

CONSOLIDATED NATURA IMPACT REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

**TIPPERARY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2022-2028**

for: Tipperary County Council

Civic Offices
Nenagh
County Tipperary



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JULY 2022

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This consolidated Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028¹ ("the Plan") in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, at adoption of the Plan.

In carrying out AA and in preparing this consolidated NIR, the Council takes into account the matters specified under Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), including the following:

- The Natura Impact Report prepared for the Draft Plan (an earlier version of this consolidated document);
- The Natura Impact Report for the Proposed Material Alterations;
- Written submissions made during the Plan preparation process; and
- Ongoing advice on AA from the Council's agents.

This document should be considered alongside all other documentation relating to the matters above.

1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the "favourable conservation status" of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European Sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites).

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European Site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

1.3 Approach

The Draft Plan was informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report was prepared to accompany it on public display. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects². The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited.

Submissions received resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan. These alterations were subject to AA. Taking into account the measures that were integrated into the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations it was determined that the Proposed Material Alterations are not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects³.

¹ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations; and any further modifications under consideration. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

³ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Subsequently, the Chief Executive made Recommendations that may or may not be adopted as part of the Plan. None of the further modifications under consideration would introduce additional sources for effects that are not already provided for by the Plan through related and/or overarching provisions and they incorporate a number of relatively minor modifications that would not affect the integrity of any European site. It is concluded that, taking into account the measures that were integrated into the Draft Plan and Proposed Material Alterations, the further modifications under consideration are not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁴.

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature⁵ was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 12 and 17 conservation status reporting cycle).

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Plan comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European Sites within 15 km of the County with identification of potential pathway links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15 km from the County;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European Sites with identification of potential pathways from the County; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

There are four main stages in the AA process as follow:

Stage One: Screening

The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European Site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European Site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of European Sites, then the process may end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European Site.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any potential significant adverse effects to the integrity of European Sites by identifying possible sources for effect early in the plan-making process and avoiding such effects. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse effects on the site(s) remain. If potential effects on European Sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

The assessment of potential effects on European Sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor⁶ model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance. Receptors are considered as

⁴ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

⁵ Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.

⁶ Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European Site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Plan.

The AA exercise is being undertaken taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- "Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission Environment DG, 2002;
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000; and
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

This evaluation has been made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

Section 2 Description of the Plan⁷

The Plan is a land use plan and overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of County Tipperary over the six-year period 2022-2028. The Plan sets out the Council's proposed policies and objectives for the development of the County over the Plan period.

The Plan is set out over five volumes:

- Volume 1: Written Statement
- Volume 2: Settlement Statements and Maps, and Serviced Land Assessment
- Volume 3: Appendices
- Volume 4: Built Heritage
- Volume 5: Environmental Reports

Volume 1 is set out in 16 chapters under key headings that broadly reflect the themes of the RSES as follow:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Core Strategy
- 3) Low-Carbon Society & Climate Action
- 4) Settlement Strategy
- 5) Housing
- 6) Supporting Sustainable Communities
- 7) Town Centres & Placemaking
- 8) Enterprise and Rural Employment
- 9) Tourism
- 10) Renewable Energy and Bio-Economy
- 11) Environment and Natural Assets
- 12) Sustainable Transport
- 13) Built Heritage
- 14) Green and Blue Infrastructure
- 15) Water and Energy Utilities
- 16) Monitoring and Evaluation

Volume 2 sets out the village statements and maps for the rural settlements. Volume 3 sets out the appendices that inform the Plan as follows:

- County Housing Strategy
- Renewable Energy Strategy
- Landscape Character Assessment and schedule of scenic Views and Routes
- Rural Housing Design Guide
- Cluster Housing Design Guide
- Development Management Standards
- Statement of Compliance with Ministerial Guidelines

Volume 4 sets out the Record of Protected Structures with proposed additions and deletions and a schedule of Architectural Conservation areas, and Volume 5 contains the SEA Environmental Report, this AA NIR and the SFRA.

The Vision for the Plan included is one for "for resilience and for recovery from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, for sustainable towns and rural areas, and for self-sustaining and inclusive communities. The Plan is a proactive spatial planning framework for sustainable future growth, building on the strengths and assets of the county, its communities and its environment. The Vision presented underpins the Vision Statement for Tipperary as set out in the Corporate Plan 2020 – 2024: Tipperary - A vibrant place where people can live, visit and work in a competitive and resilient economy, a sustainable environment and an inclusive and active community".

The Overarching Strategic Objectives of the Plan are as follows:

- SO – 1: To support the just transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally-sustainable and climate-neutral economy.
- SO – 2: To facilitate and promote the development of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles as Key Towns, economic drivers and significant population and service centres for the Southern Region.

⁷ Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations; and any further modifications under consideration. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

- SO – 3: To support the implementation of the County Settlement Hierarchy, in regenerating our towns and villages, creating vibrant town centres, attracting new residents and delivering quality residential neighbourhoods.
- SO – 4: To facilitate the development of active, connected and socially inclusive communities, where affordable and quality housing is provided in line with the needs of the population, and integrated with the delivery of community and social infrastructure.
- SO – 5: To promote, support and enable sustainable economic development, and foster new opportunities harnessing the talent of our workforce and communities.
- SO – 6: To support a sustainable, diverse and resilient rural economy, whilst integrating the sustainable management of land and natural resources.
- SO – 7: To protect, enhance and connect areas of natural heritage, blue and green infrastructure and waterbodies, for quality of life, biodiversity, species and habitats, while having regard to climate change adaptation and flood risk management measures.
- SO – 8: To support, value and protect our Artistic, Cultural and Built Heritage for future generations and to recognise its key role in our economy.
- SO – 9: To enhance connectivity and promote sustainable transport, through the integration of land-use and transport planning and promotion of and prioritisation of public transport and walking cycling.
- SO – 10: To protect existing infrastructural assets and utilities, and the strategic function of the existing national road and rail network, and associated junctions and support investment in strategic infrastructure both at the county, and the regional level thereby ensuring Tipperary's access to key services for economic growth and resilience.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This stage of the process identifies any potential significant effects to European Sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “conservation objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European Sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European Site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

- For SACs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and
- For SPAs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁸ or species⁹ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed a conclusion to be made that, in the absence of significant hydrological links, the characteristics of the Plan will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. The assessment process also considers hydrogeological processes and possible effects to ground water with respect to ground water sensitive habitats and species.

Details of European Sites that occur within 15 km of the County are provided in Table 3.1 and mapped on Figure 3.1. Details of European Sites that occur outside the 15 km buffer zone of the County, but which are downstream are also provided in Table 3.1, and mapped on Figure 3.2. European Sites and Rivers and Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3.1. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) have been considered by both the AA screening assessment (provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the most up to date National Parks and Wildlife Service Conservation Objective documents;

- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 8.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Sharavogue Bog SAC [IE0000585] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC [IE0000641] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Galtee Mountains SAC [IE0000646] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC [IE0000647] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Clare Glen SAC [IE0000930] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC [IE0000934] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Silvermine Mountains SAC [IE0000939] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Keeper Hill SAC [IE0001197] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Liskeenan Fen SAC [IE0001683] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Philipston Marsh SAC [IE0001847] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Bolingbrook Hill SAC [IE0002124] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Anglesey Road SAC [IE0002125] Version 8.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Suir SAC [IE0002137] Version 1.

⁸ Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

⁹ The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater River (Tipperary/Waterford) SAC [IE0002170] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC [IE0002206] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC [IE0002207] Version 8.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Moanour Mountain SAC [IE0002257] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Silvermines Mountains West SAC [IE0002258] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Redwood Bog SAC [IE0002353] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [IE0004086] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Dovegrove Callows SPA [IE0004137] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA [IE0004165] Version 8.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for All Saints Bog and Esker SAC [IE0000566] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for All Saints Bog SPA [IE0004103] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA [IE0004160] Version 8.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC [IE0000919] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glenstal Wood SAC [IE0001432] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC [IE0002312] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for The Loughans SAC [IE0000407] Version 8.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cloonmoylan Bog SAC [IE0000248] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA [IE0004168] Version 8.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Barrougher Bog SAC [IE0000231] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lisduff Fen SAC [IE0002147] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Nier Valley Woodlands SAC [IE0000668] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Nore SPA [IE0004233] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC [IE0000849] Version 8.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Rosturra Wood SAC [IE0001313] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Coolrain Bog SAC [IE0002332] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC [IE0000412] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glenomra Wood SAC [IE0001013] Version 1.
 NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ardgraigue Bog SAC [IE0002356] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000261] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Pollnaknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000319] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Callows SPA [IE0004094] Version 8.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Island Fen SAC [IE0002236] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Glen Bog SAC [IE0001430] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Galmoy Fen SAC [IE0001858] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Comeragh Mountains SAC [IE0001952] Version 8.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Loughatorick South Bog SAC [IE0000308] Version 1.
 NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Knockacoller Bog SAC [IE0002333] Version 1.
 NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Hugginstown Fen SAC [IE0000404] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cullahill Mountain SAC [IE0000831] Version 8.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [IE0004097] Version 8.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
 NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Pollagoona Bog SAC [IE0002126] Version 1.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Dungarvan Harbour SPA [IE0004032] Version 1.
 NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC [IE0000030] Version 1.
 NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glendine Wood SAC [IE0002324] Version 8.
 NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Estuary SPA [IE0004028] Version 1.
 NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Hook Head SAC [IE0000764] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Plan against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

Sites downstream and beyond 15 km are considered by the AA. With regard to SPAs within, within 15km of and downstream of the County, provisions have been integrated into the Plan that will protect these sites from the full range of potential effects. Other SPAs would not be impacted upon due to distances involved.

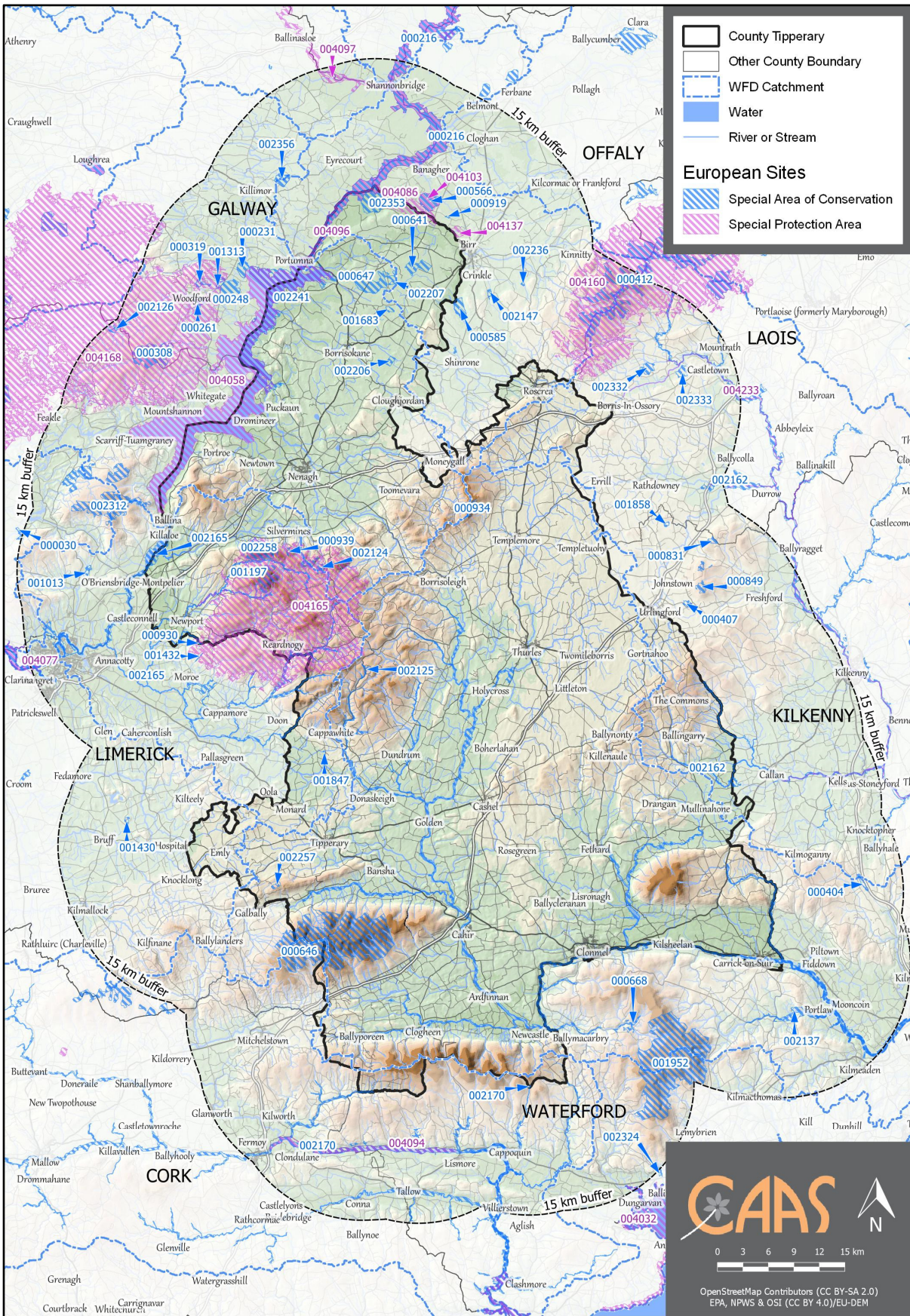


Figure 3.1 European Sites within 15 km buffer zone of County Tipperary

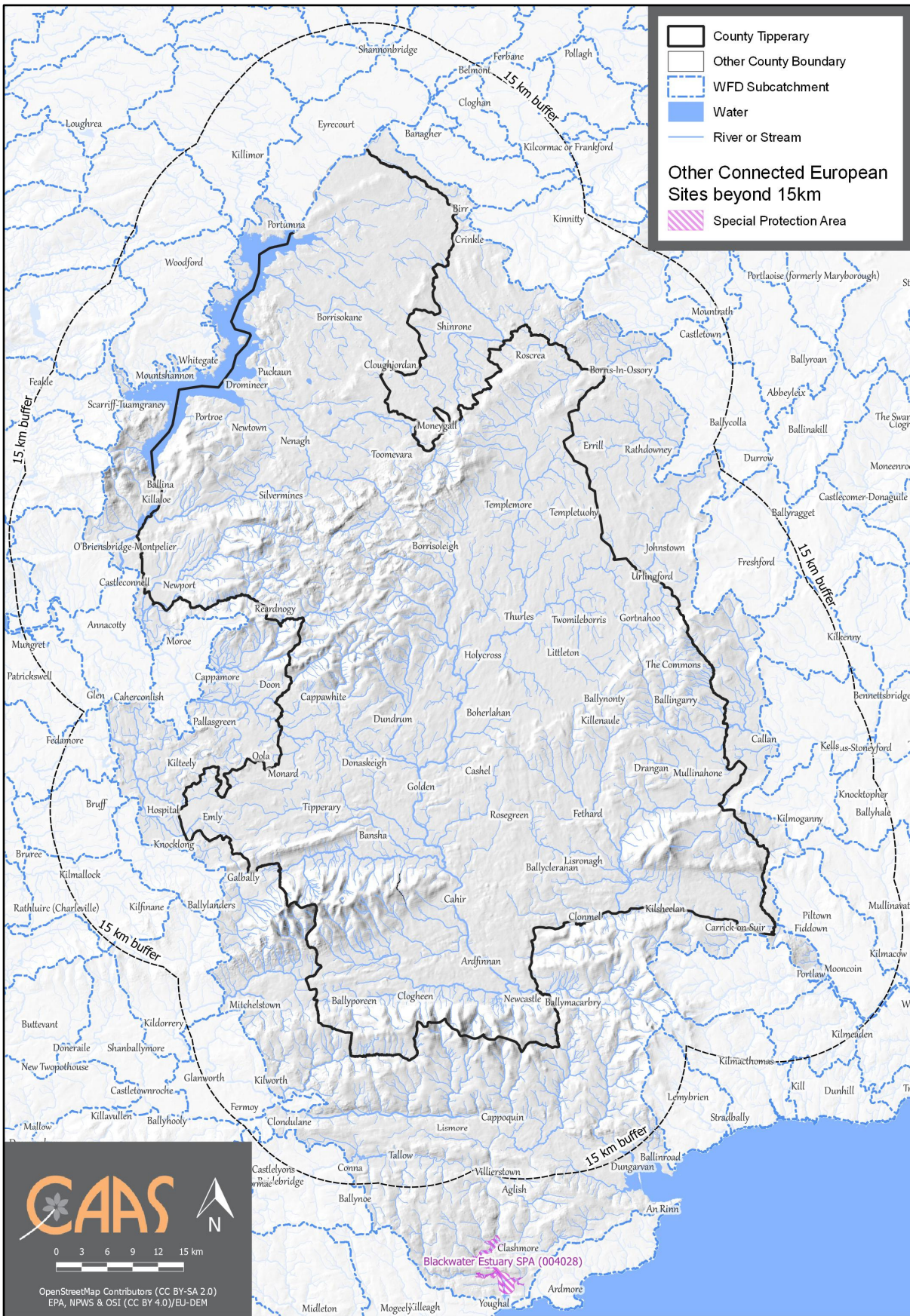


Figure 3.2 European Sites hydrologically linked to County Tipperary

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

3.3.1 Is the Plan Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Plan is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future development of Tipperary. Therefore, the Plan is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the Plan with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Plan provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Tipperary area. Plan elements that could potentially the integrity of European Sites include:

- Provisions (such as those relating to: low-carbon society and climate action; settlement; housing; communities; town centres and placemaking; enterprise and rural employment; tourism; renewable energy and bio-economy; environment and natural assets; built heritage; green and blue infrastructure; and water and energy utilities) that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, recreational developments.

The elements of the Plan with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are generally associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Plan. The operational phase elements of the Plan are generally consistent with the existing condition of the area; however, these will also need to be carefully considered. All Plan provisions are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European Sites identified. The assessment considers the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified, potential effects are assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European Sites considering information provided above, including Appendix I. Sites are screened based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- The existence of potential for pathways for significant effects, such as hydrological links, Plan proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Council's administrative boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential adverse effects that may arise from the Plan.

Table 3.1 Screening of European Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Within	Limestone pavements [8240], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Alkaline fens [7230], Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000641	Ballyduff/ Clonfinane Bog SAC	Within	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0], Active raised bogs [7110]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	Within	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], European dry heaths [4030], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000930	Clare Glen SAC	Within	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	Within	European dry heaths [4030], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	Within	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
001197	Keeper Hill SAC	Within	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	Within	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
001847	Philipston Marsh SAC	Within	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	Within	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], European dry heaths [4030]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

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002125	Anglesey Road SAC	Within	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	Within	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	Within	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Estuaries [1130], Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], European dry heaths [4030], Reefs [1170], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Within	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>) [6410], Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Reefs [1170], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Coastal lagoons [1150], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002170	Blackwater River (Tipperary/Waterford) SAC	Within	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095], Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Estuaries [1130], Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421], Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096], Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260],	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

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			Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]			
002206	Scohaboy (<i>Sopwell</i>) Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002207	Arragh More (<i>Derrybreen</i>) Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	Within	Alkaline fens [7230], Limestone pavements [8240], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0], <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	Within	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	Within	European dry heaths [4030], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Within	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193], Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Within	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	Within	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	Within	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	0.39	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 400m of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from	Yes	Yes

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			of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Active raised bogs [7110]	the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.		
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	0.39	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive, and its SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects within 2km ¹⁰ . It exists within 400m of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	0.82	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive, and its SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects within 2km ¹⁰ . The SPA exists within 1km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	0.94	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites [6210]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and exists within 1km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	1.12	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is sensitive to direct land use management. The site exists within 1.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. The QI for this site is indirectly sensitive to surface water hydrological changes. However, this site is not directly surface water connected with the Plan area. Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, and lack of management of the site by the Plan, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	1.15	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive, however is fed mostly by rainwater. This SAC exists within 1.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, but flows into the County, via Lough Derg, from uplands west of Lough Derg. Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, and lack of management of the site by the Plan, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000407	The Loughans SAC	2.33	Turloughs [3180]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 2.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	2.8	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive, however is fed mostly by rainwater. This SAC exists almost 3km outside of the Plan boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, but flows into the County, via Lough Derg, from uplands west of Lough Derg. Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (<i>ombrotrophic</i>) and are thus isolated from groundwater ¹¹ . Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, and lack of management of the site by the Plan, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No

¹⁰ Ruddock, M. and Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

¹¹ Adapted from NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	2.85	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098], Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 3km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects ^{12,13} . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year ^{14,15} . Given the large area of this SPA, its location under 500m from the Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA on the Plan's north-west boundary, and the distances involved; potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	3.03	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 3km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (<i>ombrotrophic</i>) and are thus isolated from groundwater ¹⁶ . There is also no direct surface hydrological link between the Plan area and this European site. Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	3.25	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220], Geyer`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>) [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 3.5km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000668	Nier Valley Woodlands SAC	3.42	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 4km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the Plan area, and drains from the north-west edge of the Comeragh uplands into the County. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ¹⁷ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ¹⁸ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ¹⁹ . The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
004233	River Nore SPA	4.28	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. This site lies 4.5km outside of the County boundary, Although outside of the disturbance range for SCI species of 2km ²⁰ ; this site is within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, and has a direct hydrological link with the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes

¹²See Footnote 5 above.

¹³Bright, J.A. *et al.* 2009. Mapped and written guidance in relation to birds and onshore wind energy development in England. Sandy: RSPB.

¹⁴Bötsch, Y. *et al.* 2017. Experimental evidence of human recreational disturbance effects on bird-territory establishment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 284(1858), p.20170846.

¹⁵Goss-Custard, J.D. *et al.* 2020. Disturbance does not have a significant impact on waders in an estuary close to conurbations: importance of overlap between birds and people in time and space. Ibis, 162(3), pp.845-862.

¹⁶See Footnote 6 above.

¹⁷Wehncke, E.V. & Mariano, N.A., 2021. Groundwater and Its Role in Maintaining the Ecological Functions of Ecosystems—A Review. *Intensified Land and Water Use: A Holistic Perspective of Local to Regional Integration*, pp.55-86.

¹⁸Silva, A.C.F. *et al.* 2012. Estuarine biodiversity as an indicator of groundwater discharge. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 97, pp.38-43.

¹⁹Lasagna, M. *et al.* 2013. Effect of the dilution process on the attenuation of contaminants in aquifers. *Environmental earth sciences*, 70(6), pp.2767-2784.

²⁰Ruddock, M. & Whitfield, D.P., 2007. A review of disturbance distances in selected bird species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage, 181.

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000849	Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC	4.49	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>This site is sensitive to hydrological interactions and direct land management. The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists within 5km of the County boundary. However, an assessment of the hydrological functioning and connectivity of the SAC shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SAC is not surface water connected to the County - The SAC is not within a receiving catchment from the Plan area <p>There is no risk to the surface water quality of the habitats contained therein from surface hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of surface pathways for significant effect. Groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics²¹, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams²². It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water²³. The QIs are sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QIs are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC, or the habitats contained therein. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	5.09	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists 5km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics²⁴, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams²⁵. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water²⁶. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	5.14	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive, however is fed mostly by rainwater. This SAC exists 5km outside of the Plan boundary, but has no surface hydrological link with the Plan area. Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (<i>ombrotrophic</i>) and are thus isolated from groundwater²⁷.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, and lack of management of the site by the Plan, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	5.54	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	<p>This site is sensitive to direct land use management and hydrological interactions. The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site exists within 5.5km of the County boundary and is within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, an assessment of the hydrological</p>	No	No

²¹ See Footnote 12 above.

²² See Footnote 13 above.

²³ See Footnote 14 above.

²⁴ See Footnote 12 above.

²⁵ See Footnote 13 above.

²⁶ See Footnote 14 above.

²⁷ See Footnote 6 above.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>functioning and connectivity of the SAC shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This SAC is upstream of the Plan area; - Hydrologically sensitive habitats contained within the SAC such as Blanket bogs [7130] are montane and rainwater fed; - Similarly Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] are also mainly rainwater fed. <p>Therefore, there is no risk to the water quality of these habitats from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or the habitats and species contained therein.</p> <p>In summary, given the distances involved and the above hydrological assessment; there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	6.16	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists 6.5km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the Plan area, and drains from upland east of Knockanuarha/12 O'Clock Hills.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics²⁸, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams²⁹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water³⁰. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat.</p> <p>Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC	6.24	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 3km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, but has no direct surface hydrological link with the Plan area.</p> <p>Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (<i>ombrotrophic</i>) and are thus isolated from groundwater³¹.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC.</p> <p>As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	6.29	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 6.5km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area.</p> <p>However, this site is upstream of the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics³², and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams³³. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water³⁴. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p>	No	No

²⁸ See Footnote 12 above.

²⁹ See Footnote 13 above.

³⁰ See Footnote 14 above.

³¹ See Footnote 6 above.

³² See Footnote 12 above.

³³ See Footnote 13 above.

³⁴ See Footnote 14 above.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
000319	Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	6.67	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 6.5km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ³⁵ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ³⁶ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ³⁷ . The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	6.74	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and lies almost 7km outside of the County boundary. Although outside of the disturbance range for SCI species of 2km ³⁸ ; this European site exists within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, and is directly linked via surface hydrology to the County. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002236	Island Fen SAC	6.99	Alkaline fens [7230], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 7km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ³⁹ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁴⁰ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁴¹ . The QIs are sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QIs are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QIs habitats. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
001430	Glen Bog SAC	7.18	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 7.2km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of hydrological links with the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape	No	No

³⁵ See Footnote 12 above.

³⁶ See Footnote 13 above.

³⁷ See Footnote 14 above.

³⁸ See Footnote 15 above.

³⁹ See Footnote 12 above.

⁴⁰ See Footnote 13 above.

⁴¹ See Footnote 14 above.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>characteristics⁴², and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁴³. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁴⁴. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat.</p> <p>Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
001858	Galmoy Fen SAC	7.18	Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 7.2km outside of the County boundary, and outside of a receiving catchment of the Plan area. This site is also upstream of the Plan area.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁴⁵, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁴⁶. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁴⁷. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat.</p> <p>Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	7.49	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists almost 8km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area.</p> <p>However, this site is upstream of the Plan area, and its upland topography, and associated habitats, are mainly rainwater fed and drain into the County.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁴⁸, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁴⁹. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁵⁰. The QIs are sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QIs are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitats.</p> <p>Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	8.05	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 8km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area.</p>	No	No

⁴² See Footnote 12 above.

⁴³ See Footnote 13 above.

⁴⁴ See Footnote 14 above.

⁴⁵ See Footnote 12 above.

⁴⁶ See Footnote 13 above.

⁴⁷ See Footnote 14 above.

⁴⁸ See Footnote 12 above.

⁴⁹ See Footnote 13 above.

⁵⁰ See Footnote 14 above.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>However, this site is upstream of the Plan area, and drains from the south of the Muinnagreeve and Scalp uplands into Lough Derg.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁵¹, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁵². It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁵³. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat.</p> <p>Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>		
002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	8.21	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive, however is fed mostly by rainwater. This SAC exists 8.2 km outside of the Plan boundary, and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, but has not direct surface hydrological connection with the Plan area.</p> <p>Raised bog habitats are domed and primarily rainwater fed (<i>ombrotrophic</i>) and are thus isolated from groundwater⁵⁴.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no risk to water quality of hydrological interactions from the plan due to the absence of pathways. Given the distances involved, and lack of management of the site by the Plan, there are no other sources for effects identified that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC.</p> <p>As there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen, no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000404	Hugginstown Fen SAC	9.6	Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists 10km outside of the County boundary, but within a receiving catchment of the Plan area.</p> <p>However, this site is upstream of the Plan area, and does not hold any direct surface hydrological links with the plan area.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁵⁵, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams⁵⁶. It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water⁵⁷. The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC.</p> <p>In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect.</p> <p>There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat.</p> <p>Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.</p>	No	No
000831	Cullahill Mountain SAC	9.94	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists 10km outside of the County boundary.</p> <p>This site is upstream of the Plan area, does not hold any direct surface hydrological links with the plan area, and is not within a receiving catchment of the Plan area.</p> <p>Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics⁵⁸, and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the</p>	No	No

⁵¹ See Footnote 12 above.

⁵² See Footnote 13 above.

⁵³ See Footnote 14 above.

⁵⁴ See Footnote 6 above.

⁵⁵ See Footnote 12 above.

⁵⁶ See Footnote 13 above.

⁵⁷ See Footnote 14 above.

⁵⁸ See Footnote 12 above.

Appropriate Assessment of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁵⁹ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁶⁰ . The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	11.26	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 11.2km outside of the County boundary, not within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, and upstream of the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ⁶¹ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁶² . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁶³ . The SCI species are sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SPA, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the SCI species identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SPA. SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects ^{64,65} . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year ^{66,67} . Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SPA, their SCI species, or the habitats contained therein. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	12.03	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164], Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050], Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137], Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038], Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179], Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. This site lies 12km outside of the County boundary, Although outside of the disturbance range for SCI species of 2km ⁶⁸ ; this site has a direct downstream hydrological link with the Plan area. Therefore, there are pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	13.83	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists within 14km of the County boundary and within a receiving catchment of the Plan area. However, this site is upstream of the Plan area, and drains from the northwest of the Muinnagreeve / Scalp / Turkenagh uplands into several major water bodies, before Lough Derg. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of	No	No

⁵⁹ See Footnote 13 above.

⁶⁰ See Footnote 14 above.

⁶¹ See Footnote 12 above.

⁶² See Footnote 13 above.

⁶³ See Footnote 14 above.

⁶⁴ See Footnote 5 above.

⁶⁵ See Footnote 8 above.

⁶⁶ See Footnote 9 above.

⁶⁷ See Footnote 10 above.

⁶⁸ See Footnote 15 above.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ⁶⁹ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁷⁰ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁷¹ . The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	14.11	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169], Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143], Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141], Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069], Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists 14km outside of the County boundary, is not within a receiving catchment of the Plan area, and has no direct surface hydrological link with the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ⁷² , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁷³ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁷⁴ . The SCI species are sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SPA, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the SCI species identified. Furthermore, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SPA. SCI species are sensitive to disturbance effects; in general distances beyond 2km are seen to be sufficient to preclude such effects ^{75,76} . These distances can vary due to factors such as species and/or time of year ^{77,78} . Given the distance between the Plan area and the SPA there are no pathways for disturbance effects identified. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SPA, their SCI species, or the habitats contained therein. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	14.35	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Caves not open to the public [8310]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. It exists almost 14.5km outside of the County boundary, is not within a receiving catchment of the Plan area and has no direct surface hydrological link with the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ⁷⁹ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁸⁰ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁸¹ . The QIs are sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QIs are identified. In addition, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. Furthermore, the maximum distance the QI species <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> has been recorded from a roost in the west of Ireland is 3.22km (and average 2.31km) ⁸² . Given the distances involved,	No	No

⁶⁹ See Footnote 12 above.

⁷⁰ See Footnote 13 above.

⁷¹ See Footnote 14 above.

⁷² See Footnote 12 above.

⁷³ See Footnote 13 above.

⁷⁴ See Footnote 14 above.

⁷⁵ See Footnote 5 above.

⁷⁶ See Footnote 8 above.

⁷⁷ See Footnote 9 above.

⁷⁸ See Footnote 10 above.

⁷⁹ See Footnote 12 above.

⁸⁰ See Footnote 13 above.

⁸¹ See Footnote 14 above.

⁸² McAney, K. (2014). An overview of *Rhinolophus hipposideros* in Ireland. *Vespertilio* 17: 115–125.

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				there are no sources for effect in this regard. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.		
002324	Glendine Wood SAC	14.49	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive and sensitive to direct land use management. It exists almost 14.5km outside of the County boundary, is not within a receiving catchment of the Plan area and has no direct surface hydrological link with the Plan area. Considering groundwater interactions: groundwater is reliant on and interacts with a myriad of hydrogeological and landscape characteristics ⁸³ , and has been shown to be heavily influenced by the direct management of soil, rivers and streams ⁸⁴ . It has also been shown that the effects from groundwater contaminants are diluted through volume of water ⁸⁵ . The QI is sensitive to direct land use management effects and hydrological interactions. Considering the distance between the Plan area and the groundwater sensitive features of the SAC, there is considerable dilution effect, and therefore no significant effects to the QI are identified. In addition, there are no policies or objectives of the Plan that will influence the direct management practices of the SAC. In summary, there is no risk to the water quality of the habitats contained therein from hydrological interactions with the Plan are due to the absence of pathways for significant effect. There are no other sources for effects identified from the Plan that have pathways for effects to the ecological integrity of the SAC or its QI habitat. Thus, there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	23.2	Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157], Black-tailed, Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156], Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160], Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149], Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140], Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142], Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive. This site lies 23.2km outside of the County boundary. Although outside of the disturbance range for SCI species of 2km ⁸⁶ ; this site has a direct downstream hydrological links with the Plan area via multiple sources from the Knockmealdown Mountains via the Blackwater River leading to the estuary supporting the SCI species. Therefore, even though there is a substantial distance involved, pathways for potential direct effects to the ecological integrity of the site from the sources identified above are unlikely but cannot be ruled out. Therefore, further consideration is required under, Article 6(3), Stage 2 AA.	Yes	Yes
000764	Hook Head SAC	37.1	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Reefs [1170], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The Plan provides a framework for land use development and activities with potential for construction and operation source effects throughout the County. This European site is hydrologically sensitive in the marine environment for its QI habitats and sensitive to direct land use management. This site lies 37km outside of the County boundary, and is not within a receiving catchment of the plan area. Considering the substantial distances involved, its position on the tip of the Hook peninsula, the sensitivities of its QI habitats (Appendix I), and the significant dilution effects from the Plan boundary to the SAC, it is considered that there are no sources with pathways for significant effects foreseen and no further assessment is required.	No	No

⁸³ See Footnote 12 above.

⁸⁴ See Footnote 13 above.

⁸⁵ See Footnote 14 above.

⁸⁶ See Footnote 15 above.

3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European Sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European Sites. These plans / programmes / strategies were considered throughout the assessment.

The Plan sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Plan must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction up to 2040. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSEs for the Southern Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the Plan.

As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Plan is consistent with and conforms with national and regional Policy Objectives, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSEs for the Southern Region. The Plan may, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions, such as Local Area Plans that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, Policy Objectives, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects within the Plan area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Plan, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level.

Additional information on the relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix II.

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The effects that could arise from the Plan have been examined in the context of several factors that could potentially affect the integrity of any European Site. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for AA, it is concluded that the Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European Site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have adverse effects on the integrity on 39 (no.) European Sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Plan (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority is provided at Figure 3.3.



Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann
Tipperary County Council

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Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Determination

under
Section 177U of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended,
for the

Emerging Draft Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

In order to comply with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, this determination has been made by Tipperary County Council relating to the potential for the emerging Draft Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 to have effects on the integrity European Sites.

In making the determination that Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required, the information on the potential effects on the integrity of European Sites arising from the emerging Draft Plan has been taken into account (this information will be placed on public display in the Natura Impact Report alongside the emerging Draft Plan). The process of screening for AA began at an early stage in the drafting of the Plan. The screening process assessed whether the emerging Draft Plan had the potential to have effects on the integrity of any European Site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The screening process concluded that an AA of the emerging Draft Plan would be required, as the Plan: is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites; and may, on the basis of objective information, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects, if unmitigated have adverse effects on the integrity of 39 (no.) European Sites.

Factors that could potentially affect the integrity of European Sites include:

- Provisions (such as those relating to: low-carbon society and climate action; settlement; housing; communities; town centres and placemaking; enterprise and rural employment; tourism; renewable energy and bio-economy; environment and natural assets; built heritage; green and blue infrastructure; and water and energy utilities) that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects;
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and habitat fragmentation; and
- Increasing visitors to sensitive areas during the operational phase of, for example, recreational developments.

Therefore, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of the Natura Impact Report) is required for the emerging Draft Plan.

The undersigned, having carefully considered the information referred to above agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented above. The undersigned hereby determines pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive that it could not be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the emerging Draft Plan, individually, or in combination with other plans and projects would have a likely adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site and therefore an AA is required.

Signatory:

Acting Director of Services

Date: 31 May 2021

Figure 3.3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment Determination

Section 4 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the Plan alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 39 European Sites brought forward from screening (those considered on Table 3.1 for which there is "Potential Pathway for Significant Effects" and/or "Potential for In-Combination Effects"), with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives.

4.2 Characterisation of European Sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified 39 (no.) European Sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Plan. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the 39 (no.) European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website⁸⁷.

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects⁸⁸

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts⁸⁹:

Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project.

Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.

Extent - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.

Duration - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.

- Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
- Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
- Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
- Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
- Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.

Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.

- Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
- Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
- Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
- Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

Ecologically Significant Impact - An impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area.

Integrity of a Site - The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a number of European Sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes that define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a species can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'

Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance

⁸⁷ Last accessed 5th July 2022 <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

⁸⁸ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

⁸⁹ These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) "Guidelines for ecological impact assessment"; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) "Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements"; and National Roads Authority (2009) "Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes".

exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable’.

Generic Conservation Objective for SACs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species that the SAC has been selected.

Generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

Assessment of potential adverse effects on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3). The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (e.g. water quality); and climate change. Each of these potential changes are considered below and in Table 4.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).

4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Plan provides for development across the County with specific settlements and areas identified to facilitate more intensive development in these areas.

As identified above County Tipperary has several European Sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European Sites as a result of the Plan; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Plan to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European Site, such as 11 – 1⁹⁰, 11 – 2⁹¹, 11 – 3⁹², 11 – 4⁹³ and 11 – G⁹⁴.

Invasive species can cause a reduction in habitat area or habitat quality for many native floral and faunal species within European sites. However, policies within the Plan such as; 11 – 12⁹⁵ address the risk and seek to control the spread of current populations and introduction of additional invasive species to the County.

These provisions ensure that there will be no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Plan.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

As previously stated, the Plan provides for developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss and/or removal of stepping stone habitats, for example. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure

⁹⁰ In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects*). * = Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: (a) no alternative solution available, (b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and (c) adequate compensatory measures in place.

⁹¹ Ensure the protection, integrity and conservation of European Sites and Annex I and II species listed in EU Directives. Where it is determined that a development may individually, or cumulatively, impact on the integrity of European sites, the Council will require planning applications to be accompanied by a NIS in accordance with the Habitats Directive and transposing Regulations, ‘Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects, Guidelines for Planning Authorities’, (DEHLG 2009) or any amendment thereof and relevant EPA and European Commission guidance documents.

⁹² Ensure the conservation and protection of existing, and proposed NHAs, and to ensure that proposed developments within or in close proximity to an existing or proposed NHA would not have a significant adverse impact on the status of the site as described.

⁹³ (a) Conserve, protect and enhance areas of local biodiversity value, habitats, ecosystems and ecological corridors, in both urban and rural areas, including rivers, lakes, streams and ponds, peatland and other wetland habitats, woodlands, hedgerows, tree lines, veteran trees, natural and semi-natural grasslands in accordance with the objectives of the National Biodiversity Plan (DCHG 2017) and any review thereof.

(b) Safeguard, enhance and protect water bodies (rivers/canals/lakes) and river walks and to provide links, where possible, to wider Green Infrastructure networks as an essential part of the design process.

(c) Require an ‘Ecosystems Services’ approach for new development to incorporate nature-based solutions, in so far as practical, as part of water management systems, public realm design and landscaping, in line with best practice.

(d) Seek the retention of trees and hedgerows of particular local value, or where retention is not feasible, require their replacement, and seek a proactive focus on new tree-planting as part of new development.

⁹⁴ Apply best practice in sustainable environmental standards in the design and development of collaborative and/or public sector development in Tipperary, including:

(a) Ensure that biodiversity issues are considered at the earliest possible stages of plan making;
 (b) Ensure that plans and strategies comply with nature conservation legislation and policy as required (fulfil SEA and AA requirements); and
 (c) Carry out ecological impact assessment of plans and strategies as appropriate.

⁹⁵ Seek to control the spread of invasive plant and animal species, including consideration of potential pathways for invasive species spread, i.e. watercourses.

that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European Site.

The Plan recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European Sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Plan provides Policies and Objectives to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones and hedgerows. These include 11 – 16⁹⁶, 11 – D⁹⁷, 11 – 6⁹⁸ and 11 – 14⁹⁹ (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Inappropriate lighting for wildlife and wildlife corridors will be minimised through the implementation of Policies, including 11 -17¹⁰⁰.

Further to these provisions there are Policy Objectives related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats, such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands. These provisions apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation, including barrier effects, will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites throughout the lifetime of the Plan.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to recreation/tourism, from the perspective that many of the recreation/tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European Sites. The development of greenways and blueways, including the construction and operation of infrastructure and associated land use activities, could potentially impact upon various European sites.

⁹⁶ Ensure the protection of the visual amenity, landscape quality and character of designated Primary and Secondary Amenity Areas. Developments which would have a significant adverse material impact on the visual amenities of the area will not be supported. New development shall have regard to the following:

- a) Developments should avoid visually prominent locations and be designed to use existing topography to minimise adverse visual impact on the character of primary and secondary amenity areas.
- b) Buildings and structures shall integrate with the landscape through careful use of scale, form and finishes.
- c) Existing landscape features, including trees, hedgerows and distinctive boundary treatment shall be protected and integrated into the design proposal.

⁹⁷ (a) Support the objectives of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 by incorporating pollinator friendly native trees and plants within grass verges along public roads and existing and future greenways, new hedgerows, public parks and public open spaces in towns and villages, including part of mixed use and residential developments.

(b) Prepare a 'Pollinator Action Plan' for County Tipperary over the lifetime of the County Development Plan, having consideration to the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, 2021 -2025.

⁹⁸ Ensure the integration of river corridors with green infrastructure in settlements in line with the 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (Inland Fisheries Ireland, 2020).

⁹⁹ Support the diversification of peatlands, whilst ensuring the protection of their ecological, archaeological, cultural and educational significance in line with the National Peatlands Strategy (DAHG 2015). Where new development is proposed on areas of peatland, the Council may request the landowner to prepare a 'Peatland Master Plan' for the entire peatland area in their ownership.

¹⁰⁰ Ensure that new development does not result in significant disturbance as a result of light pollution and to ensure that all new developments are designed and constructed to minimise the impact of light pollution on the visual, environmental and residential amenities of surrounding areas.

Many European sites within Tipperary County have recreational related pressures such as water sports or hiking trails as known threats and pressures. In the context of these pressures, provisions such as 9 – 1¹⁰¹, 9 – 2¹⁰² and 9 – 3¹⁰³ provide for the sustainable management of tourism with regard to protection and preservation of designated areas and important features, and thus, the cumulative impacts of recreation across sites within the County.

The Plan accounts for noise pollution effects through provisions such as 11 – 17¹⁰⁴ and 11 – H¹⁰⁵, affording protection to European sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Plan avoid or minimise noise in compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive and associated National Regulations through the Tipperary County Council Noise Action Plan 2018-2023.

Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the Plan; identified above, further details see Section 5.

The measures referred to above are robust to ensure that any sensitive habitat features or species will be identified and only compliant applications will be granted.

4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Plan introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the Plan contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Tipperary through policy objectives such as 11 – 4, 11 – 14 and 11 – G. Similarly, the Plan recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are objectives related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as 11 – D, 11 – 12 and 11 – B¹⁰⁶.

These policies apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5). In addition to this, the Plan identifies policy objectives to protect and improve water quality interactions which can influence species densities. There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards etc. These measures are detailed across the Plan; however, Chapters 10, 11 and 15 of the Plan are specifically focused on biodiversity, the environment and water quality. Further details in relation to the mitigation measures incorporated into the text of the Plan see Section 5 below.

4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The Plan contains many robust provisions to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. Groundwater quantity is also a potential issue as some of the drinking water in the County comes from groundwater sources. Abstractions for drinking water could individually and/or cumulatively could impact upon ecology, including European Sites. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependant European Sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant impact upon the groundwater or surface water supply to the European Sites. Provisions that specifically relate to the protection of the status of waters, including from sources such as septic tanks, storm water and

¹⁰¹ Encourage and support tourism development, including accommodation and related facilities, to locate within existing settlements, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations, where they can support compact growth and regeneration, provision of services and the general economic vitality of settlements. New development will be required to relate sympathetically to the scale, capacity and level of development and facilities in the settlement.

¹⁰² In assessing proposals for tourism development at locations outside of settlement centres, to consider tourism - related developments on a case-by-case basis, at an appropriate scale having regard to;

(a) The need for the development to locate in the rural area and not within a settlement,
 (b) Demonstration that the development is compatible the protection of the environment, including lakeshore and riparian habitats.
 (c) The environmental conditions and sensitivities, scenic amenity, availability of services and the cumulative impact of such developments on the environment.

¹⁰³ Encourage all new tourism related development proposals to:

(a) Maximise energy efficiency through siting, layout, design and incorporate best practice in energy technologies, conservation and smart technology.
 (b) Support best-practice environmental management including energy efficiency, waste management, biodiversity and sustainable transport.

¹⁰⁴ Ensure that new development does not result in significant noise disturbance and to ensure that all new developments are designed and constructed to minimise noise disturbance in accordance with the provisions of the Noise Action Plan 2018 and relevant standards and guidance that refer to noise management.

¹⁰⁵ Apply the provisions of the Tipperary County Council Noise Action Plan 2018 – 2023 as it relates to Noise Action Areas in order to reduce disturbance from noise.

¹⁰⁶ Undertake a survey of non-designated wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention (2010) in the county over the lifetime of the County Development Plan.

agriculture, include 11 – 4, 11 – 5¹⁰⁷, 11 – 7¹⁰⁸, 15 – 2¹⁰⁹ and 15 - 5¹¹⁰.

Eventual construction and operation of the Irish Water Eastern and Midlands Water Supply Project could potentially impact upon various European sites, including those along the Shannon system and along any final route of the pipeline - such effects would be mitigated, including by measures that are identified during the Strategic Infrastructure planning process for the project.

Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European sites; however, the Plan contains provisions addressing this issue including Policy 11 – 1.

Increased development pressures could place additional loadings onto the existing waste water treatment plant facilities. Section 4 of the SEA identifies the currently loadings for Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs) in the County, indicating there is additional capacity within the existing infrastructure at most of the main settlements.

Additionally, the policies provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions, such as 11 – 4, 11 – 14 and 11 - 13¹¹¹.

4.3.1.6 Climate change

The Plan includes provisions that potentially conflict with climate mitigation and provisions that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation. Policy 11 – 1 that "In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects ¹¹²)."

Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European Sites considered.

4.3.2 Additional Commentary on Settlement Plans contained in Volume 2

Volume 2 of the Plan provides Settlement Plans, including local and land use zoning objectives. These Plans must comply with provisions for the protection and management of European Sites contained in the rest of the Written Statement (these measures are identified throughout the subsections under 4.3.1 above and in Section 5 of this Natura Impact Report). The Settlement Plans have been assessed as part of this Stage 2 AA and provide for no additional sources of effects outside those described under Section 4.3.1 above for which mitigation is already provided for by the main Written Statement of the Plan (see 4.3.1 above and Section 5). Further mitigation is provided within Volume 2.

¹⁰⁷ Ensure that new developments proposed in or near 'Ground Water Protection Schemes' and 'Zones of Contribution' which contribute to public water supplies, do not result in a significant negative impact on the integrity, function and management of these important assets.

¹⁰⁸ Ensure the protection of water quality in accordance with the EU WFD, and support the objectives and facilitate the implementation of the associated Programme of Measures of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. This includes contributing towards the protection of blue-dot catchments and drinking water resources. Also, have cognisance of the EU's Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and 36 which provide guidance on exemptions to the environmental objectives of the WFD.

b) Support an integrated, and collaborative approach to catchment management in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor.

c) Require an undisturbed edge or buffer zone to be maintained, where appropriate, between new developments and riparian zones of water bodies to maintain the natural function of existing ecosystems associated with water courses and their riparian zones, and to enable sustainable public access.

¹⁰⁹ Require that all new septic tanks, proprietary effluent treatment systems and percolation areas to be located and constructed in accordance with the Water Services Guidelines for Planning Authorities (and any review thereof) and the Code of Practice for Domestic waste water treatment systems (EPA, 2021) (and any amendment) and the development management standards of this Plan as set out in Volume 3.

¹¹⁰ Require the implementation of SUDS as an integral part of the design of new developments to reduce the generation of storm water run-off, and to ensure that all storm water generated is disposed of on-site or is attenuated and treated prior to discharge to an approved storm water system, with consideration to the following:

(a) The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales and detention basis,
 (b) The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basis, ponds and wetlands etc.
 (c) The slow-down in the movement of water.

¹¹¹ Ensure that proposals for agricultural developments, as appropriate, comply with the European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2010 or any amendment thereof.

¹¹² Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Table 4.1 Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the Plan¹¹³

Site Code	Site Name ¹¹⁴	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{115, 116}
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, modifying structures of inland water courses, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, flooding, mowing or cutting of grassland, predation, intensive grazing, trampling, overuse, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, hunting, mechanical removal of peat, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, modification of hydrographic functioning, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, forestry clearance, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: waste, direct land management, agriculture, flood risk management, leisure / amenity activities, land take, hydrological changes, pollution and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: 11 – 9 and 11 – F.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p>
000407	The Loughans SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Fertilisation, grazing, intensive cattle grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution and direct land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p>
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, peat extraction, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, sand and gravel extraction, disposal of inert materials, storage of materials, burning down, stock feeding, grazing, fertilisation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: waste, land take, hydrological changes, extractive industries, fire, pollution, direct land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p>
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Forestry clearance, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, problematic native species, fertilisation, burning down.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, hydrological changes, direct land management, pollution and fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>
000641	Ballyduff/ Clonfinane Bog SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Cultivation, mowing or cutting of grassland, fertilisation, peat extraction, improved access to site, grazing, mechanical removal of peat, fire and fire suppression, restructuring agricultural land holding.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land management, pollution, agriculture, land take, amenity / leisure activities and fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Fire and fire suppression, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, mountaineering & rock climbing, intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fire, hydrological changes, waste, leisure / amenity activities, agriculture and land take.</p>

¹¹³ Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

¹¹⁴ For qualifying features for each European Site (QIs and SCIs), please refer to Table 3.1

¹¹⁵ Informed by, inter alia, The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland, Overview Volume 1 (NPWS, 2019)

¹¹⁶ For further detail on mitigation measures integrated into the Plan refer to Section 5 below

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Site Code	Site Name ¹¹⁴	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{115, 116}
		<p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Roads, motorways, mowing or cutting of grassland, forest planting on open ground, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, peat extraction, grazing, fire and fire suppression.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, direct land management, forestry, pollution, agriculture, land take and fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Roads, paths and railroads, agricultural intensification, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, intensive grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, species composition change (succession), burning down, stock feeding, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, agriculture, pollution, direct land use management, land take and fire.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
000930	Clare Glen SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, invasive non-native species, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: hydrological changes, waste, invasive species, amenity and leisure activities, forestry and direct land use management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p>
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Wildlife watching, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), restructuring agricultural land holding, garbage and solid waste, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mountaineering & rock climbing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure, land take, direct land management, human access and waste.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p>
000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Habitat shifting and alteration, intensive grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land management, succession and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p>
001197	Keeper Hill SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Regular motorized driving, off-road motorized driving, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, communication masts and antennas, erosion.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, built environment and direct land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Grazing, fertilisation, hand cutting of peat, invasive non-native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, land take, and invasive species.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p>

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Site Code	Site Name ¹¹⁴	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{115, 116}
		<p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p>
001847	Philipston Marsh SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Grazing, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, forestry and land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p>
002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, fire and fire suppression, forest and plantation management & use.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, land take, direct land management, fire and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>
002125	Anglesey Road SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, modification of cultivation practices.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, direct and management and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p>
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, cultivation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, invasive non-native species, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), port areas, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: flood risk management, agriculture, direct land management, invasive species, pollution, built environment, forestry and waste.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: 11 – 9 and 11 – F.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p> <p>The plan includes new reference to and support for the 2021 National Freight Strategy. The Strategy includes various provisions, including the development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal, complimentary to and consistent with those contained within the National Planning Framework and Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. The enhancement of the rail logistics system, including the construction and operation of infrastructure, could potentially impact upon this European site as it is close to the network/the network passes through it.</p>
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Forest and plantation management & use, agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, peat extraction, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, forest replanting (native trees), water abstractions from surface waters, leisure fishing, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), intensive cattle grazing, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry activities not referred to above, changes in abiotic conditions, intensive fish farming, intensification, reduction in migration or migration barriers, use of fertilizers (forestry), port areas, sand and gravel quarries, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, erosion, industrial or commercial areas, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, netting.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, agriculture, invasive species, water abstraction, fisheries, pollution, direct land management, land take, extractive industry, land take, built environment, and human induced hydrological changes.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: 11 – 9 and 11 – F.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p> <p>Water abstraction will be regulated within the Plan area with respect to ground water protection standards and impact assessment procedures via Policy 11-5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8¹⁷.</p>

¹¹⁷ Provide for the sustainable development of fisheries, in compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives, and other ecological protection objectives. New infrastructure should be positioned at already modified locations where feasible; and sedimentation and siltation issues should be considered, with floating infrastructure used where feasible. Fishery related developments may necessitate the preparation of a Visitor/Habitat Management Plan that includes requirements in relation to: sustainable fishing practices that would not affect the ecological site integrity; and invasive species.

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002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Marine and freshwater aquaculture, hand cutting of peat, grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, polderisation, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, discharges, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, eutrophication (natural), fertilisation, leisure fishing, nautical sports, removal of beach materials, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry, hunting, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: fisheries, land take, agriculture, direct land management, built environment, air pollution, amenity and leisure activities, pollution, invasive species, and forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: 11 – 9 and 11 – F.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>Air quality in relation to European sites is protected under Policy 11 – 1.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p> <p>The plan includes new reference to and support for the 2021 National Freight Strategy. The Strategy includes various provisions, including the development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal, complimentary to and consistent with those contained within the National Planning Framework and Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. The enhancement of the rail logistics system, including the construction and operation of infrastructure, could potentially impact upon this European site as it is close to the network/the network passes through it.</p>
002170	Blackwater River (Tipperary/Waterford) SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Leisure fishing, fertilisation, grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, sport and leisure structures, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, motorways, silviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, mowing or cutting of grassland, sand and gravel extraction, erosion, railway lines, tgv, industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, fisheries, agriculture, waste, built environment, direct land management, forestry, invasive species, and extractive industry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p>
002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Mechanical removal of peat, problematic native species, fire and fire suppression, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, suppression of natural fires, forestry clearance, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, peat extraction.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: land take, direct land management, fire, forestry and waste.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p>
002207	Arragh More (Derryreen) Bog SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Problematic native species, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, burning down, landfill, land reclamation and drying out.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land management, land take, invasive species, forestry, fire and waste.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p>
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Forest replanting (native trees), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, invasive non-native species, eutrophication (natural), species composition change (succession), removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, problematic native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), flooding and rising precipitations, mining and quarrying, droughts and less precipitations, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, marshes or pits, fertilisation, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, wildlife watching, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), non-intensive mixed animal grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, intensive grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: forestry, built environment, invasive species, direct land management, land take, pollution, waste, flood risk, extractive industry, amenity and leisure activities, climate change and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The Plan also provides for the appropriate management of identified flood risk zones and measures to mitigate against flood risk within the Plan area via policies such as: 11 – 9 and 11 – F.</p>

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Site Code	Site Name ¹¹⁴	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{115, 116}
		<p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p> <p>The appropriate management of invasive species occurrence and risk is accounted for in the Plan via policies such as: 11 – 12.</p> <p>Climate change threats, progressing with development with regard to agreed emissions targets and climate sensitive plans are addressed in the Plan via policies such as: SO – 1, 3 – A, 3 – B and 3 – D.</p>
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Grazing, silviculture, forestry, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, forestry and amenity and leisure activities.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p>
002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Non intensive horse grazing, motorised vehicles, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mines, fire and fire suppression, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive goat grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, amenity and leisure activities, fire, and extractive industry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The plan includes new reference to and support for the 2021 National Freight Strategy. The Strategy includes various provisions, including the development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal, complimentary to and consistent with those contained within the National Planning Framework and Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. The enhancement of the rail logistics system, including the construction and operation of infrastructure, could potentially impact upon this European site as it is close to the network/the network passes through it.</p>
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fire and fire suppression, roads, motorways, cultivation, peat extraction.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, fire, built environment, and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Hunting, leisure fishing, fertilisation, nautical sports.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, fisheries, pollution and agriculture.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p>
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Mowing or cutting of grassland, grazing, hunting, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land management, agriculture, amenity and leisure activities, pollution, agriculture and fisheries.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p>
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports, hunting, grazing, fertilisation, bridge, viaduct, mowing or cutting of grassland, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, built environment, pollution, agriculture and direct land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>

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004103	All Saints Bog SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, fire and fire suppression, fertilisation, grazing, cultivation, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, forest planting on open ground, roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, mechanical removal of peat.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: direct land management, fire, pollution, agriculture, extractive industry, land take, forestry and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>There are no provisions in the Plan which relate to fire management, mowing or grazing regimes specifically, therefore there are no sources for effects in this regard.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: pollution, water quality and agriculture</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p>
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, peat extraction, roads, motorways.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, amenity and leisure activities, forestry, built environment and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Roads, motorways, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, grazing, peat extraction.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, amenity and leisure activities, agriculture, forestry, direct land management and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The plan includes new reference to and support for the 2021 National Freight Strategy. The Strategy includes various provisions, including the development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal, complimentary to and consistent with those contained within the National Planning Framework and Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. The enhancement of the rail logistics system, including the construction and operation of infrastructure, could potentially impact upon this European site as it is close to the network/the network passes through it.</p>
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, grazing, silviculture, forestry, peat extraction.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: amenity and leisure activities, built environment, agriculture forestry and land take.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The sustainable management of the forestry sector within the Plan area with particular regards to water quality and ecological sensitivities is provided for in the Plan through Policy 8 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	<p>The known treats to this site are: Mining and quarrying, agricultural intensification, storage of materials, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: extractive industry, agriculture, pollution, direct land management and waste.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The protection of peatlands within the Plan area are specifically provided for through Policy 11-6.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The extractive/mining industry is to be managed sustainably with due regard to best environmental practice in management via Policy 8 – 6.</p>

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Site Code	Site Name ¹¹⁴	Characterisation of Potential Effects ^{115, 116}
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, fertilisation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, built environment, amenity and leisure activities, fisheries and pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p>
004233	River Nore SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Port areas, landfill, land reclamation and drying out.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, waste and direct land management.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>Appropriate and regulated waste management is regarded within the Plan sufficiently via policies such as: 3 – 3 and 10 – 4.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p>
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Fertilisation, grazing, leisure fishing, hunting, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, motorways.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: agriculture, pollution, amenity and leisure activities, fisheries and built environment.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The Plan promotes the development of agricultural activities, however Policies such as 8 – 3, 10 – 3 and 11 – 13 encourage sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and provide for the appropriate management of agricultural run-off into freshwater systems.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p>
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>The known treats to this site are: Shipping lanes, nautical sports, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, discharges, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation.</p> <p>These pressures relate to: built environment, direct site management, amenity and leisure activities, fisheries and pollution.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the Plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to Policies such as 11 – 1, 11 – 2, 11 – 3, 11 – 4 and 11 – G.</p> <p>The local amenity use of sites and tourism is encouraged throughout the Plan but with due consideration for sustainability, local biodiversity and European sites through Policies such as 9 – 1, 9 – 2 and 9 – 3.</p> <p>Provision for the protection of surface and ground water bodies in the Plan area are adequately provided for via policies such as: 11 – 6, 11 – 14 and 11 – 5.</p> <p>The provision and maintenance of good water quality standards throughout the County relative to pollutants is provided for via policies such as: 11 – 7, 11 – 10 and 11 – E.</p> <p>The sustainable development of the built sector with regard to the sensitive ecological characters will be supported through policies such as: 7 – 3 and 8 – 8.</p> <p>The sustainable development of fisheries is provided through Policy 11 – 8.</p>

Section 5 Mitigation Measures

Table 5.1 outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Plan in order to mitigate against potential effects to European Sites as identified above. The Plan was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. These mitigation measures ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European Site from implementation of the Plan.

All mitigation measures apply to all developments and European sites, as relevant, to be determined at project level, when the nature, location, size, layout and operational processes associated with individual and combinations of projects are known.

Table 5.1 Mitigation Measures that will contribute towards the protection of European Sites

Topic	Measures integrated into the Plan, including:
Natural Heritage and Biodiversity	<p>SO – 6 Protect, enhance and connect areas of natural ecosystems, green and blue infrastructure and open space for the benefits of quality of life, biodiversity and economy, while having regard to the wider potential for climate change adaptation and flood risk management.</p> <p>10 - F (a) Support and facilitate the development of Lisheen Mine and Lisheen Bog as a National DZ subject normal planning and environmental criteria, and to work with stakeholders to deliver this multi-faceted initiative in the region. (b) As opportunities to arise to identify additional DZs in Tipperary in line with national and regional guidance.</p> <p>11 - 1 In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects¹¹⁸).</p> <p>11 - 2 Ensure the protection, integrity and conservation of European Sites and Annex I and II species listed in EU Directives. Where it is determined that a development may individually, or cumulatively, impact on the integrity of European sites, the Council will require planning applications to be accompanied by a NIS in accordance with the Habitats Directive and transposing Regulations, 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects, Guidelines for Planning Authorities', (DEHLG 2009) or any amendment thereof and relevant EPA and European Commission guidance documents.</p> <p>11 - 3 Ensure the conservation and protection of existing, and proposed NHAs, and to ensure that proposed developments within or in close proximity to an existing or proposed NHA would not have a significant adverse impact on the status of the site as described.</p> <p>11 - 4 (a) Conserve, protect and enhance areas of local biodiversity value, habitats, ecosystems and ecological corridors, in both urban and rural areas, including rivers, lakes, streams and ponds, peatland and other wetland habitats, woodlands, hedgerows, tree lines, veteran trees, natural and semi-natural grasslands in accordance with the objectives of the National Biodiversity Plan (DCHG 2017) and any review thereof. (b) Safeguard, enhance and protect water bodies (rivers/canals/lakes) and river walks and to provide links, where possible, to wider Green Infrastructure networks as an essential part of the design process. (c) Require an 'Ecosystems Services' approach for new development to incorporate nature-based solutions, in so far as practical, as part of water management systems, public realm design and landscaping, in line with best practice. (d) Seek the retention of trees and hedgerows of particular local value, or where retention is not feasible, require their replacement, and seek a proactive focus on new tree-planting as part of new development.</p> <p>11 - G Apply best practice in sustainable environmental standards in the design and development of collaborative and/or public sector development in Tipperary, including: (a) Ensure that biodiversity issues are considered at the earliest possible stages of plan making; (b) Ensure that plans and strategies comply with nature conservation legislation and policy as required (fulfil SEA and AA requirements); and (c) Carry out ecological impact assessment of plans and strategies as appropriate.</p> <p>11 - 16 Ensure the protection of the visual amenity, landscape quality and character of designated Primary and Secondary Amenity Areas. Developments which would have a significant adverse material impact on the visual amenities of the area will not be supported. New development shall have regard to the following: a) Developments should avoid visually prominent locations and be designed to use existing topography to minimise adverse visual impact on the character of primary and secondary amenity areas. b) Buildings and structures shall integrate with the landscape through careful use of scale, form and finishes. c) Existing landscape features, including trees, hedgerows and distinctive boundary treatment shall be protected and integrated into the design proposal.</p> <p>11 - D (a) Support the objectives of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 by incorporating pollinator friendly native trees and plants within grass verges along public roads and existing and future greenways, new hedgerows, public parks and public open spaces in towns and villages, including part of mixed use and residential developments. (b) Prepare a 'Pollinator Action Plan' for County Tipperary over the lifetime of the County Development Plan, having consideration to the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, 2021 -2025.</p> <p>Chapter 11.3 Conservation and Protection of Sites, The main threats and pressures on the natural environment including habitats and species, are from works associated with development including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, natural system modifications (including drainage), tourism, mining and quarrying (including peat extraction) and issues such as climate change, pollution, and invasive and problematic species. Habitat loss is also recognised as an ongoing pressure. Proposals for new development, will be required to demonstrate adequate mitigation of potential environmental effects, including ensuring provision of infrastructure with adequate capacity and performance. The Council in accordance with the Core Strategy objective of the Plan, will seek to ensure the protection the natural habitats and species as part of the management of new development and through its enforcement procedures.</p>
Agriculture	<p>8 – 3 In assessing applications for new development in the open-countryside, to facilitate the development of alternative farm enterprises, whilst balancing the need for a proposed rural based activity with the need to protect, promote and enhance the viability and environmental quality of the existing rural economy and agricultural land.</p> <p>10 - 3 Support and facilitate the development of a sustainable and economically efficient agricultural and food sector and bio-economy, balanced with the importance of maintaining and protecting the natural services of the environment, including landscape, water quality and biodiversity.</p>

¹¹⁸ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: (a) no alternative solution available, (b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and (c) adequate compensatory measures in place.

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Topic	Measures integrated into the Plan, including:
	10 - E Support the diversification of the agriculture sector as part of decarbonisation, and its role in energy production, including anaerobic digestion and green gas production. 11 - 13 Ensure that proposals for agricultural developments, as appropriate, comply with the European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2010 or any amendment thereof.
Built environment	SO – 8 Plan for sustainable connectivity through integration of land-use planning and sustainable movement, including active travel patterns, public transport and enhancement of amenities, such as walking, cycling and blue and green infrastructure. 3 – 6 Where significant amounts of waste heat are to be generated by a development, its efficient capture and use as part of the development, or in a neighbouring development, will be required. New developments that generate a significant amount of waste heat may be required to submit a 'Heat Loss' Assessment, where practical, to demonstrate effective reuse of waste heat. 3 - F To monitor energy usage in public buildings in line with the Sustainable Energy Action Plan and to invest in energy efficiency with a programme for publicly owned buildings to be upgraded to BER Rating 'B'. 5 - 9 Climate change actions and measures will be incorporated in new residential development of all scales to demonstrate how the development will minimise energy use, enhance accessibility, manage waste and support biodiversity. 7 - 3 In assessing applications for new development, to require the inclusion of appropriate urban landscaping measures as a fundamental element of the site and building design, incorporating features and design solutions such as biodiversity friendly landscaping, nature-based solutions to SUDS, and providing attractive routes and facilities for the pedestrian and cyclist. 8 - 9 Where commercial/industrial enterprises exist as non-conforming but long-established uses, to support their continued operation and expansion, provided such does not result in loss of amenity to adjoining properties, adverse impact on the environment, visual detriment to the character of the area or creation of a traffic hazard. 12 - Q Support the roll-out of Alternative Fuel Infrastructure, including EV charging points, in collaboration with relevant agencies at appropriate locations, both on street and in new developments and as part of this to prepare an EV Infrastructure Guidance Document. To seek funding for the development of Alternative Fuel infrastructure and to roll out public EV charging infrastructure across the county.
Climate	SO – 1 Enable a 'Just' transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally-sustainable and climate-neutral economy by supporting GHG emissions reductions of 7% per annum. 3 - 2 Consider new development in accordance with the Tipperary Renewable Energy Strategy 2016 (and any review thereof), and the Tipperary Climate Change Action Plan 2019. 3 – 7 Support innovation in both sustainable energy storage technologies, and natural carbon capture systems, as key elements of a move to a low-carbon society, where it is demonstrated that they will not result in a significant adverse impact on the environment. 3 - A Support and facilitate European and National objectives for climate adaptation and mitigation, and to prepare a Climate Action Plan for Tipperary in compliance with the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill (DECC, 2020) and any review thereof. 3 - B Support and participate in, the preparation of a Regional Decarbonisation Plan for the Southern Region as part of a framework for action on-decarbonisation across all sectors. 3 - C Support and facilitate the Circular Economy concept, and the objectives of the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy' (DECC, 2020) across the delivery of its services. 3 - D Support, in collaboration with stakeholders, research and innovation in smart renewable energy technologies and initiatives to accelerate diversification away from fossil fuels. Chapter 12 Sustainable Transport under "Feasibility" New transport infrastructure projects, including greenways and blueways, that are not already provided for by existing plans/ programmes or are not already permitted, will be subject to feasibility assessment, considering need, environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environmental Report, and objectives relating to sustainable mobility. Where feasibility is established, a Corridor and Route Selection Process will be undertaken, where appropriate, in two stages: Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection; and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection.
Extractive Industry	8 – 7 Support the extraction of minerals and aggregates, and to have regard to; a) Quarries and Ancillary Activities, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DEHLG 2004), where such activities do not have a significant impact on the environment, landscape or residential amenities of the area. b) In considering new development, to have regard to potential adverse impacts on sites of geological importance or known high quality aggregate reserves as set out in the County Geological Sites record (and any review thereof) as maintained by the GSI.
Fisheries	11 - 8 Provide for the sustainable development of fisheries, in compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives, and other ecological protection objectives. New infrastructure should be positioned at already modified locations where feasible; and sedimentation and siltation issues should be considered, with floating infrastructure used where feasible. Fishery related developments may necessitate the preparation of a Visitor/Habitat Management Plan that includes requirements in relation to: sustainable fishing practices that would not affect the ecological site integrity; and invasive species.
Flood Risk Management	11 – 9 Assess all new developments (both within and without designated flood risk Zones) in line with the 'Staged Approach' and pre-cautionary principle set out in the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DEHLG 2009) and any amendment thereof. 11 – F (a) To support and facilitate the CFRAM Programme, and to support the OPW in the development and implementation of sustainable flood risk management plans and actions. (b) To consider, as appropriate any new and/or emerging data, including, when available, any relevant information contained in the CFRAM Flood Risk Management Plans.
Forestry	8 – 5 Support new forestry plantation and works related to forestry including works relating to tree-felling, subject to the protection of visually sensitive areas, ecology (both terrestrial and aquatic), water resources and abstractions, and compliance with national regulations with respect to protection of the environment.
Geology	11 – 10 In assessing proposals for new development to protect, support and conserve the geological heritage sites of Tipperary and their value as outlined in the Tipperary Audit of Geological Heritage Sites, (GSI/TCC, 2019).
Green / Blue Infrastructure	Chapter 14 Green and Blue Infrastructure, "Strategy for Development", Such actions will be undertaken while ensuring the protection of the integrity of European sites and ecological sensitivities. 14 - 1 (a) Require new development proposals to incorporate a Green Infrastructure approach to the planning, design and management of built form/public realm and green and blue spaces, (where feasible), and to consider all opportunities for synergies and linkages with existing Blue and Green infrastructure in both urban and rural areas, in line with the Development Management Standards set out in Volume 3. (b) Ensure that proposals for greenway/blueway development contribute towards the protection or enhancement of existing green infrastructure and have regard to the "Connecting with nature for health and wellbeing" EPA Research Report 2020 and the Development Management Standards 1.1 Habitats Directive Assessment and 1.2 Environmental Assessment. (c) Where new development is required to prepare a 'Sustainability Statement', they must demonstrate compliance with this policy to the satisfaction of the Council. 11 – 11 In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects ¹¹⁹).
Invasive species	11 – 12 Seek to control the spread of invasive plant and animal species, including consideration of potential pathways for invasive species spread, i.e. watercourses.
Light, air & noise pollution	Noise 11 – 17 Ensure that new development does not result in significant noise disturbance and to ensure that all new developments are designed and constructed to minimise noise disturbance in accordance with the provisions of the Noise Action Plan 2018 and relevant standards and guidance that refer to noise management.

¹¹⁹ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

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Topic	Measures integrated into the Plan, including:
	<p>11 - H Apply the provisions of the Tipperary County Council Noise Action Plan 2018 – 2023 as it relates to Noise Action Areas in order to reduce disturbance from noise.</p> <p>Light</p> <p>11 -18 Ensure that new development does not result in significant disturbance as a result of light pollution and to ensure that all new developments are designed and constructed to minimise the impact of light pollution on the visual, environmental and residential amenities of surrounding areas.</p> <p>11 – 1 In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects¹²⁰).</p>
Monitoring	<p>16 - 1 Undertake a programme of monitoring and evaluation of the County Development Plan over its lifetime, as follows and to align these monitoring protocols with each other as part of an overall monitoring framework:</p> <p>a) Prepare a 2 Year Progress Report of the County Development Plan (as required under Section 15(2) of The Act).</p> <p>b) Prepare a Report to the Regional Assembly setting out progress made in supporting objectives of the RSES (as required under Section 25A(1) of The Act).</p> <p>c) SEA Monitoring as detailed in the Environmental Report.</p>
Peatlands, wetlands and surface water courses	<p>11 – 6 Ensure the integration of river corridors with green infrastructure in settlements in line with the 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (Inland Fisheries Ireland, 2020).</p> <p>11 - 14 Support the diversification of peatlands, whilst ensuring the protection of their ecological, archaeological, cultural and educational significance in line with the National Peatlands Strategy (DAHG 2015). Where new development is proposed on areas of peatland, the Council may request the landowner to prepare a 'Peatland Master Plan' for the entire peatland area in their ownership.</p> <p>11 - B Undertake a survey of non-designated wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention (2010) in the county over the lifetime of the County Development Plan.</p>
SEVESO	<p>8 – 7 Implement the requirement of the Seveso III Directive, and any regulations giving effect to this Directive, with regard to the following:</p> <p>a) The siting of Major Accidents Sites;</p> <p>b) The modification of development on an existing, or within the vicinity of a Major Accident Hazard Site.</p>
Tourism/ Recreation	<p>9 – 1 Encourage and support tourism development, including accommodation and related facilities, to locate within existing settlements, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations, where they can support compact growth and regeneration, provision of services and the general economic vitality of settlements. New development will be required to relate sympathetically to the scale, capacity and level of development and facilities in the settlement.</p> <p>9 – 2 In assessing proposals for tourism development at locations outside of settlement centres, to consider tourism - related developments on a case-by-case basis, at an appropriate scale having regard to;</p> <p>(a) The need for the development to locate in the rural area and not within a settlement,</p> <p>(b) Demonstration that the development is compatible the protection of the environment, including lakeshore and riparian habitats.</p> <p>(c) The environmental conditions and sensitivities, scenic amenity, availability of services and the cumulative impact of such developments on the environment.</p> <p>9 – 3 Encourage all new tourism related development proposals to:</p> <p>(a) Maximise energy efficiency through siting, layout, design and incorporate best practice in energy technologies, conservation and smart technology.</p> <p>(b) Support best-practice environmental management including energy efficiency, waste management, biodiversity and sustainable transport.</p> <p>Chapter 14 Green and Blue Infrastructure, "Strategy for Development", Such actions will be undertaken while ensuring the protection of the integrity of European sites and ecological sensitivities.</p> <p>11 – 1 In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects¹²¹).</p> <p>Section 9.4 Tourism Development, 9.4.1 Supporting Tourism product development, The Council will facilitate opportunities for harnessing the potential of scenic areas, trails, uplands, lakes and waterways in a manner that is compatible with the natural heritage and environment of the area. Development proposals outside of settlement centres, including those associated with agri-tourism and eco-tourism, wellness facilities, adventure sports, outdoor recreational installations and water-based tourism activities, (including water side interpretive/ activity centres and jetties), will be required to demonstrate a clear need to locate in the area, and to ensure that the development is compatible with the protection of the environment, including lakeshore and riparian habitats. Proposals for new tourism or recreation projects will be required to demonstrate adequate mitigation of potential environmental effects, including: • Management any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour, including through visitor/habitat management plans, in order to avoid significant effects including loss of habitat and disturbance; and • Ensuring provision of infrastructure with adequate capacity and performance.</p>
Water abstraction	<p>11 – 5 Ensure that new developments proposed in or near 'Ground Water Protection Schemes' and 'Zones of Contribution' which contribute to public water supplies, do not result in a significant negative impact on the integrity, function and management of these important assets.</p>
Water services, groundwater and water quality	<p>11 – 5 Ensure that new developments proposed in or near 'Ground Water Protection Schemes' and 'Zones of Contribution' which contribute to public water supplies, do not result in a significant negative impact on the integrity, function and management of these important assets.</p> <p>11 - 7 a) Ensure the protection of water quality in accordance with the EU WFD, and support the objectives and facilitate the implementation of the associated Programme of Measures of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. This includes contributing towards the protection of blue-dot catchments and drinking water resources. Also, have cognisance of the EU's Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and 36 which provide guidance on exemptions to the environmental objectives of the WFD.</p> <p>b) Support an integrated, and collaborative approach to catchment management in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor.</p> <p>c) Require an undisturbed edge or buffer zone to be maintained, where appropriate, between new developments and riparian zones of water bodies to maintain the natural function of existing ecosystems associated with water courses and their riparian zones, and to enable sustainable public access.</p> <p>11 - 10 (a) Ensure that new developments proposed in Arterial Drainage Schemes and Drainage Districts do not result in a significant negative impact on the integrity, function and management of these areas.</p> <p>(b) Consult with the OPW in relation to proposed developments in the vicinity of Flood Relief Schemes and drainage channels and rivers for which the OPW are responsible, and to retain a strip on either side of such channels, where required, to facilitate maintenance access thereto.</p>

¹²⁰ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

¹²¹ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

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Topic	Measures integrated into the Plan, including:
	<p>(c) Protect the integrity of any formal flood risk management infrastructure (see key flood risk infrastructure identified in Section 2.2 “Drainage, Key Flood Risk Infrastructure and Early Warning Systems” of the SFRA), thereby ensuring that any new development does not negatively impact any existing defence infrastructure or compromise any proposed new defence infrastructure</p> <p>11 - E Require an integrated, and collaborative approach to local catchment management to assist in the effective implementation of the RBMP (and any review thereof) and to support the activities LAWPRO in rolling out the local Authorities Waters Programme.</p> <p>15 - 2 Require that all new septic tanks, proprietary effluent treatment systems and percolation areas to be located and constructed in accordance with the Water Services Guidelines for Planning Authorities (and any review thereof) and the Code of Practice for Domestic waste water treatment systems (EPA, 2021) (and any amendment) and the development management standards of this Plan as set out in Volume 3.</p> <p>15 - 5 Require the implementation of SUDS as an integral part of the design of new developments to reduce the generation of storm water run-off, and to ensure that all storm water generated is disposed of on-site or is attenuated and treated prior to discharge to an approved storm water system, with consideration to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales and detention basis, (b) The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basis, ponds and wetlands etc. (c) The slow-down in the movement of water. <p>15 – B Provide additional and improved surface water networks to both reduce pollution and support sustainable development.</p> <p>15-5 Require all new development to provide a separate foul and surface water management system and to incorporate water sensitive urban design, where appropriate, in new development and the public realm. New developments or retrofit/upgrading works, including those contributing to combined drainage systems where streetscape enhancement programmes or resurfacing programmes are planned, will incorporate measures to reduce the generation of storm water run-off, and to ensure that all storm water generated is managed on-site, or is attenuated and treated prior to discharge to an approved storm water system, with consideration to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Nature-Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas (water sensitive urban design) Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2001) and any review there off, (b) The infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales and detention basis, (c) The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basis, ponds and wetlands etc. (d) The slow-down in the movement of water.
Waste Management	<p>3 – 3 Support innovative initiatives that promote the development of the Circular Economy as set out in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2020) across its own services and through private sector development.</p> <p>10 - 4 Ensure the sustainable management of waste and the application of the ‘Circular Economy’ concept in line with the provisions of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy and the Waste Management Infrastructure – Guidance for Siting Waste Management Facilities, (Government of Ireland, 2022) in the development and management of new development.</p> <p>15 - 3 Require development proposals in Settlement Centres to be served by municipal treatment plants. In line with the provisions of Section 5.3.1 of the Draft Water Services Guidelines for Planning Authorities (or any review thereof) new development will connect to existing water infrastructure, where capacity exists, in order to maximise the use of existing infrastructure and reduce additional investment costs. There is a general presumption that development will be focused into areas that are serviced by public water supply and wastewater collection network. In settlement centres where, municipal treatment plants do not have the capacity to cater for additional development, the Council will facilitate development, where the developer has agreed proposals for the up-grade of the treatment plant and/or network, as may be necessary, with Irish Water in accordance with the Draft Water Services Guidelines for Planning Authorities and any amendment thereof and the Irish Water Connection Charges Policy. The Council will require that such infrastructure is in place, prior to the commencement of the development.. The Council may consider, on a site-specific basis, on-site waste water treatment proposals in cases where a connection to a municipal treatment plant has been demonstrated to be unfeasible or in settlements which are not served by treatment plants. Developments shall be subject to the criteria set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Small Business, Community and Public Developments: the development shall be served by an on-site treatment system which demonstrates compliance with the Waste Water Treatment Manual: Treatment System for Small Communities, Business, Leisure Centres and Hotels, (EPA, 1999) (or any amendment thereof). or (b) Private Residential Developments: the development shall be served by individual treatment plants in compliance with the Code of Practice: Waste Water Treatment Systems for Single Houses, (EPA, 2021) (or any amendment thereof). <p>In both cases as above;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the development shall connect to the municipal treatment plant, where and when such facilities become available. ii. the development will not have an adverse human health, environmental or ecological impact on the receiving environment, including groundwater or surface water courses. iii. the development shall demonstrate compliance the development management standards set out in Volume 3. <p>15 – C Carry out on-going monitoring and registration of private septic tanks in the County in line with the EPAs National Inspection Plan.</p>

Section 6 Conclusion

Implementation of the Plan to be adopted¹²² has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of any European Sites, if unmitigated.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European Sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Plan will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects was considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Plan, are seen to be robust to ensure there will be no significant effects as a result of the implementation of the Plan either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects¹²³. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

The AA process is ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan.

¹²² Incorporating: the Draft Plan; all alterations; and any further modifications under consideration. Note that non-material changes to individual Plan provisions referenced in this report may be updated during the finalisation of the Plan, including numbering, formatting and graphic design.

¹²³ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appendix I Background information on European Sites

List of European Sites considered by the assessment; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and Site Vulnerability/Sensitivity

Site Code	Site Name ¹²⁴	Pressures Codes	Known threats and pressures
000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	D05, B06, A10.01, M02.03, B01.01	Improved access to site, grazing in forests or woodland, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, decline or extinction of species, forest planting on open ground (<i>native trees</i>)
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	J02.01, J02.05.02, A04.03, B06, J02.04.01, A03, K03.04, A04.01, G05.01, G01, A03.03, F03.01, C01.03.02, A10.01, J02.11, J02.05, A07, D01.01, A04.02.05, B02.02, A08	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, modifying structures of inland water courses, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, grazing in forests or woodland, flooding, mowing or cutting of grassland, predation, intensive grazing, trampling, overuse, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, hunting, mechanical removal of peat, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, modification of hydrographic functioning, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, forestry clearance, fertilisation
000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	J02.10, E03.03, J01.01, B01, C01.03.02, J02.15, D05, E03.01	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials, burning down, forest planting on open ground, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, improved access to site, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	A03, B02.02, A01, B01, J01, A08, A04, A04.02.04, D05, B02.01.02, A04.01.01, C01.03.02	Mowing or cutting of grassland, forestry clearance, cultivation, forest planting on open ground, fire and fire suppression, fertilisation, grazing, non-intensive goat grazing, improved access to site, forest replanting (<i>non-native trees</i>), intensive cattle grazing, mechanical removal of peat
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	A04.02, B, B06, I01, D01.01, J01	Non intensive grazing, silviculture, forestry, grazing in forests or woodland, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fire and fire suppression
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	A04, C01.03.02, C01.01.01, H05.01, G01.02, B02, G01.03.02, J01, B01, A05.02, F03.01	Grazing, mechanical removal of peat, sand and gravel quarries, garbage and solid waste, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, forest and plantation management & use, off-road motorized driving, fire and fire suppression, forest planting on open ground, stock feeding, hunting
000319	Pollnacknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC	A04.01.01, A04.02.04, B, B03, J01, B06	Intensive cattle grazing, non-intensive goat grazing, silviculture, forestry, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, fire and fire suppression, grazing in forests or woodland
000404	Hugginstown Fen SAC	A08, B02, A04	Fertilisation, forest and plantation management & use, grazing
000407	The Loughans SAC	A08, A04, A04.01.01	Fertilisation, grazing, intensive cattle grazing
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	G01.02, I01, C01, A04.03, H05.01, K02.01, G05.01, J01.01, B02, B02.02, G01.03.02, J02.15	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, mining and quarrying, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, garbage and solid waste, species composition change (<i>succession</i>), trampling, overuse, burning down, forest and plantation management & use, forestry clearance, off-road motorized driving, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	E03.01, C01.03, J02.15, C01.01, E03.03, E05, J01.01, A05.02, A04, A08, J02.10	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, peat extraction, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, sand and gravel extraction, disposal of inert materials, storage of materials, burning down, stock feeding, grazing, fertilisation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	B02.02, J02.15, I02, A08, J01.01	Forestry clearance, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, problematic native species, fertilisation, burning down
000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	A01, A03, A08, C01.03, D05, A04, C01.03.02, J01, A10	Cultivation, mowing or cutting of grassland, fertilisation, peat extraction, improved access to site, grazing, mechanical removal of peat, fire and fire suppression, restructuring agricultural land holding
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	J01, J02.11, G01.04.01, A04.01.02, G01.02, G01.03.02, A10.01	Fire and fire suppression, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, mountaineering & rock climbing, intensive sheep grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, off-road motorized driving, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	D01.02, A03, B01, A08, A10, C01.03, A04, J01	Roads, motorways, mowing or cutting of grassland, forest planting on open ground, fertilisation, restructuring agricultural land holding, peat extraction, grazing, fire and fire suppression
000668	Nier Valley Woodlands SAC	I01, A04, B	Invasive non-native species, grazing, silviculture, forestry
000764	Hook Head SAC	F02, G01.07, K01.01, J02.11.01	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, scuba diving, snorkelling, erosion, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
000831	Cullahill Mountain SAC	A03.02, A04.03, A10.01	Non intensive mowing, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
000849	Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC	A04.01, A08, A10.01	Intensive grazing, fertilisation, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	D01, A02.01, A07, A04.01, A04.03, A10.01, K02.01, J01.01, A05.02, A08	Roads, paths and railroads, agricultural intensification, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, intensive grazing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, species composition change (<i>succession</i>), burning down, stock feeding, fertilisation
000930	Clare Glen SAC	J02.11, I01, G01, B02.02, B02.04	Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, invasive non-native species, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, forestry clearance, removal of dead and dying trees
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	G02.09, F03.02.02, A10, H05.01, G01.02, G01.04.01	Wildlife watching, taking from nest (<i>e.g., falcons</i>), restructuring agricultural land holding, garbage and solid waste, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mountaineering & rock climbing
000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	M02.01, A04.01, A04.02.01	Habitat shifting and alteration, intensive grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing
001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	B06, D05, E01.03, B02, A10.01, G05.06, D02.01	Grazing in forests or woodland, improved access to site, dispersed habitation, forest and plantation management & use, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, electricity and phone lines
001197	Keeper Hill SAC	G01.03.01, G01.03.02, D01.01, D02.03, K01.01	Regular motorized driving, off-road motorized driving, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, communication masts and antennas, erosion
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	A04, J01, B, B06	Grazing, fire and fire suppression, silviculture, forestry, grazing in forests or woodland
001430	Glen Bog SAC	F05.05, J02	Shooting, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	I01, K02.01, B02.03	Invasive non-native species, species composition change (<i>succession</i>), removal of forest undergrowth
001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	A04, A08, C01.03.01, I01	Grazing, fertilisation, hand cutting of peat, invasive non-native species
001847	Phillipston Marsh SAC	A04, B, A08	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation
001858	Galmoy Fen SAC	A04, B, C01.04.02	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, underground mining
001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	A04, D01.02, B, K01.01, C01.03, E06, E02, G01.02, J01, I01	Grazing, roads, motorways, silviculture, forestry, erosion, peat extraction, other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities, industrial or commercial areas, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fire and fire suppression, invasive non-native species
002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	D01.01, A10.01, G05.07, J01, B02	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, fire and fire suppression, forest and plantation management & use
002125	Anglesey Road SAC	A08, B, A02	Fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, modification of cultivation practices

¹²⁴ For qualifying features for each European Site (QIs and SCIs), please refer to Table 3.1

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Site Code	Site Name ¹²⁴	Pressures Codes	Known threats and pressures
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	J02, B02.02, J01.01, L10	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, forestry clearance, burning down, other natural catastrophes
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	J02.12.02, A01, J02.01.02, I01, H01, D03.01, E03, E01, A08, J02.01, B	Dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, cultivation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, invasive non-native species, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), port areas, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, fertilisation, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, silviculture, forestry
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	C01, A02.01, E05, A07, A04.03, J02.10, E03.03, A08, E03.01	Mining and quarrying, agricultural intensification, storage of materials, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, disposal of inert materials, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	B02, A02.01, I01, C01.03, J02.12.02, B02.01.01, J02.06, F02.03, H01, A04.01.01, J02.05.02, B07, M01, F01.01, J03.02.01, B05, D03.01, C01.01.01, A10.01, F02, K01.01, E02, J02, J02.02.01, F02.01.02	Forest and plantation management & use, agricultural intensification, invasive non-native species, peat extraction, dykes and flooding defence in inland water systems, forest replanting (<i>native trees</i>), water abstractions from surface waters, leisure fishing, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), intensive cattle grazing, modifying structures of inland water courses, forestry activities not referred to above, changes in abiotic conditions, intensive fish farming, intensification, reduction in migration or migration barriers, use of fertilizers (<i>forestry</i>), port areas, sand and gravel quarries, removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, erosion, industrial or commercial areas, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, dredging or removal of limnic sediments, netting
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	F01, C01.03.01, A04, J02.12.01, J02.01.01, H04, E03, D01.01, K02.03, A08, F02.03, G01.01, C01.01.02, I01, B, F03.01, J02.10, E01, J02.01.02	Marine and freshwater aquaculture, hand cutting of peat, grazing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, polderisation, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, discharges, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, eutrophication (<i>natural</i>), fertilisation, leisure fishing, nautical sports, removal of beach materials, invasive non-native species, silviculture, forestry, hunting, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, urbanised areas, human habitation, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
002170	Blackwater River (Tipperary/Waterford) SAC	F02.03, A08, A04, E03.01, G02, E01, D01.02, B, I01, J02.01, A03, C01.01, K01.01, D01.04, E02, G01.01	Leisure fishing, fertilisation, grazing, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, sport and leisure structures, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, motorways, silviculture, forestry, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, mowing or cutting of grassland, sand and gravel extraction, erosion, railway lines, tgv, industrial or commercial areas, nautical sports
002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	C01.03.02, I02, J01, J02.15, J01.02, B02.02, I01, J02.01, C01.03	Mechanical removal of peat, problematic native species, fire and fire suppression, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, suppression of natural fires, forestry clearance, invasive non-native species, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, peat extraction
002207	Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC	I02, C01.03.02, J02.15, I01, B02.02, J01.01, J02.01	Problematic native species, mechanical removal of peat, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, invasive non-native species, forestry clearance, burning down, landfill, land reclamation and drying out
002236	Island Fen SAC	K02.01, F03.01, J01.01, A04.01, D01, C01, A04.03	Species composition change (<i>succession</i>), hunting, burning down, intensive grazing, roads, paths and railroads, mining and quarrying, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	B02.01.01, D03.01.02, I01, K02.03, K02.01, A10.01, I02, H01.08, H01, M01.03, C01, M01.02, J02.01.03, A08, G01, D01.01, G02.09, J02, M01.01, A04.02.05, J02.10, A04.01	Forest replanting (<i>native trees</i>), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, invasive non-native species, eutrophication (<i>natural</i>), species composition change (<i>succession</i>), removal of hedges and coppice or scrub, problematic native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, pollution to surface waters (<i>limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish</i>), flooding and rising precipitations, mining and quarrying, droughts and less precipitations, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, fertilisation, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, wildlife watching, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, temperature changes (<i>e.g. rise of temperature & extremes</i>), non-intensive mixed animal grazing, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, intensive grazing
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	A04, B, G01.02	Grazing, silviculture, forestry, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	A04.02.03, G01.03, G01.02, C01.04, J01, D01.01, A04.02.04	Non intensive horse grazing, motorised vehicles, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, mines, fire and fire suppression, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive goat grazing
002312	Sieve Bernagh Bog SAC	J02.01, A04.03, G05.01, G01.02, J01, C01.01, A04, G01.03.02, C01.03.02, B02, D01.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing, trampling, overuse, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, fire and fire suppression, sand and gravel extraction, grazing, off-road motorized driving, mechanical removal of peat, forest and plantation management & use, paths, tracks, cycling tracks
002324	Glendine Wood SAC	B, A04, E01.03, D01.02, K05	Silviculture, forestry, grazing, dispersed habitation, roads, motorways, reduced fecundity or genetic depression
002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	H05.01, J02.01, J02.15, B, J02.05, J01.01, I01, C01.03.02	Garbage and solid waste, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, silviculture, forestry, modification of hydrographic functioning, burning down, invasive non-native species, mechanical removal of peat
002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	A04.02.03, J01.01, K02, C01, J02.15	Non intensive horse grazing, burning down, biocenotic evolution, succession, mining and quarrying, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	D01.01, J01, D01.02, A01, C01.03	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fire and fire suppression, roads, motorways, cultivation, peat extraction
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC	J02.06, E03.01, A02.01, J02.07, B02.01.02, J02.15, E03.03, J01.01, C01.03.02	Water abstractions from surface waters, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, agricultural intensification, water abstractions from groundwater, forest replanting (<i>non-native trees</i>), other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of inert materials, burning down, mechanical removal of peat
004028	Blackwater Estuary SPA	A08, A04, F02.03, F03.01, G01.01, E01, D01.02	Fertilisation, grazing, leisure fishing, hunting, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, roads, motorways
004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	F02.03, F01, A08, E01, G01.02	Leisure fishing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, fertilisation, urbanised areas, human habitation, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	F03.01, F02.03, A08, G01.01	Hunting, leisure fishing, fertilisation, nautical sports
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	D03.02, G01.01, A08, F01, E03, E02, E01	Shipping lanes, nautical sports, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, discharges, industrial or commercial areas, urbanised areas, human habitation
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	A03, A04, F03.01, D01.01, A08, E01.03, F02.03	Mowing or cutting of grassland, grazing, hunting, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, leisure fishing
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	A04, E01, F02.03, A08	Grazing, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, fertilisation
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	G01.02, E01, F02.03, D01.01, G01.01, F03.01, A04, A08, D01.05, A03, A04.03	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports, hunting, grazing, fertilisation, bridge, viaduct, mowing or cutting of grassland, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	A04, F02.03, G01.01, B, E01.03, A08, A03, F03.01	Grazing, leisure fishing, nautical sports, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	A03, F03.01, J01, A08, A04, A01, C01.01, C01.03, B01, D01.02, E01.03, C01.03.02	Mowing or cutting of grassland, hunting, fire and fire suppression, fertilisation, grazing, cultivation, sand and gravel extraction, peat extraction, forest planting on open ground, roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, mechanical removal of peat
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	A08	Fertilisation
004160	Sieve Bloom Mountains SPA	A04, D01.01, B, E01.03, C01.03, D01.02	Grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, peat extraction, roads, motorways
004165	Sievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	D01.02, D01.01, B, E01.03, A04, C01.03	Roads, motorways, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, silviculture, forestry, dispersed habitation, grazing, peat extraction
004168	Sieve Aughty Mountains SPA	D01.01, D01.02, E01.03, A04, B, C01.03	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, roads, motorways, dispersed habitation, grazing, silviculture, forestry, peat extraction
004233	River Nore SPA	D03.01, J02.01	Port areas, landfill, land reclamation and drying out

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List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Geyer's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	[1013]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Desmoulin's Whorl Snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)	[1016]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due to urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g., weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change.
River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change.
Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	[1103]	Habitat quality, particularly at spawning sites is the most notable threat to this species.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	Discharges, marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports sea defence or coast protection works	Marine water dependant, intertidal changes, sediment changes, marine pollution.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal); modification of hydrological flow; drainage; abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization; accumulation of organic material; extraction activities generating marine pollution; sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving, and is based on more detailed information.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)	[1303]	Other urban/industrial developments, outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities, pesticides, roads, railroads and paths, changes in ecosystems, forest and plantation management and use, restructuring agricultural practices, excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic).	Changes in habitat, feeding grounds, roosting sites, breeding sites, urban encroachment / light and noise disturbance.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Tursiops truncatus	[1349]	Shipping lanes, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, marine water pollution, discharges, noise nuisance, noise pollution	Noise and human disturbance, marine pollution, marine and fisheries waste
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	[1421]	Threatened by habitat loss, deliberate collection, encroachment of invasive or vigorous species, or indirectly by water pollution, removal of woodland or alteration of watercourses.	Land use management and direct impacts.
River Nore Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>)	[1990]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due to urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Turloughs	[3180]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion</i>)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.

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Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	[5130]	Overgrazing, erosion, scrub clearance, inappropriate land use management, and succession processes.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa (<i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>)	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	[6430]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	[6510]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Active raised bogs	[7110]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	[7120]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Transition mires and quaking bogs	[7140]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	[7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Calcareous fens with species of <i>mariscus</i> sedge and bog cotton (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> and <i>Caricion davallianae</i>)	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb (<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Limestone pavements	[8240]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Caves not open to the public	[8310]	Roads, motorways, recreational cave visits, flooding	Changes in management. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Recreation
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Bog woodland	[91D0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	[91J0]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

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List of all Special Conservation Interest of SPAs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

Special Conservation Interests	Vulnerabilities of species of conservation interest	
<p>Common coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125] Eurasian oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] European golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Northern lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144] Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) [A153] Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Eurasian curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Common redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Common greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Black-headed gull (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Mew gull (<i>Larus canus</i>) [A182] Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183] Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082] Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098] Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103]</p>	<p>Great crested grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005] Great cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>) [A026] Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043] Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i> [Iceland/UK/Ireland]) [A043] Common shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Eurasian wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Eurasian teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053] Northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Northern shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059] Tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Greater scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062] Common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Greenland white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>) [A113] Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km. • Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling. • Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities. • Availability of nesting/roosting habitat. • Vegetation composition, structure and functionality
<p>Wetlands for waterbirds [A999]</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds using it.

Appendix II Relationship Other Plans and Programmes

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
International/European Level SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, a “screening procedure” is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species’ habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and – preventing further such pollution. 	<p>Ireland’s Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland’s third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State’s NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of 	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an integrated approach best available techniques, flexibility; and public participation 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.		environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets. The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables. EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans. Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner. 	The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; Safety of offshore oil and gas operations. 	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry Sustainable management of fish stocks Reducing invasive alien species Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<p>Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. Supporting EU-level GI projects. Improving access to finance for GI projects. Improving information and promoting innovation. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>The Convention has three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.</p>	<p>The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</p>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. 	<p>Four pieces of complimentary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). Sets new air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	<p>The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain "good status" of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, control and conserve groundwater. Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption. Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I. Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a). Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5. Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause. Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action. Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health. Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. 	<p>The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Landscape Convention 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better implementation of legislation. Better information by improving the knowledge base. More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the Union's cities more sustainable. To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats to promote cooperation between states to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation adaptation technology financing 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Transparency of actions Technology Finance Adaptation Forests Capacity building 	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Common Agricultural Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances. 	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation; and Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner To target additional POPs 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Ramsar Convention	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; • Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; • Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; • Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; • Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; 3. the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); 4. the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Parliament resolutions, including the European Green Deal (EGD) 2020	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. • It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. • In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU (2020) Biodiversity Strategy	A long-term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems across the European Union.	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. • An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. • A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. • Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	<p>As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes. 	bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework and the National Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Planning Framework is the Government’s high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people. 	National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compact Growth Enhanced Regional Accessibility Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities Sustainable Mobility A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills High-Quality International Connectivity Enhanced Amenities and Heritage Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [in preparation]	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	In preparation	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

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Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery. 	<p>objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities Environmental Objectives Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration. 	<p>The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources 	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited Limits on the land application of fertilisers Storage requirements for livestock manure; and Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy. 	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice, Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Climate Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Climate Action Plan is an all of Government plan to tackle climate change and bring about a step change in Ireland's climate ambition over the coming years. The plan sets out an ambitious course of action over the coming years to address the diverse and wide-ranging impacts climate disruption is having on Ireland's environment, society, economic and natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Climate Action Plan sets out clear 2030 targets for each sector with the ultimate objective of achieving a transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient, and environmentally sustainable society and economy by 2050. The Action Plan deals with both mitigation and adaptation. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and</p>

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Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill 2021 provides a legal framework for significantly reducing Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions. It contains a National Climate Objective which commits the country to "pursue and achieve, but no later than the end of the year 2050" carbon neutral status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bill states that this would enable Ireland to "transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy". This goal is to be achieved through the introduction of carbon budgets, which will place a limit on the amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by sectors such as transport and agriculture. 	<p>bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Plan provides an 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes an 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs; Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes, and further develop national implementation of the Goals; Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)	<p>These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in European sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers. Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs. 	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing on and offshore wind, Building a sustainable bioenergy sector, Fostering R&D in renewables such as wave & tidal, Growing sustainable transport; and Building out robust and efficient networks. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and</p>

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Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.	bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. 	National climate policy in Ireland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity; Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future; Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]	The Clean Air Strategy will provide the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022	EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland; <i>"Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Island Grid Study 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system. 	Key conclusions of the study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO₂ emissions compared to portfolio 1 All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	<p>objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. 	<p>The key objectives of the Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-2020)</p>	<p>Vision: "Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU."</p>	<p>General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: "Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning." 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Appropriate Assessment of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025	The Policy sets out new targets to tackle waste and move towards a circular economy.	The plan includes halving our food waste by 2030, the introduction of a deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and cans, a ban on certain single use plastics from July 2021, and a levy on disposable cups. Other measures include applying green criteria and circular economy principles in all public procurement, a waste recovery levy to encourage recycling, and ensuring all packaging is reusable or recyclable by 2030.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020	This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; • To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; • To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; • To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention • Collection • Self-sufficiency • Regulation • Legacy issues • North-south cooperation • Guidance and awareness • Implementation 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i> 	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life • Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities • Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing • Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. • Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To reduce overall travel demand. ○ To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. ○ To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. ○ To reduce transport emissions. ○ To improve accessibility to transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment ○ ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking ○ improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies ○ strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades. 	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of Supply Sustainability of Energy Competitiveness of Energy Supply 	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production Being prepared for energy supply disruptions 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
2030 Climate and Energy Framework	<p>Adopted October 2014, includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030.</p>	<p>Key targets for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels). At least 32% share for renewable energy. This was revised upwards in 2018. At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency. This was revised upwards in 2018. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive. 	<p>Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021 – 2030	<p>Ireland's National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 takes into account energy and climate policies developed up to 2019, the levels of demographic and</p>	<p>The planned policies and measures that were identified up to the end of 2019, collectively deliver a 30% reduction by 2030 in non-Emission Trading Systems greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	economic growth identified in the National Planning Framework - Project 2040 and includes all of the climate and energy measures as set out in the National Development Plan 2018-2027.	(from 2005 levels). Ireland is committed to achieving a 7% annual average reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2021 and 2030. The NECP was drafted in line with the current EU effort-sharing approach, before the Government committed to this higher level of ambition, and therefore does not reflect this higher commitment. Ireland is currently developing those policies and measures and intends to integrate the revision of the NECP into the process which will be required for increasing the overall EU contribution under the Paris Agreement.	or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment. To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species. To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland. 	The Plan sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on River Basin Districts (RBDs). Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality. Sets groundwater quality standards. Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division. 	The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute for water pollution offences. Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas. 	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Water Services Act 2007</p> <p>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</p> <p>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive. Promoting water conservation through Irish Water’s Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Irish Water’s Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2014-2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term. 	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Customer Expectations. Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply. Provide Effective Management of Waste water. Protect and Enhance the Environment. Support Social and Economic Growth. Invest in the Future. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Food Harvest 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</p>	<p>Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment</p>	<p>not applicable</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)</p> <p>Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</p> <p>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. • GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. • Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. • Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. • Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. • Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; • Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and • Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Realising our Rural Potential: The Action Plan for Rural Development 2017</p>	<p>The Plan aims to unlock the potential of rural Ireland through a framework of supports at national and local level which will ensure that people who live in rural areas have increased opportunities for employment locally, and access to public services and social networks that support a high quality of life.</p>	<p>The Plan contains 276 actions across five key pillars. The five pillars are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Sustainable Communities, • Supporting Enterprise and Employment, • Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential, • Fostering Culture and Creativity in Rural Communities, and • Improving Rural Infrastructure and Connectivity. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020. 	<p>Measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation and Creation of Woodland • NeighbourWood Scheme • Forest Roads • Reconstitution Scheme • Woodland Improvement Scheme • Native Woodland Conservation Scheme • Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions • Producer Groups • Innovative Forest Technology • Forest Genetic Reproductive Material • Forest Management Plans 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>River Basin Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Basin Management Plan sets out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive. • Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. • Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. • Involve the public through consultations. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</p>	<p>This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.</p>	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. • To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. • To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. • To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. • To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. • To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. • To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Appropriate Assessment of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management. 	
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive. 	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	<p>The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner. 	<p>Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAIE) 2016	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	<p>Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.</p>	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020 Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. 	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	<p>The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.</p>	<p>The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Context Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination Enhancing the Visitor Experience Research in the Irish Tourism Sector Supporting Local Communities in Tourism Wider Government Policy International Context Co-ordination Structures 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	<p>The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.</p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; 250,000 people employed in tourism; and 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector 2017- 2030	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets <p>Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
People Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025	<p>Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country.</p>	<p>The framework establishes the overall tourism goal of Government;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 at present. There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025. <p>The Government's ambition is that overseas tourism revenue will reach €5 billion in real terms by 2025.</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020	<p>The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations"</i>.</p>	<p>Four objectives of the Plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and</p>

Appropriate Assessment of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan. 	bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022	This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country's competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.	The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 and 2021-2025 [in preparation]	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects in order to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and Collecting evidence to track change and measure success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy 2020-2032	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Southern Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Greater Dublin Transport Strategy 2016-2035, focused on improving public and sustainable transport. While the bulk of the Plan relates solely to the Greater Dublin Area, certain areas such as public transport services and activities related to small public service vehicles are dealt with on a national basis.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus Light Rail; Heavy Rai; Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment; Integrated Service Plan; and Integration and Accessibility. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest To describe the site and its management To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Appropriate Assessment of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Land Use Plans (including Development Plans Local Area Plans) in force within County Tipperary and in other adjoining planning authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline planning objectives for land use development. Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy. Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the relevant area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. Protect and enhances amenities and environment. Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Tipperary LECP 2016-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
County Tipperary Landscape Character Assessment (2016) and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining counties	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Strategic Tourism Marketing, Experience and Destination Development Plan 2016-2021 and ‘Tipperary Transforming – Tourism Product Development Plan 2020 – 2030’	The overall objective has been to create a Plan to enable growth for Tipperary as a unique tourism destination within the island of Ireland experience.	<p>In meeting that objective the Plan’s aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop and promote the tourism experiences in order to improve Tipperary’s performance within the national framework; To encourage industry sustainability and growth through the improvement and development of product offering; To build the capacity of tourism providers and to extend visitor length of stay; and To identify and build synergies between different tourism product offerings in order to deliver a top quality visitor experience. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Tipperary Heritage Plan 2017-2021	The aim of the Tipperary Heritage and Biodiversity Plan 2017- 2021 is to connect the citizens of Tipperary to their heritage, raise awareness and appreciation of this rich asset and ensure its protection for future generations.	<p>The actions of this plan come under 3 key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness and appreciation of the Heritage of Tipperary; Promote active conservation of the Heritage of Tipperary; and Support gathering and dissemination of information on the Heritage of Tipperary. 	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Tipperary Noise Action Plan 2019-2023	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.	<p>The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to:</p> <p>Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Appropriate Assessment of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Tipperary County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024	The Strategy is developed around 6 key thematic areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Adaptation Governance and Business Operations 2. Infrastructure and Built Environment 3. Land Use and Development 4. Drainage and Flood Management 5. Natural Resources and Cultural Infrastructure 6. Sustaining Our Communities 	The Climate Adaptation Strategy takes on the role as the primary instrument at local level to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a proper comprehension of the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change; • Bring forward the implementation of climate resilient actions in a planned and proactive manner; and • Ensure that climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all plans and policies and integrated into all operations and functions of Tipperary County Council. 	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tipperary County Council Renewable Energy Strategy	The Strategy sets out the framework for the delivery of sustainable and renewable energies throughout the County.	The LARES outlines the potential for a range of renewable energy resources and developments and acknowledges the significant contribution that they can make to the county in terms of energy security, reduced reliance on traditional fossil fuels, enabling future energy exports, meeting assigned national targets and the transition to a low carbon economy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Southern Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021	These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating to the 'Ireland's Ancient East', 'Ireland's Hidden Heartlands' and 'Wild Atlantic Way' brands	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way and other brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects (see Section 3.4 and 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.