers and attractions of Naas and Newbridge.</p> <p>R 25 To investigate the need for any additional retail provision as appropriate within existing and expanding residential areas in future development plan / local area plans during the period of this Plan</p> <p>R 26 To identify and zone suitable locations for retail warehouse development in Kildare Town in the emerging Local Area Plan</p>
<p>Hinterland Area: Town Centres – Kilcullen, Monasterevin and Sallins</p> <p>R 27 To encourage the growth and development of retail and other town centre services/functions in Kilcullen, Monasterevin and Sallins to enable them to grow into more self sustaining towns in the county's settlement and retail hierarchies</p> <p>R 28 To investigate the need for any additional retail provision as appropriate within existing and expanding residential areas in future local area plans during the period of this Plan.</p>

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R 29	To consolidate and expand Kilcullen, Monasterevin and Sallins town centres through mixed use retail-led regeneration.
R 30	To develop and build on the tourism potential of Kilcullen and Monasterevin's heritage and natural environments and that of Sallins' location on the Grand Canal as part of an integrated strategy for raising their profiles and identities.
Metropolitan Area: Village Centre – Straffan	
R 31	To monitor the sustainability of local shopping and services provision in Straffan and encourage applications for retail and tourism related development that serve to consolidate and enhance the quality of the Village Centre.
Hinterland Area: Small Town Centres	
R 32	To facilitate and encourage the provision of shops and services to consolidate and strengthen the role of Tier 1 Level 4 Small Town Centres in meeting the needs of their existing and expanding populations and those of their rural hinterlands.
R 33	To respond positively to applications for retail and other town centre developments in Castledermot, Prosperous and Rathangan, where they serve to consolidate the town centres and respect and enhance the existing built fabric.
Hinterland Area: Village Centres	
R 34	To facilitate the local provision of shops and services in Tier 2 Level 4 Village Centres to meet the needs of existing and expanding populations.
R 35	To positively respond to and encourage applications for small retail developments in designated Village Centres, particularly those that will facilitate the re-use and regeneration of existing land and buildings, in the interests of consolidating and reinforcing the traditional heart of the centres.
General Retail Policies	
In addition to specific policies, a number of general policies are defined to shape retailing in the county over the period of the County Development Plan and beyond. The foundations and detail of these policies are provided in the County Retail Strategy, the paragraphs below summarise the context that underpins them.	
Corner Shops and Smaller Villages/Crossroads	
R 36	To retain, encourage and facilitate the retail role of corner shops and small villages around the county.
R 37	To encourage and facilitate preservation of retail and other services within established rural centres.
Enhancement of Towns and Villages	
R38	To encourage and facilitate the enhancement and environmental improvement of the county's towns and villages.
R39	To pursue all avenues of funding to secure resources for the enhancement, renewal and regeneration of the public realm of the county's towns and villages.
R40	To ensure that the best quality of design is achieved for all new retail development and that design respects and enhances the specific characteristics of the different towns and villages in the county.
R41	To protect and enhance the amenities and character of town centres in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development. The Council will encourage the further improvement and development of commercial, service, social and cultural functions which town centres perform while ensuring the protection of architectural quality of streetscapes. This will apply to skyline, shop fronts and advertising structures.
New District and Neighbourhood Centres	
R42	To investigate the need for any additional retail provision as appropriate within existing and expanding residential areas in future local area plans during the period of this Plan and having regard to the possible impact on town centres.
Retail Warehouse Parks	
R 43	To prohibit mainstream and discount convenience retail developments in retail parks.
R 44	To prohibit mainstream comparison floorspace or retailers in retail parks.
Retail Development in Business Parks and Employment Areas	
R 45	To ensure that the level of retail and local services provision in existing and new major employment areas sustains and enhances their attraction as

<p>locations for investment.</p> <p>R 46 To provide the land use and retail planning framework to ensure that the mixed use strategies for new employment areas respond to the wider context of need and demand in related expanding residential areas and the strategies for individual main centres in the interests of ensuring that these locations are attractive to new residents, workers and employers.</p> <p>R 47 To limit the level of shopping and local services provision in existing industrial estates or parks, unless there is an interface with neighbouring residential areas and forms part of the wider network of District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres, as zoned in Development Plans. Standalone convenience or comparison floorspace will not be permitted in existing employment areas unless it is proven to be part of the wholesale retail market sector.</p>
<p>Re-Use and Regeneration of Derelict and Underutilised Land and Buildings</p> <p>R 48 To identify obsolete and potential renewal areas and to encourage and facilitate the re-use and regeneration of derelict land and buildings in the county's main towns and villages. The Council will use its statutory powers, where appropriate, to facilitate this and consider such buildings and lands for inclusion in the Register of Derelict Sites.</p> <p>R 49 To work with landowners and development interests to pursue the potential of suitable, available and viable land and buildings for retail and other town centre uses.</p>
<p>Retailing in Tourism and Leisure</p> <p>R50: To encourage and facilitate the development of retailing in the tourism and leisure sectors subject to protecting tourism and leisure amenities from insensitive and inappropriate development.</p> <p>R51: To encourage and facilitate the delivery of tourism related retail developments and initiatives, subject to compliance with County Retail Strategy objectives and assessment criteria.</p>
<p>Retail Objectives</p> <p>RTO 1: To ensure that the retail needs of the county's residents are met as fully as possible within Kildare, taking cognisance of the Regional Retail Hierarchy set out in the GDA and County Retail Strategy, to enable the reduction in the requirement to travel to meet these needs and in the interests of achieving greater social inclusion and accessibility to shopping and services across all sectors of the community.</p> <p>RTO 2: To reinforce the retail hierarchy which assists in defining the county's settlement structure and provides clear guidance on where major new retail floorspace would be acceptable.</p> <p>RTO3: To ensure an efficient, equitable and sustainable spatial distribution of main centres across the county in the interests of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>RTO 4: To continue to address leakage of retail expenditure from Kildare through securing the development of the appropriate quality and quantum of additional convenience, comparison and bulky goods floorspace in centres across the county.</p> <p>RTO5: To sustain and enhance the increase in comparison expenditure inflows to the county and its attraction as a retail destination in the GDA and beyond through delivering a quality and quantum of retail offer in the existing and newly designated main centres in the County Retail Hierarchy.</p> <p>RTO 6: To reinforce the heart of town and village centres as the priority location for new retail development, with quality of design and integration/linkage being fundamental prerequisites.</p> <p>RTO 7: To align, as far as practicable, new retail development with existing and proposed public transport infrastructure and services and encourage access by foot and bicycle to reduce the dominance of access by private car.</p> <p>RTO 8: To encourage and facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the retail and services role of both individual villages and village/settlement clusters around the county.</p> <p>RTO 9: To encourage and facilitate the re-use and regeneration of derelict land and buildings for retail and other town centre uses, with due cognisance to the Sequential Approach.</p> <p>RTO10: To promote tourism in Kildare and to facilitate the provision of tourism infrastructure.</p>

RTO 11: To encourage and facilitate innovation and diversification in the county's retail profile and offer.
RTO12: To support existing retail facilities and to facilitate the provision of new facilities as appropriate where such proposals are in accordance with the RPPGDA, the Draft Kildare County Retail Strategy and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Chapter 10: Rural Development

Rural Development Policy

RRD 1: To support the implementation of the National Rural Development Programme 2007-2013.

RRD 2: To liaise and co-operate with statutory, local development, sectoral community / voluntary agencies and groups to develop economic, social and cultural benefits for the rural community.

RRD 3: To support and facilitate the work of Teagasc and other farming/local bodies within the county in the promotion of the rural economy, including agriculture development, rural diversification and in the development of initiatives to support farming, create inclusive rural communities and improve access and services in rural areas.

RRD 4: To encourage the sustainable and suitable re-use of farm buildings in the county and to ensure that such works, where relevant, have regard to Re-using Farm Buildings – A Kildare Perspective produced by Kildare County Council in 2006.

RRD 5: To require new buildings and structures:

- To be sited as unobtrusively as possible
- To be clustered to form a distinct and unified feature in the landscape
- To utilise suitable materials and colours
- To utilise native species in screen planting in order to integrate development into the landscape

RRD 6: To encourage expansion and employment in industries such as agriculture, horticulture, forestry, peatlands, food, crafts, tourism and energy.

RRD 7: To encourage the development of alternative rural based small scale enterprises. The Council will consider the use, nature and scale of developments when assessing such applications. In addition, the Council will also consider the requirement to locate such developments in rural areas.

RRD 8: To encourage the conservation and promotion of bio-diversity in all rural development activities.

RRD 9: To support the development of renewable energy production including energy crops in rural areas where it is considered appropriate.

RRD 10: To promote the provision of broadband and other communications infrastructure in rural areas of the county.

RRD 11: Apart from rural housing as provided for in Chapter 4, there are other landuses which may be considered in the rural countryside. Where an area is not within an identifiable settlement, and is not otherwise zoned as part of this Plan, or of any of the town development plans, the use of such land shall be deemed to be primarily agricultural.

RRD 12: To support the improvement of existing community and recreational facilities in rural areas subject to compliance with the relevant environmental and planning criteria.

RRD 13: To ensure that applicants comply with all other normal siting and design considerations including the following:

- The ability of a site in an unserviced area to accommodate an on-site waste water disposal system in accordance with the County Kildare Groundwater Protection Scheme, and any other relevant documents / legislation as may be introduced during the Plan period.
- The ability of a site in an unserviced area to accommodate an appropriate on-site surface water management system in accordance with the policies of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (2005), in particular those of Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS).
- The need to comply with the requirements of "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities" published by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in November 2009.

Agriculture Policy

AG 1: To support agricultural development and encourage the continuation of agriculture as a contributory means of maintaining population in the rural area.

<p>AG 2: To encourage the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, to ensure that development does not impinge on the visual amenity of the countryside and that watercourses, wildlife habitats and areas of ecological importance are protected from the threat of pollution.</p> <p>AG 3: To ensure that all agricultural activities comply with legislation on water quality, such as the Phosphorous Regulations, Water Framework Directive and Nitrates Directive.</p> <p>AG 4: To support agricultural activities which encourage bio-diversity as identified in the County Biodiversity Plan (adopted November 2008) and the National Biodiversity Plan (2010).</p> <p>AG 5: To support local employment and training opportunities, particularly where existing farm income is in decline and requires alternative skills and enterprises.</p> <p>AG6: To support those who live and work in rural areas and who wish to remain on the land-holding. Favourable consideration will be given to on-farm based diversification, which is complementary to existing agricultural practices, is operated as part of the farm holding and is intended to supplement existing farm income.</p> <p>Examples of such diversification includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist farming practices e.g. horticulture, equine facilities, poultry, mushroom growing and specialised animal breeding; • Farm enterprises such as processing, co-ops, farm supply stores and agri-business; • Production of organic and speciality foods to meet the increase in demand for such products; • Conversion of redundant farm buildings of vernacular importance for appropriate owner-run enterprises, such as agri-tourism.
<p>Equine Industry Policy</p> <p>EQ 1: To encourage the expansion of the bloodstock industry by protecting the environment and amenity value of rural areas, from encroachment by urban sprawl and incompatible development.</p> <p>EQ 2: To support equine related activities e.g. farriers, bloodstock sales etc. through facilitating business expansion of the equine core, appropriate to the size of business and at suitable locations.</p> <p>EQ 3: To ensure that equine based developments are located on suitable and viable landholdings and are subject to normal planning, siting and design considerations.</p> <p>EQ 4: To protect the Curragh, Punchestown and Naas racecourses from any development that would interfere with their amenity qualities while, at the same time, promoting the enhancement of facilities for racegoers.</p> <p>EQ 5: To recognise and support the development of the Irish sport horse industry in the county, including breeding, competing and training.</p> <p>EQ 6: To support the relevant equine bodies/organisations in the county in the pursuit of their objective to maintain the Irish dominant position of the equine industry in world's international markets.</p> <p>EQ 7: To support the role of Goff's facility at Kill as a horse sales facility, which plays an important role in the economic and social development of the equine industry at national, regional and county level.</p>
<p>Forestry Policy</p> <p>FT 1: To encourage the development of a well managed sustainable forestry sector in a manner that maximises its contribution to national economic and social well being and which is compatible with the protection of the environment.</p> <p>FT 2: To support the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), with a view to ensuring that all timber produced in the county is from sustainably managed forests. • Implementing the suite of guidelines published by the Forestry Service to ensure that the environmental aspects of Sustainable Forest Management are achieved. • Implementing the guidance outlined in the National Indicative Forestry Statement (2008). • Promoting research and development in forestry and forest products. <p>FT 3: To increase quality planting and promote the planting of diverse species.</p> <p>FT 4: To encourage forestry and forestry related development, as a means of diversifying from traditional farming activity.</p>

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<p>FT5 To promote forestry development of appropriate scale and character whilst ensuring that such development does not have a negative impact on the countryside, (including public access/rights of way) or cause pollution or degradation of wildlife habitats, natural waters or areas of ecological importance.</p> <p>FT6: To encourage the improved management of woodlands and to promote the Native Woodland Scheme under the ND P2007-2013 which aims to protect and enhance existing native woodlands and to increase the total native woodland cover where appropriate, in forms that respect and enhance local character and local biodiversity.</p> <p>FT 7: To ensure that buffer zones or exclusion zones are applied to aquatic zones and sites of archaeological importance respectively as deemed appropriate by the planning authority.</p> <p>FT 8: To require the repair of any road damaged occurring due to forestry work, by the forestry company responsible.</p> <p>FT 9: To actively partake in the Neighbour Wood Scheme (Dept Communications, Energy and Natural Resources) and to identify areas at a local level that are suitable for woodland which are accessible and attractive to the local community.</p>
<p>Boglands Policy</p> <p>BL 1: To ensure that a balanced approach is taken to the development of the county's peat resources and the restoration of cutaway bogs, in order to minimise the negative impact on biodiversity and the archaeological and cultural heritage of the county.</p> <p>BL 2: To seek a balance between maximising the peat extraction potential of the county, whilst ensuring protection and conservation of bogland habitats. Limiting extraction to those bogland areas currently under development will help to minimise impacts by localising effects and thus protect the bog landscape character areas within the county.</p> <p>BL 3: To take a balanced approach to the re-development of cutaway bogs. Large portions of cutaway bog should be developed as areas for wildlife, biodiversity, conservation and their amenity value, whilst other portions can be utilised for economic uses such as grassland, forestry and wind energy, subject to all planning and environmental considerations being met.</p> <p>BL 4: To liaise with Bord na Mona, the Irish Peatland Conservation Council, Coillte, National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, to ensure the sustainable use of cutaway bogland, with due consideration given to their ecological and amenity value.</p> <p>BL 5: To seek a Hydrological Report which will also incorporate a Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the Planning Guidelines "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management (2009)" for significant developments within boglands so as to ensure that the quality of developments on ground water and surface water is assessed and mitigation measures identified. This assessment should address the issue of ground and slope stability.</p> <p>BL 6: To support the development of the peatlands within the county for appropriate alternative uses, subject to environmental considerations and nature designations.</p>
<p>Objectives to support rural development</p> <p>RDO 1: To continue to support rural development within the county as a contributory means of sustaining the rural economy.</p> <p>RDO 2: To ensure that all planning applications for one off enterprises in rural areas have regard to the criteria listed at Table 10.4 of the Plan.</p> <p>RDO 3: To support rural employment initiatives within the county where environmental impact and trip attraction are minimal and where supported by the necessary physical and communications infrastructure.</p> <p>RDO 4: To ensure that all new developments and practices do not undermine rural ecosystems, landscapes and conservation areas and are conducted in a manner consistent with the protection of the local environment and in line with national legislation and relevant guidelines.</p>
<p>Extractive Industry</p>
<p>Aim</p> <p>To ensure that adequate supplies of aggregates are available to meet the future needs of the county and region in line with the principles of sustainable development and environmental management.</p>
<p>Policy</p>

- EI 1: To have regard to the Quarries and Ancillary Activities Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004) published by the DoEHLG or as may be amended from time to time.
- EI 2: To continue to regulate the exploitation of natural resources of the county including the extraction of sand, gravel and rock.
- EI 3: To facilitate the sourcing of aggregates for and the operation of, the extractive industry in suitable locations subject to the protection of landscape, environment, road network, heritage, visual quality and amenity of the area.
- EI 4: To ensure that extraction activities address key environmental, amenity, traffic and social impacts and details of rehabilitation. In the assessment of planning applications for new development, intensification of use or diversification of activity, the Council will have regard to the nature of the proposal, the scale of activity proposed, the impact on the adjoining road network, the effect on the environment including important groundwater and aquifer sources, natural drainage patterns and surface water systems and the likely effects that any proposed extractive industry may have on the existing landscape and amenities of the county including public rights of way and walking routes.
- EI 5: To ensure that development for aggregate extraction, processing and associated concrete production does not significantly impact the following:
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
 - Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
 - Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs)
 - Other areas of importance for the conservation of flora and fauna
 - Areas of significant archaeological potential
 - In the vicinity of a recorded monument
 - Sensitive landscape areas as identified at Chapter 14 of the Development Plan.
 - Scenic views and prospects
 - Protected Structures
 - Established rights of way and walking routes
- EI 6: To consult with the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI), with regard to any developments likely to have an impact on County Geological Sites listed in the Development Plan (Chapter 12).
- EI 7: To require submission of an Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive where any quarry / sand and gravel extraction is likely to have an impact on a Natura 2000 site (see Chapter 14).
- EI 8: To require relevant planning applications to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement. An Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA), may also be required for sub threshold development to evaluate the existence of any protected species/habitats on site.
- EI 9: To require to a detailed landscaping plan to be submitted with all planning applications indicating proposed screening for the operational life of the site. The predominant use of native plant species in the proposed landscaping plan is encouraged.
- EI 10: To require detailed landscaping and quarry restoration plans to be submitted with each application. Habitats and species surveying shall be carried out and shall influence the restoration plan for the site.
- EI 11: To ensure that the full cost of road improvements which are necessary for this industry, shall be borne by the industry itself and that the industry shall also contribute to the recreation and amenity of the county.
- EI 12: To ensure that all existing workings are rehabilitated to suitable land uses and that all future extraction activities allow for the rehabilitation of pits and proper land use management.
- EI 13: To require, where permission is granted for quarrying / sand and gravel extraction, the submission by the developer, of a bond for the satisfactory completion and restoration of the site.
- EI 14: To consider, in certain circumstances, granting planning permission for quarrying / sand and gravel extraction for a temporary period. Such period to be decided by the planning authority, depending on the merits of the application.

<p>EI 15: To protect and safeguard the county's natural aggregate resources from inappropriate development, by seeking to prevent incompatible land uses that could be located elsewhere, from being located in the vicinity of the resource, since the extraction of minerals and aggregates is resource based.</p>
<p>Objectives</p> <p>EO 1: To support regional policy for the adequate supplies of aggregates resources to ensure continued growth of the county and region.</p> <p>EO 2: To ensure that the extractive industry will minimise and/or mitigate any adverse visual and/or environmental impacts on the built or natural environment through adherence to the EPA publication Environment Management in the Extractive Industry (Non-scheduled minerals) 2006 and any subsequent revisions and the requirements of the Programme of Measures from the River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>EO 3: To carry out a survey and examination of both existing pit areas and potential sand and gravel deposits in the county, subject to the availability of financial resources. It is intended that this survey will be carried out in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) and that it will assess the interactions between the development of these resources and future land uses.</p>

Chapter 11: Social, Community and Cultural Development

<p>Aim</p> <p>To ensure that County Kildare is an attractive place to live and work by building strong inclusive communities that have a sense of place and belonging, with the provision of accessible social and community facilities.</p>
<p>Policies</p> <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> <p>C1: To ensure that sufficient lands are zoned to cater for social and community needs.</p> <p>C2: To actively promote the provision of community, educational, social and recreational facilities in tandem with future housing development. In certain large mixed use schemes the frontloading of such infrastructure may be required prior to the commencement of development. In this regard, applicants will be required to submit a Social Infrastructure Assessment (SIA) for residential schemes which are greater than 50 units, or where deemed necessary by the planning authority.</p> <p>C3: To encourage the shared use of educational and community facilities for community and non-school purposes where possible so as to maximise the sustainable use of such infrastructure and promote community cohesion.</p>
<p>Young People and Children</p> <p>YPC1 To consider the needs of children and young people, including those with disabilities and additional needs, in the provision of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities (refer to Chapter 14 for more policies on recreation and amenity).</p>
<p>Older People</p> <p>OP1: To facilitate the provision of continuing care facilities for the elderly, such as: own homes (designed to meet the needs of elderly people), sheltered housing, day-care facilities, nursing homes and specialised care units (e.g. dementia specific units) at appropriate locations throughout the county.</p> <p>OP2: To cater for the diversity of older people's needs by promoting adaptability and flexibility in the design of homes, and the promotion of appropriate commercial and community facilities in population centres with higher proportions of older people. OP3: To site residential care facilities for the elderly in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(i) Facilities should be located close to community and social facilities required by occupants (e.g. shops, post office, community centres, etc) thereby ensuring that older people can remain part of existing communities.</p> <p>(ii) Facilities should be easily accessible for residents, employees, visitors and service providers. In this regard there is a presumption against this type of development in the open countryside for reasons relating to sustainability, poor accessibility, lack of public transport and infrastructure, social exclusion, and isolation. A Mobility Strategy shall be provided detailing connections to town and village centres for residents, employees and visitors.</p> <p>(iii) Located within an environment that is suitable for their stated purpose, integrating within the wider community while providing a safe environment for</p>

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<p>residents. (iv) Located in an area that can benefit from the creation of strong links between the care for the elderly facilities and the local community including activities linked to other community groups. OP4: To require the design and layout of residential care facilities for the elderly to comply with all relevant standards set out in the 'National Quality Standards for Residential Care Settings for Older People in Ireland' published by the Health Information and Quality Authority (February 2009) or the relevant standards for any subsequent national guidelines. Relevant standards are contained within Chapter 18 Development Management Standards.</p>
<p>Local Development/Community Groups LDG1 To continue to co-operate with statutory bodies, in particular the County Development Board, and other agencies including the voluntary sector, residents, business and environment groups to counter disadvantage and social exclusion, to secure improvements in the quality of community facilities and to promote equality of access to public and social services for all members of the community</p>
<p>Arts and Culture in the Community AC1 To develop and improve the physical infrastructure of cultural facilities countywide. AC2 To ensure that all arts and cultural facilities in the ownership and management of the Council are accessible to the wider community and to promote the role of these facilities as focal points for the community. AC3 To continue the physical enhancement programme of arts spaces in libraries, including visual arts and gallery performance and workshop facilities AC 4: To support the existing Heritage Centres by the promotion of further heritage services within the county. AC 5: To develop Kildare Town as a tourism centre within the County and seek the development of a museum in Kildare Town. This museum may be a branch of the National Museum of Ireland and should be centrally located</p>
<p>Library Services LB 1 To provide and improve access to library services and provide an integrated approach to the delivery of library, arts, archives and local studies services. LB 2 To provide and improve access for the disabled in both proposed and existing library accommodation.</p>
<p>School Facilities ED 1 To co-operate with the Department of Education and Skills, the Vocational Educational Committee for County Kildare and School Management Boards in the identification of sites for school facilities. ED 2 To promote, in conjunction with the relevant authorities, the provision of improved third level facilities within the county.</p>
<p>Childcare and Pre-School Facilities CPF1 To ensure the provision of childcare facilities in accordance with the 'Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoEHLG) and the 'Child Care (Pre-School Services) Regulations 1996 and 1997' , 'Ready, Steady, Play! A National Play Policy' (2004) and any other relevant statutory guidelines which may issue during the life of this Plan. CPF2 To facilitate and encourage the provision of childcare facilities, of an appropriate type and scale, at appropriate locations throughout the county. CPF3 To assess, in conjunction with the Kildare County Childcare Committee, the continuing needs around childcare and related facilities and review progress on provision during the mid term review of this Plan.</p>
<p>Health Services HS1 To support and co-operate with promoters or operators of public and private health care facilities by facilitating and encouraging the provision of improved health care facilities in appropriate location,. HS2 To facilitate the integration of appropriate healthcare facilities within new and existing communities. HS3 To support the provision of 'one stop' primary care medical centres and GP practices particularly along public transport routes and at locations easily accessible to members of the wider community. HS 4: To support the provision of after-care facilities for vulnerable groups (such as the elderly, people undergoing addiction treatment, disabilities, etc) within appropriately</p>

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located and designed Primary Health Centres in order to improve social inclusion across the county.
<p>Burial Grounds</p> <p>BG1: To protect the cultural heritage of historical burial grounds within the county and to encourage their management and maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.</p> <p>BG2: To provide or assist in the provision of burial grounds and extensions to existing burial grounds at appropriate locations throughout the county.</p>
Objectives
<p>SCO1: To facilitate the provision of new education and other community facilities within existing towns and villages through the reservation / zoning of land for such uses</p> <p>SCO2: To facilitate the provision of childcare facilities at appropriate locations and to identify appropriate sites for such uses, where deemed appropriate, under the Local Area Plan process.</p> <p>SCO3: To assess the suitability and demand for care facilities for the elderly as part of the review of Local Area Plans and to facilitate the use of appropriate sites within towns and villages for such uses.</p> <p>SCO4: To develop open spaces throughout the county which will encourage a range of recreational and amenity activities that will cater for both active and passive recreation.</p> <p>SCO5: To facilitate local community groups / sporting organisations in the development of sport and recreational facilities, in particular, through land use zoning within the Local Area Plan process as appropriate.</p> <p>SCO6: To improve the provision for children's play across the county. The provision of such facilities should have regard to the appropriateness of the location, the suitability of the building, the relationship to adjoining uses, the requirement for car parking and the amenity of adjacent uses.</p> <p>SCO7: To develop a partnership approach in funding and developing play opportunities throughout the County and in accordance with any forthcoming Council's Play Policy.</p> <p>SCO8: To improve library provision and services to all settlements / areas in which population and / or demands have increased.</p> <p>SCO9: To improve fire service provision where required to all settlements / areas in which population and / or demands have increased.</p> <p>SCO10: To provide or assist in the provision of burial grounds and extension to existing burial grounds, by reservation of land at suitable locations and provision of local authority burial grounds, where feasible</p> <p>SCO 11: To explore the feasibility of the provision of a regional-type burial ground, Including crematoria and a natural wood cemetery (subject to a site specific feasibility study), at two locations as follows;</p> <p>(i) North-east of the county</p> <p>(ii) Centre of the county</p> <p>SCO 12: To investigate the feasibility of developing lands adjacent to Bodenstown cemetery to facilitate an extension to the existing graveyard.</p>

Chapter 14: Landscape, Recreation and Amenities

Policies
<p>Lowland Plains and Boglands Character Area Policies</p> <p>LL 1: To recognise that the lowlands are made up of a variety of working landscapes, which are critical resources for sustaining the economic and social well-being of the county.</p> <p>LL 2: To continue to permit development that can utilise existing structures, settlement areas and infrastructure, whilst taking account of the visual absorption opportunities provided by existing topography and vegetation.</p> <p>LL 3: To recognise that this lowland landscape character area includes areas of significant landscape and ecological value, which are worthy of protection.</p> <p>LL 4: To recognise that intact boglands are critical natural resources for ecological and environmental reasons.</p>

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<p>LL 5: To recognise that cutaway and cut-over boglands represent degraded landscapes and/or brownfield sites and thus are potentially robust to absorb a variety of appropriate developments.</p>
<p>Upland Character Areas incl. East Kildare Uplands (Area of High Amenity))</p> <p>LU 1: To ensure that development will not have a disproportionate visual impact (due to excessive bulk, scale or inappropriate siting) and will not significantly interfere or detract from scenic upland vistas, when viewed from areas nearby, scenic routes, viewpoints and settlements.</p> <p>LU 2: To ensure that developments on steep slopes (i.e. >10%) will not be conspicuous or have a disproportionate visual impact on the surrounding environment as seen from relevant scenic routes, viewpoints and settlements.</p> <p>LU 3: To facilitate, where appropriate, developments that have a functional and locational requirement to be situated on steep or elevated sites (e.g. reservoir, telecommunication masts or wind energy structures) where residual adverse visual impacts are minimised or mitigated.</p> <p>LU 4: To maintain the visual integrity of areas, which have retained a largely undisturbed upland character.</p> <p>LU 5: To have regard to the potential for screening vegetation when evaluating proposals for development within the uplands.</p>
<p>Transitional Character Areas</p> <p>TA 1: To maintain the visual integrity of areas, which have retained an upland character.</p> <p>TA 2: To recognise that the lowlands in the transitional area are made up of a variety of working landscapes, that are critical resources for sustaining the economic and social well-being of the county.</p> <p>TA 3: To continue to permit development that can utilise existing infrastructure, whilst taking account of local absorption opportunities provided by the landscape, landform and prevailing vegetation.</p> <p>TA 4: To continue to facilitate appropriate development, in an incremental and clustered manner, where feasible, that respects the scale, character and sensitivities of the local landscape, recognising the need for sustainable settlement patterns and economic activity within the county.</p>
<p>Water Corridors (Rivers and Canals) (Areas of High Amenity)</p> <p>WC 1: To seek to locate new development in the water corridor landscape character areas towards existing structures and mature vegetation.</p> <p>WC 2: To facilitate appropriate development that can utilise existing structures, settlement areas and infrastructure, whilst taking account of the visual absorption opportunities provided by existing topography and vegetation.</p> <p>WC 3: To control development that will adversely affect the visual integrity of distinctive linear sections of water corridors and river valleys, and open floodplains.</p> <p>WC 4: To co-operate with the DoEHLG in the protection and conservation of both Canals and the River Barrow, designated as a pNHA and cSAC respectively and in the sections of the River Liffey designated as a pNHA.</p> <p>WC 5: To promote the amenity, ecological and educational value of the canals and rivers within the county while at the same time ensuring the conservation of their fauna and flora, and protection of the quantity and quality of the water supply.</p> <p>WC 6: To support an extension of the proposed Special Amenity Area Order for the Liffey Valley from Lucan to Leixlip (which is envisaged by the Dublin Local Authorities) to other parts of the Valley within County Kildare.</p> <p>WC 7: To explore the establishment of the Barrow Valley and the Canals as Areas of Special Amenity, as per section 202 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended.</p>
<p>Recreation and Amenity Aim</p>
<p>To develop recreation areas and the amenities of County Kildare in an equitable, environmental and sustainable way.</p>
<p>Policy</p>
<p>Countryside Recreation</p> <p>CR 1: To support the diversification of the rural economy through the development of the recreational potential of the countryside in accordance with the National Countryside Recreation Strategy.</p>

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<p>CR 2: To support the development of woodland areas in conjunction with proposed development and on Council owned lands.</p> <p>CR 3: To develop and implement a County Walking Strategy within the lifetime of the Plan, in consultation with statutory bodies and landowners, and in accordance with recommendations of the County Kildare Walking Routes Project, 2005. This strategy will seek to identify established walking routes in the county, evaluate these routes and make recommendations for their promotion.</p> <p>CR 4: To develop, in conjunction with the Irish Sports Council, long distance walking routes.</p> <p>CR 5: To investigate the possibility of developing long distance walking routes within the lifetime of the Plan, along disused sections of railway lines (e.g. Tullow line) and canals in the County (Corbally Line, Blackwood Feeder, and Mountmellick Line).</p> <p>CR 6: To develop in conjunction with local communities short walking routes, such as heritage trails and Slí Na Sláinte routes.</p> <p>CR 7: To facilitate, where appropriate the provision of cycle-ways or walkways along the extent of the canals and watercourses in the county in co-operation with landowners, Waterways Ireland, DoEHLG and other Local Authorities.</p> <p>CR 8: To explore the feasibility of developing the route of the Slí Mór and Slí Dála as long distance walking routes in co-operation with the Irish Sports Council, Fáilte Ireland and other Local Authorities.</p> <p>CR 8: To explore the feasibility of developing the route of the Slí Mór and Slí Dála as long distance walking routes in co-operation with the Irish Sports Council, Fáilte Ireland and other Local Authorities.</p> <p>CR 9: To promote the expansion of cycle facilities throughout the county and to liaise with Fáilte Ireland, the Sports Council, the National Transportation Authority and other bodies in the development of cycling touring routes throughout the county and adjoining counties, in particular in areas of high amenity.</p> <p>CR 10: To investigate the possibility of providing appropriately designed quality signage for walking and cycling routes throughout the county.</p> <p>CR 11: To support and promote public access to upland areas, rivers, lakes and other natural amenities which do not endanger the conservation of such natural amenities.</p> <p>CR 12: To facilitate the development of a walking route between Ballymore Eustace, Golden Falls, Poulaphouca, Russborough and Barrettstown in cooperation with landowners and government agencies.</p> <p>CR13: To encourage and support the development of water safety awareness initiatives in association with Kildare Water Safety and related statutory bodies.</p> <p>CR14: To seek to provide car parks for walkers at appropriate access points to amenities, where feasible, and subject to compliance with the requirements arising from the Habitats Directive.</p>
<p>Open Space Policy</p> <p>OS 1: To implement the recommendations of the Kildare Open Space Strategy, when adopted, and make provision for a hierarchy of parks, open spaces and outdoor recreation areas within town and villages so that the population can participate in a wide range of active and passive recreational pursuits within easy reach of their homes and places of work.</p> <p>OS 2: To require the provision of good quality, well located and functional open space in new residential developments to cater for all age groups.</p> <p>OS 3: To preserve, manage and maintain to a high standard the existing public parks and open spaces in the county.</p> <p>OS 4: To develop and improve physical linkages and connections between the network of open spaces.</p> <p>OS 5: To retain, where appropriate, areas adjacent to waterways as a linear park which may link into the wider open space network.</p>
<p>Recreation and Amenity Policy</p> <p>RA 1: To zone lands for sports and recreational amenities within Local Area Plans in accordance with established local demands and needs.</p> <p>RA 2: To prohibit the development of areas zoned open space amenity or areas which have been indicated in a previous planning application as being open space.</p> <p>RA 3: To avoid the loss of an existing amenity or recreational facility through any development proposal, unless:</p> <p>(i) The facility or amenity was established as an interim use pending the completion of an improved or satisfactory replacement facility, or</p>

<p>(ii) The applicant can demonstrate that there is an insufficient local demand for the existing, or</p> <p>(iii) Satisfactory alternative provision can be made by the applicant prior to the commencement of development.</p> <p>RA 4: To require the provision of recreational facilities concurrent with new residential developments as deemed necessary by the Council. Types of facilities to be provided will be dependent upon factors such as the size of a given development proposal and the availability of facilities (if any) in the area</p> <p>RA 5: To seek improvement in the range, quality and capacity of sporting and recreational facilities through initiatives in partnership with community groups and sporting organisations and to cater for all age-groups and abilities.</p> <p>RA 6: To encourage the clustering of sport and community facilities and to encourage them to be multi-functional and not used exclusively by any one group.</p> <p>RA 7: To consider the future needs of sporting facilities i.e. capacity, access, community facilities, in the provision of new or in the expansion of existing sporting facilities.</p> <p>RA 8: To promote town and village centre sites for sports and recreational facilities and to facilitate out of town/village sites, where appropriate, (following a sequential test) in servicing large hinterland communities, where the site includes comprehensive off road parking, conforms to all safety guidelines and is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>RA 9: To complete the swimming pool programme which will meet the needs of the whole county through the provision of a north Kildare swimming pool within the Leixlip Amenities Campus.</p> <p>RA 10: To seek to promote additional non mainstream facilities for children and teenagers through the provision of suitable recreation and amenity facilities in all major towns and villages.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Policy</p> <p>GI 1: To facilitate and promote, the development of green infrastructure which allows for the development of active and passive recreation and the protection and enhancement of heritage and landscape features.</p> <p>GI 2: To make provision for habitat creation/maintenance and facilitate biodiversity by encouraging the development of linear parks, nature trails, wildlife corridors and urban woodlands.</p>
<p>Liffey Valley Park</p> <p>LV 1: To progress the implementation of the flagship projects identified in the Towards a Liffey Valley Park Strategy.</p> <p>LV 2: To pursue the creation of a Liffey Valley Regional Park together with Fingal and South Dublin County Councils within the lifetime of the Plan</p>
<p>Children's Play Areas</p> <p>CP 1: To develop and implement a Play Policy for County Kildare which will set out a strategy for the provision, resourcing and implementation of improved opportunities for children to play.</p> <p>CP 2: To provide play facilities adjacent to other community and childcare facilities, in so far as is possible, and to ensure their proper management and maintenance.</p> <p>CP 3: To seek the provision and suitable management of children's play areas in new housing developments and to implement measures to find suitable sites for their provision to serve existing residential areas</p>
<p>Recreation and Amenity Objectives</p> <p>RA O1 To facilitate the provision of a variety of amenities within the county, including natural amenities, walking routes, cycling routes, and sports facilities.</p> <p>RA O2: To develop and implement a county walking strategy in consultation with statutory bodies and landowners and in accordance with the recommendations of the County Kildare Walking Routes Project, 2005</p> <p>RAO 03: To prepare a Sports and Recreation Strategy for the county in co-operation with Kildare Sports Partnership, during the lifetime of this Plan.</p> <p>RAO 04: To develop a Play Policy for County Kildare.</p> <p>RAO 05: To complete the sports, arts and community facility audit for the county to inform future requirements over the period of this Plan.</p>

<p>RAO 06: To designate or zone, through the Local Area Plan process, suitable active and passive open space in all settlements, commensurate with their existing and future needs .</p> <p>RAO 7: To require passive and active open space to be provided in tandem with new residential development.</p> <p>RAO 8: To require the retention of substantial connected networks of green spaces in urban areas, urban fringe and adjacent to countryside to serve the growing communities in urban centres.</p> <p>RAO 9: To identify flagship projects for the River Liffey Valley from Celbridge to Ballymore Eustace as recommended in the report Towards a Liffey Valley Park Strategy.</p> <p>RAO 10: To investigate the feasibility of creating a pedestrian link between the Liffey Valley and the Wicklow Mountains and Wicklow Way in consultation with Wicklow County Council as recommended in the report Towards a Liffey Valley Park Strategy.</p> <p>RAO 11: To preserve the pedestrian link between the River Liffey and the Grand Canal at the Leinster Aqueduct and to explore making the existing underpass fully accessible as recommended in the report Towards a Liffey Valley Park Strategy.</p> <p>RAO 12: To provide for the preservation of public rights of way which give access to mountains, lakeshores, riverbanks or other places of natural beauty or recreational utility, where public rights of way shall be identified both by marking them on at least one of the maps forming part of this Plan and by indicating their location on a list appended to this Plan.</p>

Chapter 15: Urban Design Guidelines

Aim
To create vibrant and bustling towns and villages with a diverse mix of activities where residents can benefit from quality urban living.

Chapter 16: Rural Design Guidelines

Aim
To promote architecture and design which complements and reinforces the existing character of the rural landscape through the identification of guiding principles resulting in good quality design and sustainable development.

Chapter 17: Village Plans and Rural Settlements

Aim
Aim: To provide a coherent planning framework for the development of the county's designated villages and rural settlements identified in the County Settlement Strategy
Village and Rural Settlement Policies
VRS 2: To facilitate sustainable population growth of the identified villages with growth levels of upto 25% to cater primarily for local demands.
VRS 3: To facilitate the sustainable population growth of the identified rural settlements with growth levels of upto 20% to cater primarily for local demands. Local demand for rural settlements is defined as persons residing for a period of 5 years within a 10km radius of the site. Primarily for local demand' shall be defined as being in excess of 50% of the overall development.
VRS 4: To generally permit density levels in accordance with indicative levels outlined on Table 4.2. Chapter 4. Proposals shall also conform with the Development Management Standards contained in Chapter 18 of this Plan. Exceptions may be made to development management standards in infill / brownfield sites within village centres or the settlement core where the scheme is of exceptional quality and design.
VRS 5: To develop lands in both the villages and settlements sequentially and generally in accordance with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development shall be encouraged from the centre outwards with undeveloped lands closest to the village centre or phase 1 lands being given first priority. • The development of 'infill' sites and utilised lands with opportunities for brownfield/ regeneration shall also be particularly encouraged.

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Table 1 Key to Policies and Objectives Contained in Plan

• 'leap-frogging' shall be strongly resisted.
VS 7: To ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling units including serviced sites are provided in the village / settlement to cater for a range of household sizes (refer 4.9.3). Serviced site proposals should include general design principles for individual plots (plot ratio, building heights, building orientation, private open space, palette of building materials, boundary details and parking).
VRS 11: To ensure that all development proposals have regard to Chapters 7 and 19 of the County Development Plan

Table A Natura 2000 Sites within the County

Policy/Objective found to have the potential to affect Natura 2000 sites. (Full wording is set out in main body of the Report)	Ballynafagh Bog (000391)			Ballynafagh Lake (001387)			Mouds Bog (002331)			Pollardstown Fen (000396)			Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA (004063)			Red Bog, Kildare (000397)			River Barrow and River Nore (002162)			Rye Water Valley/Cartron (001398)			Avoidance / Mitigation Measures	
	Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Policies / Objectives contained in draft Plan	Other Instruments
	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative		
Chapter 2: Core Strategy																									EN 1	Habitats
Strategic Policies																									EN 2	Directive.
Settlement Strategy																									EN 3	Water
CS 1																									WQ 1	Framework
CS 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	WQ 2	Directive.
CS 3																									WQ 3	National
CS 4																									WQ 4	Biodiversity
Economic Development																									WW 1	Plan.
CS 5																									WW 4	Wildlife
CS 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	WW 5	Act.
CS 7																									WD 2	Birds
CS 8																									WD 4	Directive.
Sustainable and Integrated Communities																									WD 5	Ramsar
CS 9																									AG 2	Convention.
CS 10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	AG 3	Bathing
CS 11																									AG 4	Water
Chapter 3: Settlement Strategy																									EI 5	Directive.
Aim	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	EI 7	Urban
Settlement Strategy Policies																									Ch 13 Aim	Wastewater

Appendix to Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017
 Table B: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the County boundary

SS 1																								NH 1	Treatment Directive.	
SS 2																								NH 4		
SS 3	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X		NH 5
SS 4																								DS 1		
SS 5																								DS 2		
Settlement Strategy Objectives																								DS 3		
SO 1																								DS 4		
SO 2																								DS 5		
SO 3																								DS 6		
SO 4																								DS 7		
SO 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	IW 4		
SO 6																								IW 5		
SO 7																								IW 6		
SO 8																								IW 7		
SO 9																								IW 8		
SO 10																								WC 4		
SO 11																								PF1		
SO 12																								PF 2		
Chapter 4: Housing																										
Aim	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
General Housing Policies																										
HP 1																										
HP 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
HP 3																										
HP 4																										
Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas																										
HP 5																										
HP 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
HP 7																										
HP 8																										
Housing Mix																										
HP 9																										
HP 10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
HP 11																										

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Special Needs Housing																		
HP 12																		
HP 13																		
HP 14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HP 15																		
HP 16																		
HP 17																		
Housing in Existing Built Up Areas																		
HP 18																		
HP 19																		
HP 20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HP 21																		
HP 22																		
HP 23																		
Housing Objectives																		
HO 1																		
HO 2																		
HO 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HO 4																		
HO 5																		
HO 6																		
HO 7																		
Rural Housing Policies																		
RH 1																		
RH 2																		
RH 3																		
RH 4																		
RH 5																		
RH 6																		
RH 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RH 8																		
RH 9																		
RH 10																		
RH 11																		
RH 12																		

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RH 13																					
RH 14																					
RH 15																					
Refurbishment of Existing Dwellings Policy																					
RH 16	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
RH 17																					
Replacement of Existing Dwellings Policy																					
RH 18	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
Replacement of Derelict Dwellings Policy																					
RH 19	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
Housing and Bloodstock Applications Policy																					
RH 20	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
Areas Bordering Neighbouring Counties																					
RH 21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural Nodes Policy																					
RH 22																					
RH 23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RH 24																					
RH 25																					
Specialised Care Facilities Policy																					
RH 26	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holiday Homes Policy																					
RH 27																					
RH 28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RH 29																					
RH 30																					
Rural Housing Objectives																					
RO1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
RO2																					
Chapter 5: Economic Development Strategy																					
Aim	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Economic Development Policies																					
ECD 1																					
ECD 2																					

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Sport and Recreation Tourism Policy																				
ECD 37																				
ECD 38																				
ECD 39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECD 40																				
ECD 41																				
ECD 42																				
Events and Festivals Tourism Policy																				
ECD 43	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture Based Tourism Policy																				
ECD 44	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ECD 45																				
Economic Development and Employment Objectives																				
EO 1																				
EO 2																				
EO 3																				
EO 4																				
EO 5																				
EO 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EO 7																				
EO 8																				
EO 9																				
EO 10																				
EO 11																				
EO 12																				
EO 13																				
Chapter 6: Movement and Transport																				
General Transportation Policy																				
TP 1																				
TP 2																				
TP 3																				
TP 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TP 5																				
TP 6																				

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Sustainable Travel Objectives															
ST 1															
ST 2															
ST 3															
ST 4															
ST 5															
ST 6															
ST 7															
ST 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ST 9															
ST 10															
ST 11															
ST 12															
ST 13															
ST 14															
ST 15															
ST 16															
ST 17															
Roads Programme Objective															
RP 1															
RP 2															
RP 3															
RP 4															
RP 5															
RP 6															
RP 7															
RP 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RP 9															
RP 10															
RP 11															
RP 12															
RP 13															
RP 14															
RP 15															
RP 16															

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Wastewater Policy																		
WW 1																		
WW 2																		
WW 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WW 4																		
WW 5																		
WW 6																		
WW 7																		
WW 8																		
WW 9																		
WW 10																		
Surface Water and Flood Alleviation Policies																		
SW 1																		
SW 2																		
SW 3																		
SW 4																		
SW 5																		
SW 6																		
SW 7																		
SW 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SW 9																		
SW 10																		
SW 11																		
SW 12																		
SW 13																		
SW 14																		
SW 15																		
SW 16																		
SW 17																		
SW 18																		
SW 19																		
SW 20																		
Water and Drainage Objectives																		
WD 1																		
WD 2																		

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WD 3																							
WD 4																							
WD 5																							
WD 6																							
WD 7																							
WD 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WD 9																							
WD 10																							
WD 11																							
WD 12																							
WD 13																							
WD 14																							
Aim	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Waste Management Policy																							
WM 1																							
WM 2																							
WM 3																							
WM 4																							
WM 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WM 6																							
WM 7																							
WM 8																							
WM 9																							
WM 10																							
Environmental Services Objectives																							
EN 1																							
EN 2																							
EN 3																							
EN 4																							
EN 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EN 6																							
EN 7																							
EN 8																							
EN 9																							
EN 10																							

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Chapter 8: Energy and Communications																				
Aim	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Energy Policy																				
EN 1																				
EN 2																				
EN 3																				
EN 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EN 5																				
EN 6																				
ER 7																				
EN 8																				
Wind Policy																				
WE 1																				
WE 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WE 3																				
Hydro Policy																				
HE 1																				
HE 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HE 3																				
Bio-Energy Policy																				
BE 1																				
BE 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BE 3																				
BE 4																				
Waste to Energy Policy																				
EW 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small Scale Renewable Energy Policy																				
RE 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy Supply Facilities Policy																				
SP 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transmission Networks Policy																				
TN 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TN 2																				
TN 3																				

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Chapter 15: Urban Design Guidelines																							
Aim	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chapter 16: Rural Design Guidelines																							
Aim	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chapter 17: Village Plans and Rural Settlements																							
Village and Rural Settlement Policies																							
VRS 2																							
VRS 3																							
VRS 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VRS 5																							
VRS 7																							
VRS 11																							
Village Plans																							
Johnstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Straffan	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Ballymore-Eustace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Allenwood	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Johnstownbridge	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Coill Dubh/Coolearagh	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kilmeague	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Caragh	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kildangan	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~
Suncroft	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Ballitore/Timolin/Moone/Crookstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~
Rural Settlement Plans																							
Broadford	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Milltown	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kilteel	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Staplestown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Ardclough	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Robertstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Appendix to Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017
 Table B: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the County boundary

Allen	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Brannockstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rathmore/Eadestown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Twomilehouse	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Brownstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Cutbush	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Maddenstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Nurney	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Calverstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Rathcoffey	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Narraghmore	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Maganey/Levitstown	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~
Moyvally	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kilmead	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kilberry	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~
Chapter 18: Environs Plans																							
Naas Envs (North)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Naas Envs (South)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Naas Envs (West)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kilcock Envs (North)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Blessington Envs	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Kill Environs	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Athy Envs (Gallows Hill)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	X	~	~	~	~
Athy Envs (Bennetsbridge)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	X	~	~	~	~

Appendix to Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017
Table B: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the County boundary

Table B Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the County

Policy/Objective found to have the potential to affect Natura 2000 sites. (Full wording is set out in main body of the Report)	Ballyprior Grassland (002256)			Glenasmole Valley (001209)			Holdesntown Bog (001757)			Mount Hevey Bog (002342)			Mountmellick (002141)			River Boyne And River Blackwater (002299)			Slaney River Valley (000781)			The Long Derries, Edenderry (000925)			Wicklow Mountains (002122)			Wicklow Mountains SPA (004040)			Avoidance / Mitigation Measures				
	Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Potential Impacts			Policies / Objectives contained in draft Guidelines		Other Instruments					
	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative		
Chapter 2: Core Strategy																																	EN 1	Habitats	
Strategic Policies																																	EN 2	Directive.	
Settlement Strategy																																	EN 3	Water	
CS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WQ 1	Framework		
CS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WQ 2	Directive.		
CS 3																																WQ 3	National		
CS 4																																WQ 4	Biodiversity		
Economic Development																																	WW 1	Plan.	
CS 5																																	WW 4	Wildlife	
CS 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WW 5	Act.		
CS 7																																	WD 2	Birds	
CS 8																																	WD 4	Directive.	
Sustainable and Integrated Communities																																		WD 5	Ramsar
CS 9																																		AG 2	Convention.
CS 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AG 3	Bathing	
CS 11																																		AG 4	Water
Chapter 3: Settlement Strategy																																		EI 5	Directive.
Aim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EI 7	Urban

Appendix to Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017
 Table B: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the County boundary

Transmission Networks Policy																								
TN 1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
TN 2																								
TN 3																								
Telecommunications Policies																								
TL 1																								
TL 2																								
TL 3																								
TL 4																								
TL 5	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
TL 6																								
TL 7																								
TL 8																								
TL 9																								
TL 10																								
TL 11																								
TL 12																								
Broadband Policy																								
BR 1																								
BR 2	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
BR 3																								
Energy Objectives																								
ENO 1																								
ENO 2	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
ENO 3																								
ENO 4																								
Communications Objectives																								
CO 1																								
CO 2	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X	~	X	X
CO 3																								
Chapter 9: Retail																								
Aim	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
Strategic Policies - County Retail Hierarchy, Sequential Approach and Core Retail Areas																								
R 1																								

Appendix to Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017
 Table B: Natura 2000 Sites within 15km of the County boundary

Upland Character Areas incl. East Kildare Uplands (Area of High Amenity))																				
LU 1																				
LU 2																				
LU 3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~
LU 4																				
LU 5																				
Transitional Character Areas																				
TA 1																				
TA 2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~
TA 3																				
TA 4																				
Water Corridors (Rivers and Canals) (Areas of High Amenity)																				
WC 1																				
WC 2																				
WC 3																				
WC 4	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~
WC 5																				
WC 6																				
WC 7																				
Recreation and Amenity																				
Aim															X	X				
Countryside Recreation																				
CR 1																				
CR 2																				
CR 3																				
CR 4																				
CR 5	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	X	~	~	~	~
CR 6																				
CR 7																				
CR 8																				
CR 9																				
CR 10																				
CR 11																				
CR 12																				
CR 13																				

