

# Clane

Local Area Plan 2017-2023

Plean Cheantair Áitiúil Claonadh



## SEA STATEMENT



# Clane Local Area Plan 2017-2023

## SEA Statement

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Kildare County Council

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# 1 Introduction and Background

The Clane Local Area Plan 2017-2023 was adopted by the elected members of the Maynooth Municipal District on the 10th May 2017. This Local Area Plan (hereafter referred to as the LAP) is a land use plan and overall strategy for the development of Clane over the period of 2017 to 2023. The SEA for the Clane LAP was carried out in order to comply with the requirements of the 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) and the provisions of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 201/2011 - Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011.

The Clane LAP is the primary tool available to Kildare County Council when assessing development proposals for the Clane area and aims to ensure that future developments in the area take place in a planned, structured and sustainable manner.

Kildare County Council has prepared the Clane LAP 2017-2023 to replace the 2009 Clane LAP. The LAP has been prepared under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to develop and improve in a sustainable manner the environmental, social economic and cultural assets of Clane.

The strategic vision for Clane as set out in the LAP is:

*'To promote the sustainable growth of Clane, building on its established character and supporting its role as a small town and a local services centre. In this context, the plan will provide for growth to cater for local need; will support economic development and job creation based on local strengths; will promote sustainable movement and identify opportunities to enhance connectivity within the built environment; will identify opportunities for the delivery of supporting infrastructure, facilities and amenities to support the growing community and will seek to protect and enhance built and natural heritage and the environment.'*

The Strategic Vision of the LAP provides the overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Clane Town for the period up to 2023. The following strategic objectives have been identified in order to achieve its strategic vision:

- To accommodate 2.4% of Kildare's allocated housing growth in Clane over the period 2017- 2023 in accordance with the County Development Plan Core Strategy.
- To protect and enhance the primacy and character of the Town Centre, so that it remains attractive to businesses and meets the retailing and service needs of the area, in addition to offering a pleasant and attractive environment for shopping, business, recreation and living.
- To support and facilitate the development of high-quality, integrated residential neighbourhoods that cater for all demographics and deliver community, recreation and amenity facilities in tandem with housing.
- To set a positive and flexible framework for economic development and employment generation to meet local needs, optimising on the town's strategic location in Kildare. In addition to supporting the established local services function and existing employment sites, complementary economic activities that are based on local strengths and assets will be encouraged.
- To enhance the exiting transport network by increasing permeability and connectivity for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles, in order to enable access to key land uses such as community facilities, public transport nodes and zoned lands.
- To phase future growth in line with the capacity and delivery of supporting physical infrastructure.
- To positively enhance the town's built and natural heritage by protecting existing heritage assets and their settings, by promoting the enhancement, management and understanding of these assets and by providing for appropriate development.
- To protect, enhance and develop a multifunctional Green Infrastructure network by building an interconnected network of parks, open spaces, hedgerows, grasslands and watercourses.

- To ensure that best practice urban design principles are applied to all new development, based on the principle that well planned and integrated development enhances the sustainability, attractiveness and quality of an area.
- To phase new development to ensure that it occurs in an orderly and efficient manner in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development.

## 1.1 Purpose of the SEA Statement

This document is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement for Clane Local Area Plan 2017-2023. The main purpose of the SEA Statement, as set out in Section 13I(1) of S.I. No. 436/2004 - the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201/2011 - Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011, is to show:

- (a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan,
- (b) how
  - (i) the environmental report was prepared pursuant to article 14B,
  - (ii) submissions and observations made to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 20(3) of the Act, and
  - (iii) any consultations under article 14F, have been taken into account during the making of the Plan,
- (c) the reasons for choosing the plan, as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and
- (d) the measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with article 14J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.

Therefore the purpose of the SEA Statement is to provide information on and transparency for the decision-making process; to document how the views of statutory consultees and other submissions received during the consultation phases have been taken into account in the adopted plan, as well as what arrangements are in place for monitoring.

The SEA process thereby assists in and improves the quality of the plan-making process by:

- Facilitating the identification and appraisal of alternative Plan strategies;
- Raising awareness of the environmental impacts of the Plan implementation; and
- Encouraging the inclusion of measurable targets and indicators to aid monitoring

## 1.2 Legislative Context

The requirement to undertake SEA derives from the 2001 European Community Directive 2001/42/EC (also known as the 'SEA Directive') on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Article 1 of the SEA Directive states:

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

The SEA Directive was subsequently transposed into Irish law through:

- **S.I. No. 435 of 2004** (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended by **S.I. No. 200 of 2011** (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011), and by

- **S.I. No. 436 of 2004** (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by **S.I. No. 201 of 2011** (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011)

The SEA process, including the preparation of the Environmental Report and this Statement for the LAP, has had regard to the above legislation and to a range of guidance documents on the implementation and practice of SEA, including:

#### **Environmental Protection Agency**

- 2016: GISEA Manual 2015.
- 2015: Development and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 2015: Integrating Climate Change into Strategic Environmental Assessment in Ireland – A Guidance Note.
- 2015: SEA Scoping Guidance Document.
- 2015: SEA Spatial Information Sources May 2015.
- 2013: SEA Pack.
- 2013: Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment – Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner’s Manual.
- 2013: SEA Resource Manual for Local and Regional Planning Authorities – Integration of SEA Legislation and Procedures for Landuse Plans (Draft).
- 2008: SEA Process Checklist – Consultation Draft.
- 2003: Development of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Methodologies for Plans and Programmes in Ireland.

#### **Department of Environment, Community and Local Government**

- 2011: Circular Letter PSSP 6/2011: Further Transposition of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

#### **Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government**

- 2008: Circular Letter SEA 1/08 & NPWS 1/08: Appropriate Assessment of Land Use Plans.
- 2004: Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities.

#### **European Commission**

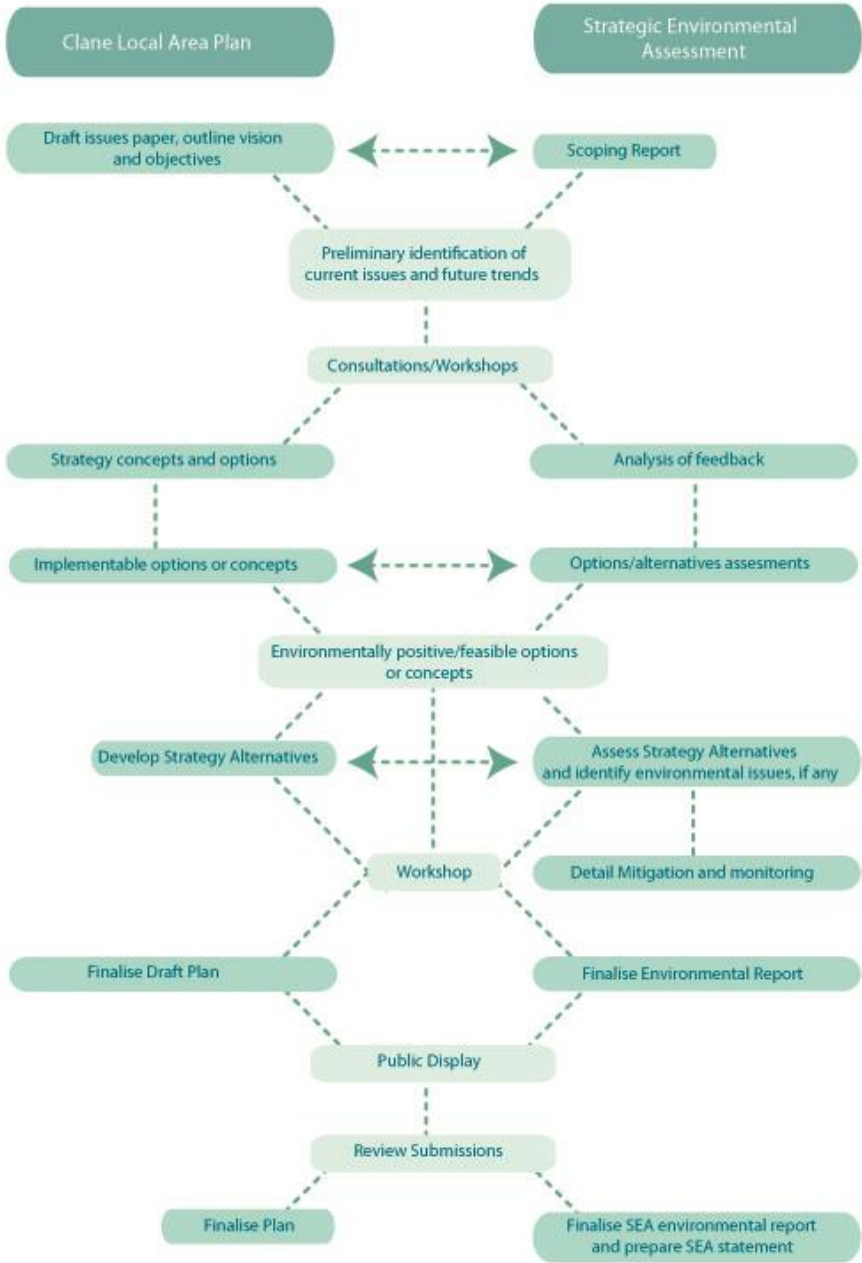
- 2003: Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

### **1.3 SEA Process**

In accordance with Section 14A(1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended, SEA must be carried out on the likely significant effects on the environment for towns with a population or target population of 5,000 or more; therefore a Strategic Environmental Assessment was a mandatory requirement for the Clane LAP 2017-2023. A formal SEA Scoping Report was prepared and issued to the statutory Environmental Authorities. Submissions were considered in the preparation of the Draft LAP and in the preparation of the associated SEA Environmental Report which provided an assessment of the consequences on the environment of carrying out the Draft Plan. The Draft Clane LAP and the SEA Environmental Report, together with a copy of the AA Screening Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) were placed on public display and observations and submissions were invited.

Submissions received on the Draft Clane LAP and the Environmental Report were reviewed and considered prior to the finalisation of the Plan. This enabled a full assessment of the effects of proposed changes and amendments on the environment. The Elected Members of Kildare County Council are obliged to take the Environmental Report into account when making the Plan, which was formally adopted on the May 10th 2017.

The legislation and guidelines governing the SEA process recommend that the preparation of the Plan, SEA and Appropriate Assessment (AA) should be integrated and iterative. **Figure 1.1** (below) provides a summary of the integrated nature of the LAP preparation and SEA process.



**Figure 1.1 Outline of Clane Local Area Plan and integration with SEA Process**

The Environmental Report (ER) also outlines how the SEA process was carried out in tandem with the preparation of the Clane LAP and its accompanying AA Screening Report. The SEA process ensured that the Plan was informed by environmental considerations from the outset. The SEA team were fully involved in the analysis of development



options and were in a position to make suggestions throughout the process of the Plan preparation to ensure that environmental considerations and environmental effects were considered in the formulation of strategic goals and development objectives.

## 2 Integration of the Environmental Considerations into the Plan

### 2.1 Screening for Environmental Considerations

Screening assesses the need to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Under the Planning and Development Act 2000-2013 full Strategic Environmental Assessment is mandatory for the Clane Local Area Plan 2017-2023. Therefore no Screening was undertaken.

### 2.2 Scoping

The Scoping of the Clane Local Area Plan 2017-2023 was carried out in accordance with Article 5 (4) of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC).

The principal purpose of the scoping stage is to decide upon the range of issues and level of detail to be included in the Environmental Report. An overview of the relevant environmental issues requiring further analysis are given and consideration in the Environmental Report and ultimately in the LAP itself. By highlighting some of the significant issues at an early stage, it ensures that the issues are firmly to the forefront when considering each of the policies and objectives of the Plan and reduces the possibility of relevant issues not being addressed.

The scoping aspect involved consultation with the statutory consultees, providing an opportunity to comment on the highlighted issues and the proposed methodology. Under the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 the list of statutory consultees included:

- The Environmental Protection Agency.
- The Minister for Environment, Community and Local Government.
- The Minister for Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht Affairs.
- The Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.
- The Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources.
- Any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a plan, – in this case counties includes South Dublin, Fingal, Meath, Offaly, Laois, Carlow and Wicklow.

In compliance with the SEA (Amendment) Regulations 2011, Kildare County Council gave notice to the aforementioned Environmental Authorities of its intention to prepare a new LAP for the area. A Scoping Report was prepared in order to facilitate consultation with statutory consultees and consultees were requested to review the content of the report and to comment on aspects they believe may require particular emphasis in the Local Area Plan and associated SEA Environmental Report and Appropriate Assessment documentation.

### 2.3 Statutory Consultations

Submissions were received from the following statutory consultees:

- The Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources
- Office of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Dublin 2
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- South Dublin County Council
- Meath County Council

Table 3.2 below outlines the issues raised in submissions and the response and how these issues have been addressed within the preparation of the Environmental Report.

Table 2.1 – Summary of Scoping Submissions

CONSULTEE AND COMMENTS	RESPONSE
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>	
<p>Acknowledged receipt of the Scoping Report for the Draft Clane LAP.</p> <p>Provided an SEA Integration guidance document setting out the key environmental issues to be taken into account in the preparation of the SEA and Draft Plan.</p>	<p>Comments and suggestions were considered in the preparation of the Environmental Report</p>
<b>Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources</b>	
<p>Acknowledged receipt of Scoping Report and confirmed that the proposed LAP would be brought to the attention of the Minister for Communications, Energy &amp; Natural Resources.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<b>Office of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Marine, D2.</b>	
<p>Acknowledged receipt of Scoping Report and confirmed that the proposed LAP would be brought to the attention of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Marine.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<b>South Dublin County Council</b>	
<p>Acknowledged receipt of Scoping Report and referred the matter to their Director of Land Use, Planning &amp; Transportation.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<b>Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht</b>	
<p>Acknowledged receipt of the Scoping letter and made the following recommendations.</p> <p>Protect the historic core of the town, particularly the protected monuments and historic significance.</p> <p>Consider the conservation of archaeology in Clane in the context of the broader context of the European Convention on the Protections of the Archaeological Heritage.</p> <p>Refer to the Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999), The National Heritage Plan and the County Kildare Heritage Plan to provide a clear and coherent strategy and framework for archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>Comments and suggestions have been considered in the preparation of the Environmental Report</p>

## 2.4 Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The need for ‘Appropriate Assessment’ (AA) arises out of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora).

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening was carried out in accordance with Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive and as required under the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. The AA Screening was a separate but parallel process that influenced the SEA process in the drafting of the Local Area Plan. The Appropriate Assessment Screening specifically assesses the potential impact on Natura 2000 sites (and their conservation objectives) arising from the implementation of the plan based on the AA Screening Report and other supplementary information with the ultimate aim to avoid significant adverse impacts on these sites. The Screening Report determined that there was no requirement to proceed to Stage 2 of the AA as there would be no significant detrimental effect identified

as the result of implementation of the plan to the integrity of any European Site. The Appropriate Assessment Screening was published parallel to the Draft LAP and Environmental Report.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was also carried out and accompanied the Draft LAP at public consultation. The findings of the SFRA were considered in the preparation of this Environmental Report.

## **2.5 Public Consultations and Submissions or Observations on the Draft LAP.**

During the preparation of the Clane Local Area Plan, an opportunity was provided to members of the public and interested parties to make a written submission on the Draft Clane LAP and associated documents.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016, the Draft Clane LAP 2017-2023, the Draft Environmental Report, the AA Screening Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report were published and placed on public display until the 9<sup>th</sup> November 2016. In total, thirty one (31) submissions were received during the public consultation period, which included nine (9) from government departments and agencies. These were reviewed by the plan-making team and Chief Executive within Kildare County Council.

A report summarising the issues raised and the Chief Executive's recommendation was presented to the Elected Members. The contents of each submission were considered in the preparation of the Chief Executive's Report. The report listed the persons that made submissions or observations during the public consultation period, summarised the issues raised in the submissions or observations and responded to each submission.

Having considered the responses and recommendations set out in the Chief Executive's Report, a range of amendments to the text and maps of the Draft LAP were proposed. It was resolved by the Members at a Special Meeting of the Maynooth Municipal District on 8th February 2017 to alter the Draft Clane LAP and that these alterations would constitute a Material Alteration to the Draft LAP.

In accordance with Section 20 (3) (e) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), the Proposed Material Alterations were published for public consultation on the 21<sup>st</sup> February for a period of not less than 4 weeks. A SEA Screening Report, an AA Screening Report and an Addendum to the SFRA were placed on public display alongside the Proposed Material Alterations. Copies of the Proposed Material Alterations were sent to prescribed bodies, including government departments and other agencies, as required by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The SEA Screening determined that the Proposed Material Alterations were appropriate and acceptable in terms of SEA requirements.

In total, twenty-two (22) submissions were received on the Proposed Material Alterations, including nine (9) from government departments and agencies. Having reviewed the submissions arising from public consultation a Chief Executive's Report was prepared which listed the persons that made submissions or observations, summarised the issues raised in the submissions or observations and responded to each submission. The Chief Executive's Report on Submissions dated 6<sup>th</sup> April 2017 recommended 2 No. modifications to the Proposed Material Alterations. These modifications were also subject to SEA and AA screening and were considered to be appropriate and acceptable in terms of SEA requirements. Therefore, the Material Alterations to the Draft LAP did not give rise to adverse environmental impacts.

## **2.6 Public Consultations and Submissions and Observations on the SEA Environmental Report and Screening of Proposed Material Alterations**

Only one submission, provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), made specific reference to the SEA Environmental Report that accompanied the Draft Clane LAP on public display. Table 2.3 below notes the issues raised in the EPA submission and outlines how these issues would be addressed in the final Environmental Report.

*Table 2.4 Review of EPA Submission*

	Summary of Issues Raised in EPA Submission	Response
1.	Notwithstanding Objective H03.5, the Plan should utilise available habitat mapping data, to protect and maintain existing ecological corridors and linkages within and adjacent to the Plan area.	Development an overall environmental sensitivity map created and included in final Report.
2.	There is merit in including key maps and tables in the Non-Technical Summary. The NTS could also summarise the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and what would happen without the plan being implemented. The environmental topics mentioned in Chapter 5.0 could be summarised in this regard.	Noted and included in final report.
3.	The SEA should further describe how the potential for cumulative effects has been taken into account, by considering the likely significant effects from implementing the plan and projects and describing the relationship with other key plans and programmes.	Noted and included in final report.
4.	Any future amendments to the Plan should be screened for likely significant effects in accordance with Schedule 2A of the SEA Regulations.	Full SEA Screening was carried out for all proposed Amendments
5.	An SEA statement should be prepared following adoption of the Plan summarising the following: (i) How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan; (ii) How the Environmental Report, submissions, observations and consultations have been taken into account during the preparation of the Plan; (iii) The reasons for choosing the Plan adopted in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and (iv) The measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan.	We confirm that the considerations listed in Point (i) to (iv) will be included in the final SEA Statement

A copy of the Proposed Material Alterations was sent to the EPA and following its receipt, another submission was received advising that the assessment any proposed alterations would take account of SEA Regulations Schedule 2A Criteria. As with the previous submission, a summary of the contents of the SEA Statement was also outlined. These recommendations were noted and implemented in the screening of the Proposed Material Alterations and the preparation of the SEA Statement.

## 2.7 Final Environmental Report

After the Clane LAP was adopted in May 2017, the Environmental Report was updated to take account of both public consultation stages, the SEA Screening of Material Alterations and the recommendations by the EPA in their submissions including:

- The development of an Environmental Sensitivity Map as seen in Figure 2.1
- The inclusion of key maps in the Non-Technical Summary
- The consideration of cumulative effects
- The preparation of an SEA Statement

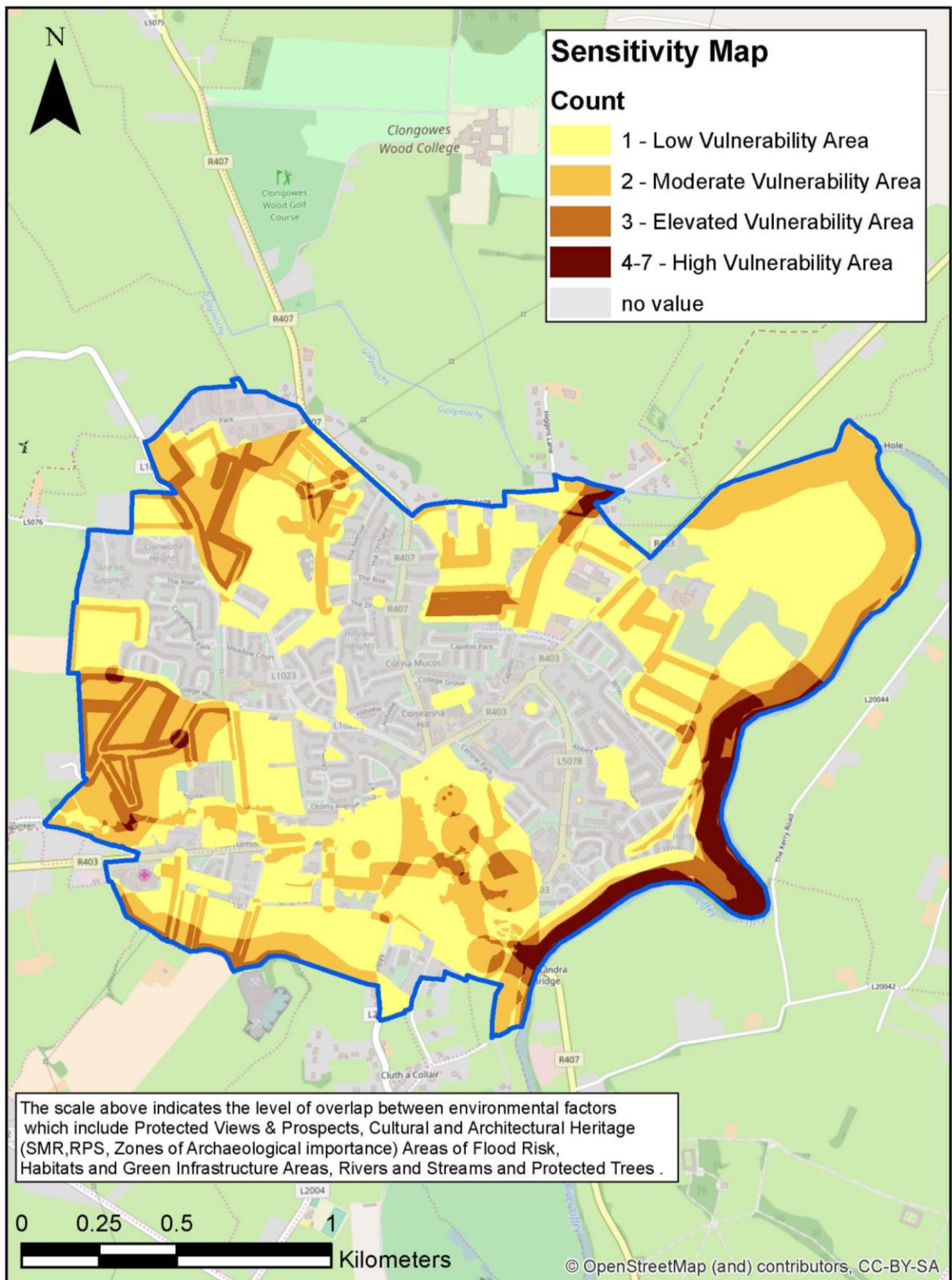


Figure 2.1 Environmental Sensitivity Mapping in Clane

### 3 Alternatives

SEA Statements are required to include information on the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives considered.

Seven alternatives were considered in the drafting of the SEA and the preparation of the Draft Clane LAP. Options developed are not predictions or preferences; instead they offer a range of outcomes arising from different planning and development strategies. These seven scenarios form the basis for comparative evaluation of the likely environmental effects of each as part of this study. Areas considered for development are identified in brown.

- Alternative 1: To consolidate the town centre and identify key development areas to accommodate proposed population growth, in conjunction with infrastructure provision and a longer term amenity focus on the River Liffey.
- Alternative 2: To develop lands to the south of the River Liffey (east of the R407) Clane for residential purposes.
- Alternative 3: Lands to the south of the Prosperous Road and immediately south of the hospital.
- Alternative 4: Development of the lands to the west of the LAP boundary at Butterstream
- Alternative 5: Development of lands on the Ballinagappa Road
- Alternative 6: Lands to the North of the LAP boundary (north of Clane Bus Park)
- Alternative 7: To carry forward the development strategy from the previous LAP

Following consideration and assessment of the seven alternatives put forward, it was concluded that Alternative 1, which provides for the consolidation of the town centre through the identification of Key Development Areas to accommodate the proposed population growth, in conjunction with the provision of infrastructure and a longer term amenity focus on the River Liffey, was the most appropriate and environmentally protective to the future development of Clane.

This approach would meet a large number of objectives of the LAP as it supports the consolidation of the town centre by encouraging the development of vacant and underutilised sites whilst including infrastructural improvements. The provision of a town park would improve the amenity of the town whilst protecting the biodiversity and natural heritage along the River Liffey and the environs of the town. Alternative 1 would support the intensification of the town centre of Clane and reinforce its urban core.

## 4 Monitoring Programme

### 4.1 Introduction

Monitoring of the Clane LAP and its implications on the environment is paramount to ensure that the environment is not adversely affected through its implementation. Under Article 10 of the SEA Directive, monitoring must be carried out of the significant environmental effects directly related to the implementation of the Plan *“in order to, inter alia, identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.”* The SEA Guidelines state that monitoring should concentrate on likely significant environmental effects, which have been identified in the Environmental Report, and measures identified as necessary to avoid, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects.

### 4.2 Monitoring Indicators

Baseline monitoring is proposed on a series of indicators which measure changes in the environment, especially changes which are critical in terms of environmental quality, for example water or air pollution levels. These indicators aim to simplify complex interrelationships and provide information about environmental issues which is easy to understand. A list of environmental indicators is provided in Table 4.1. The indicators are based on the Strategic Environmental Objectives presented and have been derived from knowledge of the existing environmental issues within the plan area and also from legislation, guidelines and higher level plans.

It is considered that a monitoring report on the implementation of the policies and objectives within the LAP is important for the on-going and future implementation of the Plan. It is also considered appropriate that the monitoring programme for the implementation of the policies and objectives within the LAP is integrated with the monitoring programme for the statutory development plans for Kildare County.

Environmental indicator assessment during monitoring can show positive/neutral impacts or negative impacts on the environment. Where an indicator value highlights a positive/neutral impact on the environment, it is likely that the policies of the LAP are well defined with regard to the environment. Conversely, where the policies of the LAP have a negative impact on the environment, it may be necessary to review the policies or objectives of the plan or to take some other form of intervention. For example, if an objective or policy is having a significant adverse impact, a change may be considered during the lifetime of the Plan.

### 4.3 Sources

Measurements for indicators generally come from existing monitoring sources. Existing monitoring sources include those maintained by the relevant authorities including the National Transport Authority, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Central Statistics Office.

The output of lower-tier environmental assessment and decision making – including a review of project approvals granted and associated documents – will also be utilised as part of the Monitoring Programme.

Where significant effects - including positive, negative, cumulative and indirect - have the potential to occur as a result of the undertaking of individual projects or multiple individual projects, such instances should be identified and recorded and should feed into the monitoring evaluation.

### 4.4 Reporting

A monitoring evaluation report on the effects of implementing the Local Area Plan is to be prepared in advance of the beginning of the review of the Plan. This report should address the indicators set out overleaf. Indicators and targets will be reviewed during the preparation of the monitoring evaluation report.

## 4.5 Responsibility

Kildare County Council will have an overall responsibility for collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of preliminary and final monitoring evaluation reports, the publication of these reports and, if necessary, the carrying out of corrective action. In addition, a number of national organisations will also carry monitoring. Monitoring of air and climate related considerations will also be carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency, whereas monitoring of impacts on biodiversity are carried out at a national level by the National Parks and Wildlife. In addition to Kildare County Council, the National Transport Authority and Transport Infrastructure Ireland will oversee changes relating to traffic and transport arising from the implementation of the Clane LAP.



Table 4.1 Monitoring Environmental Indicators

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
<b>BIODIVERSITY, FLORA &amp; FAUNA</b>	B1: Conservation and enhancement of diversity of habitats and protected species avoiding irreversible losses	B1: Compliance with conservation objectives of all habitats and species protected under national and international legislation such as the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000, the Birds Directive 1979, the Habitats Directive 1992	Kildare County Council, National Parks & Wildlife, Dept of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government.	Monitoring of environmental likely significant effects on a project by project basis as particular elements of the plan are developed and advanced in accordance with national and international legislation.  National Monitoring Report under Article 12 of the Birds Directive. (c. every 6 years).
	B2: Improvement of habitats, where possible	B2: Avoid significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, Environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites resulting from Development provided for by the Plan.	Kildare County Council, National Parks & Wildlife, Dept of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government,	Monitoring of environmental likely significant effects on measure by measure basis as particular elements of the plan are developed and advanced.
	B3: Level of sustainable public access to wildlife flora and fauna at appropriate locations	B3: Greater access to areas of wildlife flora and fauna by general public without adversely impacting natural habitats.	Kildare County Council, National Parks & Wildlife, Dept of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government,	Monitoring of environmental effects of wildlife in areas open to public access.
	B4: Conservation of designated wildlife sites and protected species, and associated ecological corridors/ linkages	B4: No significant impacts on the protection of species listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Act 1976	Kildare County Council, National Parks & Wildlife, Dept of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government.	Monitoring of environmental likely significant effects on measure by measure basis as particular elements of the plan are developed and advanced.

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
<b>POPULATION</b>	P1: Level of appropriate community facilities, amenities and infrastructure to support new and existing developments within and surrounding the village centre	P1: Delivery of appropriate community facilities, amenities and infrastructure in line with new development.	Kildare County Council	On-going regular monitoring supplemented by data arising from the development and delivery of the plan (every c.2 years).
<b>SOILS INCLUDING GEOLOGY</b>	S1: Quality of soil	S1: Maximisation the sustainable reuse and regeneration of brownfield sites leading to higher efficiency of land utilisation, sustainable mobility and a reduction in the need to develop greenfield lands;	Kildare County Council, EPA	Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects on a project by project basis where potential for interaction with historical landfill sites occur.  Review of CORINE mapping (every c.5 years).
	S2: Sustainable re-use of brownfield lands where possible	S2: Maximisation the sustainable reuse and regeneration of brownfield sites leading to higher efficiency of land utilisation, sustainable mobility and a reduction in the need to develop greenfield lands;	Kildare County Council,	Monitoring of environmental likely significant effects on a project by project basis as particular elements of the plan are developed and advanced.
<b>WATER</b>	W1: Status of aquatic ecosystems, their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems	W1: Not to cause deterioration aquatic ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands.	Kildare County Council, EPA	Monitoring of water quality in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. (every c.2 years)
	W2: Quality of available water resources	W2: Improve Q value status for river bodies in plan area and zone of influence	Kildare County Council, EPA	On-going regular monitoring of water quality in accordance with the Water Framework Directive supplemented by data arising from development and delivery of measures within the Plan.

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
	W3: Prevent pollution and contamination of ground water by adhering to aquifer protection plans.	W3: No reductions in Q values in relevant watercourses.  No change or improvement in groundwater quality associated with development.  % increase in waters achieving 'good status' as defined in the WFD.	Kildare County Council, EPA	On-going regular monitoring of groundwater quality in accordance with the Water Framework Directive supplemented by data arising from development and delivery of measures within the Plan.
	W4: Level of flooding occurring in newly built developments.  Continued compliance with Flood Risk Guidelines for Planning Authorities.	W4: No development in Flood Zone A.  Developments proposed within Flood Risk Zones to comply with Floods Directive  Identify SUDS in all new developments	Kildare County Council, EPA	Completion of a Strategic Flood Assessment as part of Local Area Plan making and on-going regular monitoring of flood risk in accordance with flood Risk Guidelines on a project by project basis.
<b>AIR QUALITY, CLIMATE &amp; NOISE</b>	A1: Facilitate measures to reduce all forms of Air Pollution	A1: Compliance with Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFÉ) Directive and associated legislation	Kildare County Council, EPA	On-going regular monitoring supplemented by data arising from development and delivery of the measures within the plan (every c.2 years).
	A2: Minimise emissions of greenhouse gases to contribute to a reduction and avoidance of human-induced global climate change.	A2: To contribute towards compliance with legislative air quality limits and target values.	Kildare County Council, EPA	

Environmental Component	Indicators	Targets	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
	A3: Protect human health through minimising the risk of noise and vibrations from traffic, industrial processes and extractive industry.	A3: Monitoring of noise and vibrations from selected nearby locations.	Kildare County Council, EPA	On-going regular monitoring supplemented by data arising from development (every c.2 years).
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS</b>	M1: Adverse effects arising from wastewater discharges, % compliance in wastewater discharges from municipal treatment.	M1: Ensuring wastewater is appropriately treated before it is discharged to the environment thereby reducing pollution in Rivers and lakes.	Kildare County Council, EPA.	On-going regular monitoring supplemented by data arising from development.
	M2: Occasions from contaminated drinking water/ boil water notices	M2: Free from contamination drinking water.	Kildare County Council,	On-going regular monitoring
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	C1: Protection of cultural heritage including the built environment and settings; archaeological (recorded and unrecorded monuments), architectural (Protected Structures, Architectural Conservation Areas, vernacular buildings, materials and urban fabric) and manmade landscape features.	C1: Protect from infringement on Entries to the Record of Protected Structures, architectural conservation areas, archaeological (recorded and unrecorded monuments) arising from Implementation of part of the Plan.	Kildare County Council, Dept of Arts Heritage, Regional and Rural Affairs	Monitoring of Statutory Consultee inputs on environmental effects as particular elements of the LAP are developed and advanced.
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>	L1: Conservation status of valued natural and historic landscapes and their character and features within them	L1: Protection, where possible, of the county's landscapes which are most valuable, sensitive or have protected focal points and views.	Kildare County Council, private developers/ landowners	Monitoring of Statutory Consultee inputs on environmental effects as particular elements of the LAP are developed and advanced.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency  
NPWS: National Parks and Wildlife Service

DAHRRGA: Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs  
DHPCLG: Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government

