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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

Fehily Timoney & Company (FTC) was appointed by Kerry County Council to undertake the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 (the draft Plan). The SEA was conducted in parallel with the preparation of the draft Plan. The draft Plan and the Environmental Report was put on public display and all submissions and proposed amendments to the draft Plan were reviewed by FTC. Amendments were made to the Environmental Report to reflect the findings of this assessment. This approach helped to ensure that any potential adverse effects of the Plan on the environment in County Kerry were identified and mitigated against.

This document (the SEA Statement) of the Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015 forms the final stage of the requirements for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan.

A SEA is a systematic evaluation of the likely significant effects of implementing a Plan or Programme before it is adopted. Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment was transposed into Irish law under:

- The European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004)
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004)

This SEA Statement is a requirement of S.I. No. 436 of 2004. These Regulations set out the information to be included in a SEA Statement. These requirements are discussed in the following section.

1.2 Content of the SEA Statement

The SEA Statement is required to include information summarising:

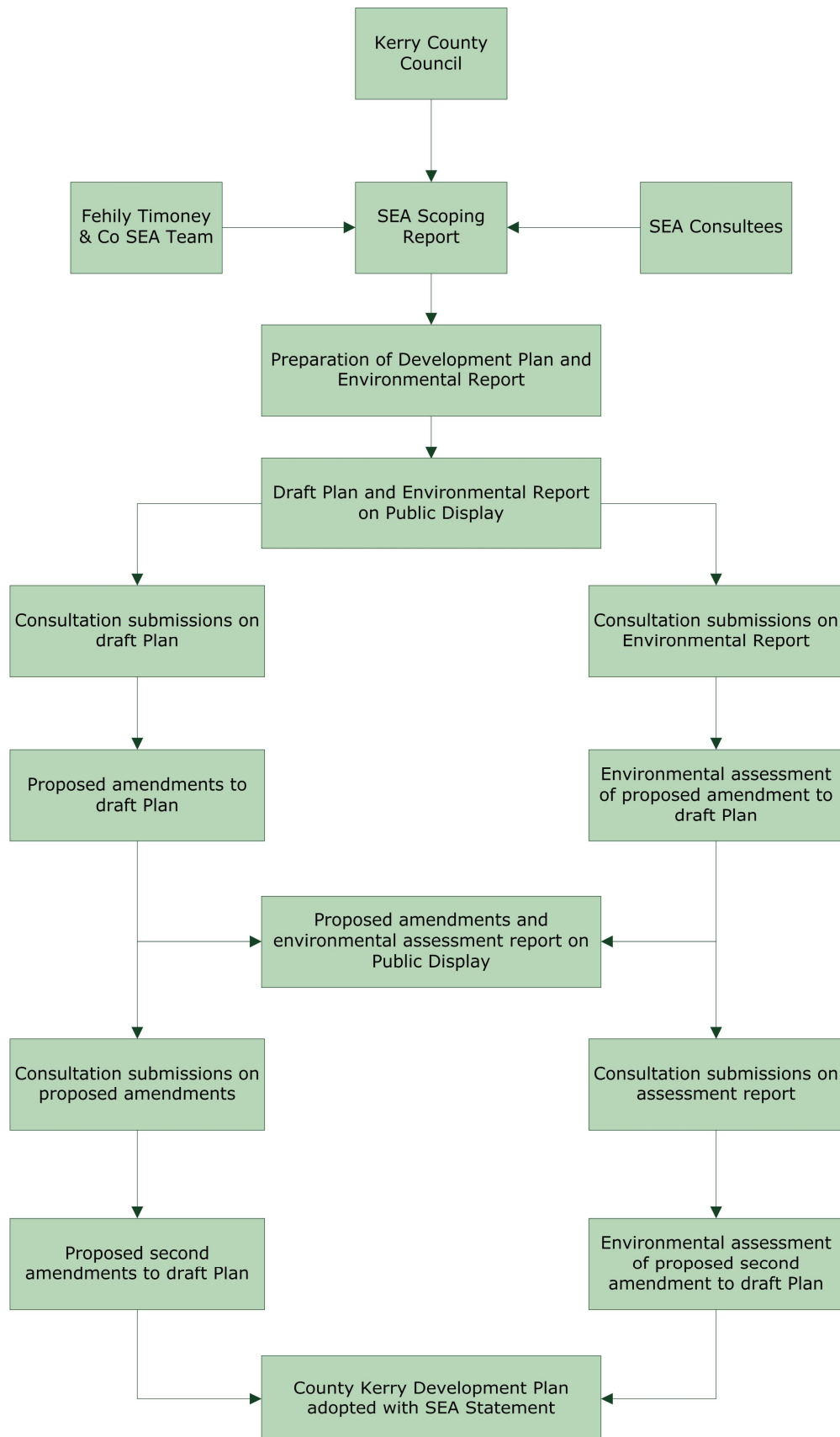
1. how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan
2. how the environmental report, any submission or observation to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 12(1) or (7) of the Act, and any consultations under article 13 F have been taken into account during the preparation of the plan,
3. the reasons for choosing the plan, as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and
4. the measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with Article 13J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.

Each of these individual criteria will be addressed in separate sections of this SEA Statement. The interaction between the SEA Team and the Planning Team in Kerry County Council in preparing the County Development Plan is shown in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.1 County Kerry



Figure 1.2 SEA and Development Plan Interaction



2 INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INTO THE PLAN

2.1 Introduction

The SEA process can be broken down into a number of steps. At each stage of the process the impacts of the Plan on the environment and the public is assessed. Where it was assessed that the Plan may conflict with the environmental objectives then mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures were predominately in the form of an amendment to or the addition of an objective in the draft Plan. The draft Plan was assessed during the following phases:

- Scoping – consultation with the statutory consultees and non statutory consultees
- Evaluation of pre-release draft Plan Objectives and policies (pre environmental report)
- Evaluation of draft Plan objectives and policies (included in environmental report)
- Evaluation of submissions and observations to draft Plan
- Evaluation of proposed variations to draft Plan
- Evaluation of amendments to draft Plan.

1.1.1. Scoping

Section 2.2 of the Environmental Report that accompanied the draft Plan outlines the procedures undertaken in the preparation of the Scoping Report. In April 2008 an environmental Scoping Report was prepared in collaboration with Kerry County Council. The scoping report formed part of the official consultation documentation for the proposed Development Plan, which was sent for comment to the statutory consultees and other interested parties. Following from this a scoping meeting for the environmental report was conducted between FTC and Kerry County Council representatives in late April 2008. The result of the scoping exercise was to focus on the environmental issues which were most likely to be significantly impacted upon as a result of implementing the Plan. The comments received from the statutory consultees were considered during the preparation of the Environmental Report and the draft Plan. Section 6.5 and Table 6.2 of the Environmental Report details the responses received from the consultees and how their concerns were incorporated in to the Environmental Report and draft Plan.

The scoping process also considered the Plan alternatives, environmental objectives, targets, indicators and monitoring arrangements. The overall outcome of the scoping process was to focus attention and resources on the most important environmental issues facing the County as a result of implementing the Plan.

1.1.2. Evaluation of pre-release draft Plan Objectives and policies

Section 2 of the Environmental Report outlines the methodology of preparing the draft Plan and the Environmental Report. The Environmental Report evaluated the likely significant impacts of implementing the draft Plan on the environment in County Kerry based on the baseline environmental data collected during the scoping process. As stated above the purpose of the Environmental Report was to assess the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment and to ensure that these significant impacts are considered during the preparation of the draft Plan.

The Environmental Report also considered a number of alternatives to the Plan. These alternatives were assessed and a preferred strategy chosen. This is further discussed in Section 4 of this SEA Statement

The Environmental Report also outlined mitigation measures to remedy/reduce any potential significant impacts and a monitoring programme was developed to assess the impacts of the Plan on the environment. The monitoring programme is shown in Section 5 of the SEA Statement.

1.1.3. Evaluation of draft Plan Objectives and policies

Section (f) of the Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations requires an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment. The Plan objectives were assessed against the environmental objectives in the Environmental Report prior to the release of the draft County Development Plan. The following criteria was used to determine the significance of an impact.

- Positive or negative impacts

A positive impact improves the quality of the environment by, for example, improving water quality, protecting sensitive habitats, or providing amenities for people.

A negative impact diminishes the quality of the environment by, for example, reducing species diversity or habitat loss, reducing air quality or water quality. A negative impact can be sufficiently minimised or eliminated by the adoption of appropriate mitigation measures.

- Long-term and short-term impacts

A short-term impact will usually last for the duration of a project for example the construction of a road or a wastewater treatment plant.

A long-term impact is normally the residual impact that remains after mitigation measures have been put in place. It may last 10 years or longer

- Significant impact

The overall significance of an impact is dependant upon two factors – the size of the disturbance caused (magnitude) and the sensitivity of the receptor. The sensitivity of a receptor may be based on the legal status of a site, for example, a Natura 2000 site or a Natural Heritage Area. It may also be based on the proximity to population centres, schools, hospitals etc. Or it may be based on the importance of a resource, for example, groundwater for public supply drinking water supply or a site of archaeological importance. The magnitude of an impact will be dependant upon its duration and frequency.

The likely significant short-term, long-term, temporary, permanent and positive and negative effects of the implementation of the Plan on the environment were assessed. The likelihood of a significant impact occurring on any of the environmental objectives is determined based on expert judgement of the SEA team and the significance and duration of the likely impact.

The complete assessment tables are given in Appendix 1 of the Environmental Report.

1.1.4. Evaluation of proposed variation to draft Plan

The assessment of the proposed amendments to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan after public consultation and receipt of submissions was carried out by assessing each of the proposed amendments against environmental objectives created as part of the SEA. An initial screening process was conducted to determine the level or degree of impact that the proposed amendments to the Plan may or may not have on the SEA environmental objectives. A further assessment phase considered the proposed amendments to the Plan that may significantly conflict with the environmental objectives. Mitigation measures were recommended where significant conflict may arise. The mitigation measures proposed in the report mainly required the rewording or additional text to a Plan objective. In one case a recommendation not to proceed with an amendment was given. This amendment involved the re-zoning of lands at Fionn Tra and Imteach Slat from Prime Special Amenity to Residential/Opportunity site.

A total of 290 amendments were made to the draft Plan following the consultation period. A large number of the amendments to existing Plan objectives arose from submissions made by the Statutory Consultees (The Environmental Protection Agency, The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources). These amendments are discussed below:

- An objective to meet and implement River Basin Management Plans
- Objective to control and manage invasive species
- Objective to develop and maintain ecological network

- Objective to protect the landscape and the environment when developing renewable projects
- Objective for a stability assessment for developments in upland areas
- Objective for the protection of historical gardens, demesnes, parks and gardens
- Objectives relating to flooding and flood risk management
- Objectives relating to the protection of rives and waterway corridors
- Objective for a Renewable Energy Strategy for the County
- Objective relating to the provision of potable water
- Objective for the requirement of Appropriate Assessments for developments close to Natura 200 sites
- Area zoned 'Preferred' in the wind deployment zone maps of the Draft Plan were amended to 'Open for Consideration'

A number of smaller amendments were made to other objectives in the draft plan and these were all subjected to an assessment. The findings of the assessment are given in the report prepared by Fehily Timoney & Co. in February 2009 titled 'Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Amendments to the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2009 – 2015'.

3 INCORPORATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

3.1 Introduction

This section of the SEA statement details how submissions received during the SEA process and draft Plan process were considered during preparation of the Plan.

3.1.1 SEA Scoping Consultation

In this SEA the prescribed environmental authorities consulted with have been:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Environmental Protection Agency | Response received |
| • Development Applications Unit,
Department of the Environment,
Heritage & Local Government | Response received |
| • Co-ordination Unit, Department of
Communications, Marine & Natural
Resources | Acknowledgement received |

Several non-statutory SEA consultees were contacted during the scoping stage. These included transboundary local authorities, fisheries boards and relevant stakeholders in County Kerry's development.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Flooding Section, Office of
Public Works | Response received |
| • Southern Western Regional
Fisheries Board | Response received |
| • Eastern Regional Fisheries
Board | No response was received |
| • South Western River Basin
District | No response was received |
| • Shannon River Basin District | No response was received |
| • Failte Ireland | No response was received |
| • Department of Community,
Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs | No response was received |
| • Clare County Council | No response was received |
| • Cork County Council | No response was received |
| • Limerick County Council | No response was received |

The details of the submissions received and how these were considered during preparation of the Development Plan and SEA Environmental Report are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 SEA Scoping Consultation Details

Issue	Respondent	Comment
The SEA should take into account all relevant environmental objectives and standards set, for the environmental topics to be described and assessed, in all relevant EU and National legislation.	EPA	Chapter 3 of this report details the relevant environmental legislation and the objectives form the basis of the SEA environmental objectives.
The links between the Development Plan and other relevant environmental Plans and Programmes should be described e.g. –Flood Risk Management Plans, Land use Plans, Biodiversity/ Heritage Plans, Management Plans under the Habitats Directive etc.	EPA	The links between the Development Plan and higher strategic policy is discussed in Chapter 4 of this report.
In describing the existing state of the environment the specific environmental topics should be described in the context of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Current status of the environment, o Existing environmental problems and as appropriate any likely potential future issues o The evolution of the particular aspect(s) of the environment in the absence of the plan o Implications of the general objectives of the Development Plan on specific aspects of the environmental topics being described. 	EPA	The specific environmental topics are described using the group format structure.
The current state of the environment should be described using most recent and up-to-date environmental data, information and reports.	EPA	This SEA was completed using current data sources available from the EPA, Kerry County Council and governmental organisations.
WFD data, information and reports should form a significant part of the description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the water related aspects of the environment.	EPA	WFD information is detailed in Chapter 7 Aquatic Environment.
In undertaking the SEA, all the environmental data and information presented on GIS based maps should be taken into account.	EPA	All environmental data available in dataset format has been presented as figures in the environmental assessment chapters.
Where significant data gaps are identified, state whether these can reasonably and realistically be	EPA	Significant data gaps are discussed in

Issue	Respondent	Comment
addressed during the SEA process.		each environmental aspect chapter.
In describing the current state of the environment, the inter-relationships between the relevant different aspects of the environment should be described.	EPA	The inter-relationships are described in the assessment section of each environmental aspect chapter.
In consultation with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, a determination should be made on the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment of the Development Plan in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.	EPA	The DoEHLG have not responded to the scoping report for this SEA (April 2008). However a screening for an appropriate assessment was completed.
For those Natura 2000/ European sites within the area of the Development Plan and likely to be impacted by the Development Plan, the availability and status of Management Plans in accordance with the Habitats Directive should be determined. Where Management Plans are available, the objectives and management practices proposed/ set out should be taken into account in the Appropriate Assessment where required, SEA, and in the preparation of the Development Plan.	EPA	The screening report required under the Habitats Directive has shown that that impacts from the Development Plan implementation cannot be quantified at this stage.
For any environmental issue(s) determined to be scoped out of the SEA process, clear justification should be included in the Environmental Report as to why the specific environmental issues were not considered likely to be potentially affected by the Development Plan.	EPA	Where environmental issues are not considered to be under the scope of this SEA, this is detailed in the relevant environmental aspect chapter.
Following completion of the initial SEA scoping exercise, it is recommended that the Plan-making authority and/or their agents/consultants, where possible and appropriate, arrange and facilitate formal SEA Workshops with key personnel within statutory and non –statutory authorities.	EPA	FTC had a scoping meeting with the EPA on 31 March 2008.
In considering and assessing alternatives within the Development Plan the alternatives proposed should be reasonable and realistic.	EPA	The Development Plan alternatives are prepared in accordance with the SEA Regulations 2004 and are presented in Chapter 16.
In order to promote Best Practice in SEA in the context of consultation, it is recommended that	EPA	Kerry County Council released a issues

Issue	Respondent	Comment
the public is given an opportunity to make submissions on the issues to be addressed in the SEA process.		document on the review of the Development Plan in October 2007 where the public could make submissions/ observations.
In assessing the likely significant effects of the Development Plan on the full range of environmental issues likely to be significantly affected, the full range of effects as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive - likely significant effects should include- secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent, temporary, positive and negative effects, should be assessed and reported on.	EPA	The assessments are presented in Appendix 3 of this report.
Where significant adverse effects are identified there should be a clear link with relevant and appropriate mitigation measure(s).	EPA	There have been no significant adverse impacts assessed from the implementation of the Development Plan on the environment.
Monitoring arrangements should be clearly set out along with responsibilities, frequency of monitoring, analysis, and reporting on monitoring. Maximum use should be made of existing environmental monitoring programmes. The monitoring arrangements and related programme should include relevant and appropriate thresholds which should trigger when remedial action should be undertaken for the particular aspect of the environment being monitored.	EPA	Monitoring arrangements are presented as the final table in each environmental aspect assessment chapter.
The Environmental Report should be prepared in accordance with the specific information specified in Article 5 (1-3 inclusive) on Environmental Report and Annex I of the SEA Directive.	EPA	This report was checked against the requirements of Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations 2004.
Appropriate SEA Team / Development Plan Team Workshops should be held at key stages during both processes to ensure full engagement, interaction, and sharing of information with key members of both teams and to ensure full integration of environmental considerations.	EPA	Meetings were held with key members of Kerry County Council prior to the SEA Environmental Report.
Where key decisions are made during the SEA process e.g. Scoping In/Out environmental topics, selection of preferred alternative (s) etc. these decisions should be documented as part of an overall SEA/ Development Plan process.	EPA	Key decisions made on the SEA to this date are presented in this report. Where changes to the Plan and SEA result

Issue	Respondent	Comment
		from the future consultation periods, key decisions will be recorded in addenda reports and presented in the final SEA Statement.
Guidance/ Methodology, which should be referred to along with other relevant and appropriate SEA and related Guidance during the SEA process.	EPA	The SEA was prepared using the current SEA guidance from the DoEHLG and the EPA.
Discussion and assessment of significant development in Kerry carrying a higher than acceptable flood risk.	Flooding Section OPW	Flooding is discussed under Chapter 7 Aquatic Environment. Environmental objectives and monitoring requirements are included for flooding assessment during the lifetime of the Development Plan.
<p><u>Zoning</u></p> <p>Future land use zoning should take cognisance for the need to maintain flood plains free from infill thereby assisting in the control of flooding and prevention of downstream impacts e.g. erosion, river ecosystem interference etc.</p> <p>The Board would suggest that the 100 year flood plain contour be established in each case and that no lands below this contour be filled.</p> <p>Riparian zone protection areas should be introduced along watercourses within settlements. These will improve the aesthetic and recreational value of rivers and will assist in the protection of water quality by providing a buffer zone and a focus on waterways which will encourage awareness of biological diversity, wildlife and aquatic habitat.</p>	SWRFB (December 07)	<p>A number of objectives to protect against flooding are given in the Environmental Report.</p> <p>SEA Objective WO1.3 Implement SUDS across study area</p> <p>SEA Objective WO5.1 Mitigate the effect of flooding through avoidance of development in flood plains</p> <p>SEA Objective WO6.1 Prevention of interference with inland water morphology by developments/ land use changes in the study area</p>

Issue	Respondent	Comment
<p><u>Impact on Ecology/ Nature Conservation</u></p> <p>The SWRFB request that the following items are included in the Development Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of riparian zone protection along waterways and specifically in those areas not afforded protection under the Habitats Directive. E.g. in SAC, NHA's etc. • There should be a presumption against any interference with river channels and their banksides. • An integral feature of Planning Permissions should be a requirement for developers to identify potential impacts on aquatic systems as a result of development and undertake development in to introduce mitigation measures to offset these impacts. Measures agreed to be included in details and drawings submitted as part of the planning process and included as conditions of permission granted. • There should also be Regulation of new development under conditions of Planning Permission for the provision of effective pollution control measures at construction stage of development and for Certification that foul and surface water drainage systems have been correctly connected to the drainage network following completion. 	<p>SWRFB (December 07)</p>	<p>SEA Objective BO1.2 Protect Natura 2000 (SAC and SPA) sites in planning process using Habitats Directive Article 6 assessment methodology</p> <p>SEA Objective WO6.1 Prevention of interference with inland water morphology by developments/ land use changes in the study area</p> <p>SEA Objective WO1.3 Implement SUDS across study area</p>
<p><u>Impact on Water Resources</u></p> <p>To ensure future demands on the water resource can be met in a sustainable manner, water source availability should be determined. Where it is identified that capacity has or is likely to be reached, actions should now be proposed to source additional capacity and to minimize impacts on the aquatic resource, e.g. source capacity should be managed by the introduction of artificial</p>	<p>SWRFB (December 07)</p>	<p>SEA Objective WO3.1 Maintain and improve the quality of drinking water supplies</p> <p>SEA Objective WO4.1 Promote sustainable water use based on</p>

Issue	Respondent	Comment
<p>(manmade) storage or by augmentation from additional not at risk sources.</p> <p>Water Conservation measures should be introduced during the term of the Plan to reduce water wastage, leakage and over consumer usage and to promote conservation measures at household level.</p>		<p>long term protection of resources</p>
<p><u>Water Abstraction</u></p> <p>An overall management structure is required for the control of water abstractions from inland waters both in the public and private sectors. e.g. Industrial and public supply, agriculture, hydroelectric power generation, aquaculture etc.; with a Permit or Licensing structure put in place to regulate abstractions.</p>	<p>SWRFB (December 07)</p>	<p>SEA Objective WO3.1 Maintain and improve the quality of drinking water supplies</p> <p>SEA Objective WO4.1 Promote sustainable water use based on long term protection of resources</p>
<p><u>Impact on Waste Water Treatment Capacity</u></p> <p>Existing settlements should be prioritised for infrastructural development where waste water facilities are absent or inadequate, particularly where these settlements are located in sensitive water catchments or where further development is proposed.</p> <p>Where inadequate waste treatment capacity exists or is unlikely to be introduced within a realistic time frame, development should only be allowed in line with the implementation of effective treatment.</p>	<p>SWRFB (December 07)</p>	<p>SEA Objective PO3.1 Upgrading of existing wastewater treatment plant</p>
<p><u>Impact on Surface Waters</u></p> <p>Environmental Control on discharges of contaminated site waters and surface runoff rate should be implemented by the introduction of the full range of features of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for new development in urban and rural areas. The implementation of SuDS should not be confined to the use of attenuation tanks which solely deal with the rate of water runoff but should include the additional measures for which the systems were intended. Such measures</p>	<p>SWRFB (December 07)</p>	<p>SEA Objective WO1.3 Implement SUDS across study area</p>

Issue	Respondent	Comment
should form an integral part of the Development Plan and be required for detailed attention during the planning process.		
<p><u>Impact on Waste Management</u></p> <p>Recycling of inert materials through land reclamation (controlled by Waste Permitting) should not cause infill of floodplains or reduce lands natural capacity to act as water storage system (e.g. the infill/drainage of bog or marsh lands). Infill of these natural water storage systems can give rise to increased surface water runoff and alteration on river hydrological patterns. (Comments in Zoning above apply.)</p>	SWRFB (December 07)	<p>SEA Objective WO5.1 Mitigate the effect of flooding through avoidance of development in flood plains</p> <p>SEA Objective WO6.1 Prevention of interference with inland water morphology by developments/ land use changes in the study area</p>
<p>Strategic Policies /Plans</p> <p>It is important that the Strategic policies for Tourism in County Kerry are included in the Document</p>	SWRFB (May 08)	Tourism policies are assessed under each environmental topic.
<p>Environmental Issues/Resources in County Kerry</p> <p>The inclusion of the South Western Regional Fisheries Board as an information source in relation to protection of aquatic species and fish stocks.</p>	SWRFB (May 08)	Not applicable
<p>Non designated ecological site within the County</p> <p>Rivers which are not within designated SAC areas and which hold Salmon (an Annex 11 species under the EU Habitats Directive) should be identified in need of protection under the Plan. These rivers include the important salmon rivers Maine, Roughty, Feale and rivers along the Dingle Peninsula.</p>	SWRFB (May 08)	<p>SEA Objective BO2.1 Conserve the diversity of habitats and species in non-designated sites.#</p> <p>SEA Objective BI2.1.1 Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in non-designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys.</p>
Invasive Species	SWRFB	SEA Objective BO3.1

Issue	Respondent	Comment
The implementation of objectives of national plans for the exclusion, management and control of invasive species in aquatic waters should be adopted in the Plan.	(May 08)	<p>Protect aquatic and terrestrial habitats from invasive species.</p> <p>SEA Objective BI3.1 New types or increase in coverage of invasive species identified</p>
<p>Water and Hydrology: Water Supply Source</p> <p>Potential constraints imposed by inadequate water availability in rivers and lakes should be identified, assessed and addressed. The capacity of schemes should also be considered in the context of the impact of climate change on the availability of waters from lake and river sources.</p>	SWRFB (May 08)	<p>SEA Objective WO4.2 Upgrade infrastructure to meet future water supply needs</p> <p>SEA Objective WI4.1 Frequency of 'water shortage' notices</p>
<p>Water and Hydrology: Surface Waters</p> <p>The inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) as a policy objective is welcomed however objectives associated with this System extend beyond the hard engineering attenuation measures introduced solely for flood control. The requirement for implementation of all features of SUDS should be addressed in the SEA.</p>	SWRFB (May 08)	<p>SEA Objective WO1.3 Implement SUDS across study area</p> <p>SEA Objective WI1.3 Provision of SUDS compliant drainage plans for proposed developments in study area</p>
<p>Water and Hydrology: Hydrological Impact on Surface waters</p> <p>Flooding issues have been referred to in the draft; however Infill on flood plains as a result of development has the potential to significantly impact on the flood discharge capacity of rivers with the risk of river channel and bankside destabilization and alteration in aquatic habitat and diversity.</p> <p>Re-zoning of lands for development should be contingent on development not interfering with the flood discharge capacity of waters within the plan area and should be subject to a satisfactory hydrological study to confirm that there will be no adverse impact on a river's bankside and</p>	SWRFB (May 08)	<p>SEA Objective WO5.1 Mitigate the effect of flooding through avoidance of development in flood plains</p> <p>SEA Objective WI5.1 Number and type of developments in the recognised flooding area</p>

Issue	Respondent	Comment
<p>instream channel stability and ecology.</p> <p>In addition an assessment should be carried out identifying lands which may be liable to flooding in the future taking into consideration potential effects of climate change.</p> <p>A means of limiting such impacts would be the provision of a 5-10 meter minimum designated riparian zone along watercourses. This would have the benefit of providing a biodiversity corridor along aquatic systems, protect the stability of river channels and aquatic ecosystems and provide a mandatory minimum flood plain discharge area.</p>		<p>SEA Objective WO5.2 Provision of flood relief through management of flood risk rather than engineered flood solutions</p> <p>SEA Objective WI5.2 Provision of flood risk evaluations with proposed developments/ changes to land zoning with emphasis on flood risk management</p> <p>SEA Objective BO4.2 Provision of a riparian zone for developments close to water</p>
<p>Protection of the Archaeological Heritage in County Kerry</p>	<p>DoEHLG</p>	<p>SEA Objective CH01.1 Promote best practice in heritage conservation and management</p> <p>SEA Objective CH02.1 Protection of individual sites and complexes</p> <p>SEA Objective CH03.1 Identification and Protection of archaeological features</p>

3.1.2 First Public Consultation

The draft Plan was put on public display between the 18th June and the 25th August 2008. This constituted a first public display period. A total of 181 no. general submissions were received with an additional 87 no. submissions on existing and proposed protected structures during the consultation period.

Submissions were received from the Environmental Protection Agency and National Parks and Wildlife Service during this period. These submissions were assessed initially by FTC and recommendations were presented to Kerry County Council for inclusion in the draft Plan.

A County Managers Report and Recommendations on submissions was prepared on the 17th November 2008.

3.1.3 Second Public Consultation

The amendments to the draft County Development Plan and this report will be put on public display on the 10 February 2009 for 4 weeks. 87 submissions were received during this period. A large proportion (33) of these submissions related to opposing the rezoning of lands at Coolcashlagh to Industrial use. It was recommended that this amendment should not proceed. A significant portion of the submissions recommended against re-zoning lands at Fionn Tra and Imleach Slat to Residential/Opportunity. As recommended after the first consultation it was recommended that this amendment should not proceed. The Environmental protection Agency made a number of submissions on a number of the proposed amendments (20) which resulted in some amendments to the proposed amendments to the draft Plan.

4 THE REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE PLAN AS ADOPTED, HAVING CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVES

4.1 Introduction

The development and assessment of alternatives (or options) is a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Under Article 5 (O.J. 2001) plans and programme proponents should ensure that:

- Reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated (Article 5.1)
- The Environmental Report includes ‘an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with’ (Annex 1(h))
- A statement is prepared summarising ‘... the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the reasonable alternatives dealt with’ (Article 9.1(b)).

This section of the Environmental Report identifies and describes the different development scenarios that were assessed by Kerry County Council and the SEA team. The alternatives were evaluated taking into account the vision of the draft County Development Plan and the geographical scope of the Plan.

4.2 Description of Alternatives

Three alternatives were considered during the preparation of the Development Plan. These were:

- Scenario 1:** Segregate the County by electoral areas with specific Local Area Plans (LAPs)
- Scenario 2:** Segregate the County by settlement with specific Local Area Plans
- Scenario 3:** Segregate the County by defined functional areas based on economies and settlements.

4.3 Assessment of Alternatives against Environmental Objectives

The environmental objectives given in Table 5.1 of the Environmental Report were used to assess the different scenarios. The findings of the assessment are described below.

Scenario 1: Electoral Areas with Specific Local Area Plans (LAPs)

In this scenario, a LAP is prepared for each electoral division in the County. This scenario would not provide for sustainable or economic growth in the County Kerry as the County does not function on political boundary lines. Functional areas are often across electoral areas. To plan on this basis would not identify the most efficient transport or infrastructural provision options. Developments would not occur in areas where they are likely to have the least impact on the natural environment. This settlement strategy would allow for urban expansion in incorrect locations which would result in a loss of distinction between rural and urban centres and consequential environmental impacts.

The impact of this planning scenario would, through uncoordinated urban planning, put increased pressure on rural areas on water and water based ecological habitats both from a demand and potential pollution perspective. This scenario may increase pressure for individual rural houses that may be un-serviced. These dwellings would require a separate treatment system which if not properly maintained could result in discharges to nearby watercourses or groundwater. The provision of social services to the areas would be difficult and the quality of life for people living in these areas may not be enhanced.

The economic cost of providing infrastructure, water, wastewater treatment and amenities would be high.

This scenario would be less favoured as it would not meet the vision of the County Development Plan and would conflict with a number of environmental objectives.

Scenario 2: Settlement Areas based on 87 LAPs

In this scenario there would be 87 individual LAPs for the major settlements in County Kerry. It is envisaged that specific planning guidelines would be provided for each individual LAP. However, due to the small size of some of the settlements, adequate infrastructure such as water and wastewater treatment may not be available. This may lead to inefficient provision of services and transportation patterns due to a lack of coordination between settlement planning.

Discharges from dwellings within the smaller settlement may be to septic tank or to individual wastewater treatment plants. In the event that these control measures are not adequately maintained or serviced, pollution of water and groundwater may occur.

Scenario 3: Defined Functional Areas based on Economics and Settlements

This scenario facilitates some trade-offs between development requirements and environmental protection. It divides the county into functional areas which provides a proper balance between the development of attractive urban areas and sustainable rural communities. On this basis it is considered that the provision of a level of service provision necessary to sustain rural populations is best. The level of service provision is best analysed when considering the County on a functional area basis.

In this scenario it is possible to identify the lack of specific services necessary to maintain the communities and plan for growth in a manner which will achieve the critical mass necessary to maintain or attract these services.

This scenario forms one major settlement in each functional area. By doing this Kerry County Council can concentrate infrastructural investment in one major settlement in order to develop an attractive, efficient settlement which would act as a focal point for social, commercial and residential growth whilst servicing the surrounding rural hinterland. The overall objective of the Plan is to improve the quality of life for the residents of the county by creating an attractive nucleus to each functional area. It was also considered that the likelihood of attracting the inward investment necessary would be best achieved with this scenario.

This scenario allows for controlled development within the County and allows for mixed planning both urban and rural. It looks at how the County functions at a practical level rather than by political boundaries and groups the provision of services into functional groups thereby providing for the more efficient provision of infrastructure services.

The scenario allows for the protection of designated sites and water bodies within the County. Studies undertaken by the Council have identified the requirements for upgrades and construction of new wastewater treatment plants. The provision of potable water for the public is also included in this scenario.

4.4 Assessment of Alternatives against Environmental Objectives

This assessment was completed to establish how the alternative scenarios may impact on the environmental baseline of County Kerry.

Scenario 1 - Electoral Areas with specific LAPs

The impact on the environmental baseline from segregating the County by electoral areas would be predominantly negative. This scenario would impact on water, biodiversity, population and material assets. The baseline assessment conducted for the Scoping Report found that the current water quality status is poor especially around the larger settlements such as Killarney and Tralee. However by implementing electoral area segregation, there would be a greater number of wastewater treatment facilities needed as there would be no focus on centralising populations. These new facilities may

be under the 500 P.E. designs and not be licensed and controlled by the EPA under the new Wastewater Discharge Regulations 2007. This scenario would also have a negative impact on biodiversity as there would be a greater spatial land take to provide housing and services over a more diverse area with an associated risk to designated sites. This scenario would conflict with the environmental objective relating to quality of life because services such as education would be provided at greater distances due to more dispersed populations and there would be greater demand for car use and travel. This would conflict with the environmental objectives relating to improved air quality. . There would be negative impacts on material assets as the electoral area segregation would have more dispersed populations and material assets such as water supply, broadband, wastewater and waste management infrastructure would be needed to cover a much greater area.

There are no impacts predicted on cultural heritage, and soils/ geology from implementing the electoral segregation. Cultural heritage is controlled in Kerry and managing the County from an electoral standpoint would not detract from the stringent controls already in place. Soils and geology would not be impacted by this scenario. . The impact on landscape could be positive or negative as developments would be more dispersed reducing significant impacts from large developments and retain the image of the rural environment but there would be greater number of dispersed housing which could negatively impact the landscape character.

Scenario 2 - Settlements with Specific LAPs

This scenario would conflict with a number of the environmental objectives such as water and biodiversity. Similarly to the scenario of electoral segregation, a more dispersed population would result in a greater number of smaller wastewater treatment plants, some of which would fall in under the trigger value for EPA wastewater treatment licensing. This may present a greater risk to both surface and groundwater quality. This scenario would also be considered to have a negative impact on biodiversity as there would be a greater spatial land take in providing housing and services over a more diverse area. There would be negative impacts on material assets as the scenario would have more dispersed populations, albeit at 87 named settlements, and material assets such as water supply, broadband, wastewater and waste management infrastructure would be needed to cover a much greater area.

This scenario would have no predicted impacts on cultural heritage and soils/ geology. Cultural heritage is well controlled in Kerry and managing the County from a settlement specific scenario would not detract from the stringent control already in place. Soils and geology would not be impacted by this scenario.

Air and climate would be positively impacted as this scenario would retain and develop the existing settlements which are spread throughout the county rather than developing high density population centres. Related air emission from these populations would remain dispersed. Population would be positively impacted as the scenario focuses on existing settlements and the local area plan for each settlement would include for quality of life issues. Services to these settlements as material assets would suffer as previously discussed due to the spread of the population. There would be a positive impact on

landscape as the each settlement LAP would contain standards for landscape assessment in each LAP. A possible negative impact could occur if the same standards were not applied across each of the LAPs.

Scenario 3 - Defined functional areas






















































This scenario would support the environmental objectives relating to water. Wastewater treatment services would be more centralised and because of its capacity would be regulated by the EPA. There would also support quality of life issues because area such as the Tralee-Killarney hub would have adequately sized primary/ secondary schools to cater for the large populations. Infrastructure will be provided in these areas. Ambient air quality is good in the County. However population centres created by the hub and functional areas will have a greater number of private cars and consequently greater air emissions. Biodiversity is also considered to potentially experience a negative impact from this scenario because of the land take requirement to cater for the predicted population increases.

Cultural heritage, soils and geology and material assets are not considered to be impacted by this scenario. Cultural heritage is well controlled in Kerry and managing the County from a settlement specific scenario would not detract from the stringent control already in place. Soils and geology would not be impacted by this scenario. There is no expected impact on material assets as the scenario is developing the existing larger settlements where utilities and services are currently being developed.

4.5 Preferred Strategy

Based on the environmental assessment of the three alternative policy scenarios, it was found that Scenario 3, which represents the hub function area approach, was the preferred strategy for the County. This scenario recognises the balance that must be struck between the environment, quality of life and development.

Figure 16.1 Alternatives Assessment

	Geographical Extent	Area Segregation Options	Environmental Objectives Assessment	Existing Environmental Baseline Impact Assessment	Compliance with National Spatial Policy and Regional Planning Guidelines
Alternatives Decision	No option available, geographical extent fixed to county scale.	1. Segregate county by set electoral areas with specific LAPs	Less favoured	Less favoured	Less favoured
		2. Segregate county by settlements with specific LAPs	Least favoured	More favoured	Less favoured
		3. Segregate county by defined functional areas based on economies and settlements	More favoured	More favoured	Most favoured
Environmental Assessment	KEY: Assessment Impact Ratings Positive Impact  Negative Impact  No impact anticipated  Positive or negative  Uncertain 		Electoral Area Segregation Water  Biodiversity  Cultural heritage  Population  Soils and geology  Material Assets  Air and climate  Landscape  Settlement Area Segregation Water  Biodiversity  Cultural heritage  Population  Soils and geology  Material Assets  Air and climate  Landscape  Functional Area Segregation Water  Biodiversity  Cultural heritage  Population  Soils and geology  Material Assets  Air and climate  Landscape 	Electoral Area Segregation Water  Biodiversity  Cultural heritage  Population  Soils and geology  Material Assets  Air and climate  Landscape  Settlement Area Segregation Water  Biodiversity  Cultural heritage  Population  Soils and geology  Material Assets  Air and climate  Landscape  Functional Area Segregation Water  Biodiversity  Cultural heritage  Population  Soils and geology  Material Assets  Air and climate  Landscape 	

5 MONITORING PROGRAMME

5.1 Introduction

Under Article 10 and Section (i) of Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations, monitoring is required in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects caused by the Plan. This allows remedial action to be taken. Monitoring prevents the actual impacts of the Plan to be measured against those that were predicted. It allows major problems to be identified and dealt with in a timely fashion, and environmental baseline information to be gathered for future Plan reviews. It also ensures that proposed mitigation measures are carried out and that no unforeseen impacts occur (Therivel, 2004).

The methodology used in the development of the monitoring programme for the Development Plan for County Kerry is based on the use of indicators and targets, the assignment of responsibilities and the setting of appropriate time lines. It also includes intervention in the event of an unforeseen occurrence.

Monitoring is carried out by reporting on the set of indicators and targets drawn up for the various environmental aspects and used to describe future trends in the baseline, which enable positive and negative impacts on the environment to be measured. The indicators that are used show changes that would be attributable to implementation of the Plan. In particular, the indicators can also in certain circumstances act as an early warning system should unforeseen impacts occur or conditions deteriorate further or faster than anticipated. For example, water quality indicators describe trends in both improvements and deterioration in water quality. If quality targets are not being reached and water is seen to be unexpectedly deteriorating immediate intervention will be required.

Monitoring will focus on aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted by the Plan. Indicators and targets have been identified for the main environmental issues in the study area, namely water, biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape.

The indicators chosen are at a level, which is relevant to the Plan, and are collated and reported on by a variety of Government Agencies, such as EPA, OPW, National Parks and Wildlife Services and different sections within Kerry County Council.

Much of the indicator information required is already being actively collected and reported at a level sufficient to meet the needs of this Plan. The frequency of monitoring is set by relevant legislation.

The monitoring programme for the SEA is given in Table 5.1 to 5.7.

Table 5.1: Monitoring Programme for Water Quality

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
WO1.1	Maintain or improve the quality of surface water to meet requirements of the SWRBMP and PoMs	Changes in receiving water quality as identified during water quality monitoring for the SWRBMP conducted by KCC and the EPA	KCC EPA	As per monitoring cycle in accordance with the WFD Monitoring Programme	Achieve good status of surface waters in accordance with WFD by 2015	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO1.2	Maintain or improve the Biotic Quality Rating (Q Value) of surface waters	Biotic quality rating of river waters at EPA monitoring locations	EPA	As per monitoring cycle in accordance with EPA Monitoring Programme	Improvement or at least no deterioration in surface water quality by 2015	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO1.3	Implement SUDS across study area	Provision of SUDS compliant drainage plans for proposed developments in study area	KCC	SUDS compliant drainage plans to be provided with all proposed developments	100% compliance with SUDS drainage plans supplied with planning requests	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary drainage plans are also submitted

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
WO1.4	Knowledge of developments contributions to surface water quantities	Quantified surface water flows from proposed developments as part of planning process Measured river levels	KCC EPA	Hydrological assessments including quantified surface water contribution to be supplied with planning applications River levels logged as per EPA's logging cycle	100% compliance with hydrological assessments supplied with planning requests River levels to remain at current percentiles as per OPW hydrological data	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary hydrological assessments are also submitted
WO2.1	Prevent pollution of groundwater by adhering to aquifer protection plans	Changes in groundwater quality as identified in monitoring programmes conducted by KCC and the EPA under the SWRBMP	KCC WFD	As per monitoring cycle in accordance with the WFD Monitoring Programme	Achieve good status of groundwaters in accordance with WFD by 2015	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
WO3.1	Maintain and improve the quality of drinking water supplies	Drinking water quality and bacterial counts and frequency of 'boil water' notices and RAL's notices from the EPA	KCC	As required by the population served in the study area and by the requirements of the Drinking Water Regulations	No 'water boil' notices issued. No RALS from the EPA	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO4.1	Promote sustainable water use based on long term protection of resources	Frequency of 'water shortage' notices	KCC	-	Decrease in the number of water shortage notices issued	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO4.2	Upgrade infrastructure to meet future water supply needs	Frequency of 'water shortage' notices	KCC	-	-	-
WO5.1	Mitigate the effect of flood through avoidance of development in flood plains	Number and type of developments in the recognised flooding area	KCC	-	Decrease in the number of properties flooded. Adherence to the guidelines given in the OPW's Guidelines on Flood Risk (2005)	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
WO5.2	Provision of flood relief through management of flood risk and living with floods rather than engineered flood solutions	Provision of flood risk evaluations with proposed developments/ changes to land zoning with emphasis on flood risk management	KCC	-	Mitigation of flood risk and damage to properties caused by flooding	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary assessments are also submitted in areas of known flooding or drainage district benefiting areas with planning applications
WO6.1	Prevention of interference with inland water morphology by developments/ land use changes in the study area	No. of proposed surface water diversions supplied with hydrological assessments	KCC	-	Mitigate against changes to surface water morphology and risk of new flooding areas	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary hydrological assessments are also submitted

WATER						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
W07.1	Maintain Blue Flag status for beaches	Changes in bathing water quality	KCC	-	Maintain current Blue Flag status level	Investigate source of problem and rename accordingly

Table 5.2: Monitoring Programme for Biodiversity

BIODIVERSITY						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
BO1.1	Conserve and protect habitats and species	Designation of additional areas due to biodiversity or geological value. Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys.	KCC DoEHLG	-	No loss of protected habitats and species	-
BO1.2	Protect Natura 2000 (SAC and SPA) sites in planning process using Habitats Directive Article 6 assessment methodology	Number of Article 6 assessments supplied with planning applications for developments proposed for sites overlying or potentially impacting Natura 2000 sites in study area.	KCC DoEHLG	-	Article 6 assessments to be supplied with each planning application for sites overlying or having a potential to impact a Natura 2000 site.	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary Article 6 assessments are also submitted

BIODIVERSITY					
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Type of Intervention required
BO2.1	Conserve the diversity of habitats and species in locally important non-designated sites	<p>Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in non-designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys.</p> <p>Percentage of native tree and broadleaf planted</p>	KCC	-	<p>No loss of hedgerows such as Townland Boundary Hedges or roadside hedgerows. .</p> <p>Operators who conduct mechanical hedge cutting should have achieved the Teagasc proficiency standard MT 1302 – Mechanical Hedge Trimming.</p> <p>30% broadleaf afforestation</p> <p>Development of identified non-designated habitats as green belt.</p> <p>Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly</p> <p>Requirement in planning permissions.</p> <p>Requirement for provision of bio-diversity plans with planning application where decided by KCC Environment Section.</p>

BIODIVERSITY						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
BO3.1	Protect aquatic and terrestrial habitats from invasive species.	New types or increase in coverage of invasive species identified	KCC DoEHLG SWRBD	Identify the presence and location of invasive species in study area catchments.	No new invasive species. Identification of areas populated by invasive species with restrictions placed on such areas. Support initiatives which reduce the likelihood of invasions. Help control and manage new invasive species. Raise public awareness of invasive species and address international obligations.	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly

BIODIVERSITY						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
BO4.1	Meet the requirements of the River Basin Management Plan	WFD risk levels for aquatic habitats	KCC SWRBD	Annually	All waters to achieve good status by 2015.	Investigate the non-compliances and remedy accordingly

Table 5.3: Monitoring Programme for Population and Human Health

POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
PO1.1	Improve people's quality of life based on high quality living environments, working and recreational facilities	PI1.1 Occurrence of any decline in human health around a particular area of the county. Increase in the number of green spaces and amenities available to the public. Employment rates over the lifetime of the Plan.	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	No significant deterioration in human health as a result of environmental factors. Increase in the number of green spaces and amenities available to the public. Provision of suitable accommodation for the increased population under the lifetime of this Plan	Investigate source of problem.
		PI1.2 Number of litter fines issued.			No litter fines during the lifetime of the Plan.	

POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
PO2.1	Adhere to the County Emergency Plan and other objectives of relevance to human health.	PI2.1 Drinking water quality and number of RAL's and 'boil notices' Maintaining or improving air quality in the study area Availability of public transport Provision of new civic amenity sites	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	No Remedial Action List (RAL) from the EPA notices Maintain or improve levels of ambient SO ₂ , NO _x , and particulate matter as conducted by EPA monitoring. Increase public amenities Number of new civic amenity sites provided during the lifetime of the Plan	-
PO3.1	Upgrading of existing wastewater treatment plant	PI3.1 Completion of WWTP upgrades.	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Provision and upgrade to provide adequate wastewater infrastructure based on existing and forecasted population demands	

Table 5.4: Monitoring Programme for Materials Assets

MATERIAL ASSETS						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
MAO1 .1	Development of a sustainable transportation infrastructure which reduces the need for travel and journey length	An Integrated Land Use and Transportation Plan	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	<p>Increased use in public transport.</p> <p>Greater number of pedestrian and cycle routes.</p> <p>Assessment of traffic impact in planning applications especially those concerning the Killarney Tralee Hub.</p>	-

MATERIAL ASSETS						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
MAO2 .1	Minimise waste production and introduce sustainable waste management practices	Quantity of household waste sent to landfill	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Reduction in the quantities of waste sent to landfill.	-
		Quantity of household waste sent for recycling			Increase in the quantities of waste sent for recycling.	
		Number of bring banks provided for the population in the county			Increase in the number of bring banks provided for the population in the county to 1 bank per 1,000 population	
MAO3 .1	Use of renewable energy technology for projected power requirements over the lifetime of the Plan	Number and type of renewable energy technologies employed in new developments and under county energy developments	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	<p>Number of renewable energy projected developed over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>Percentage of energy supplied to the national grid generated by renewable energy.</p>	-

Table 5.5: Monitoring Programme for Cultural Heritage

CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
CHO1.1	Promote best practice in heritage conversation and management as per DoEHLG Guidelines	Number of unauthorised developments permitted over the lifetime of the Plan which result in the loss or partial loss of protected structures and sites of important archaeological status	KCC DoEHLG	Review the County Heritage Plan mid term.	No developments permitted over the lifetime of the Plan which will result in the loss or partial loss of protected structures or sites of important archaeological status. Ensure all planning applications that might have an impact on heritage are referred to the DoEHLG for comment and that their recommendations are adhered to.	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly

CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
CHO2.1	Protection of individual sites and complexes	Number of unauthorised developments permitted over the lifetime of the Plan which result in the loss of individual sites or complexes	KCC	-	No development permitted during the lifetime of the Plan which could result in damage to individual sites and complexes.	-
CHO3.1	Identification and protection of archaeological features	Number of unauthorised developments permitted which result in the loss or damage to archaeological features	KCC DoEHLG	-	No development permitted during the lifetime of the Plan which could result in damage to archaeological features	-
CH04.1	Support and encourage the development of Irish Language	Population and employment of Irish Speakers in Gaeltacht areas	KCC	-	Increase in numbers and age profile of Irish speakers in the Gaeltacht areas	-
CH04.2	Support and encourage the development of literary and artistic initiatives	Provide funding as per Kerry Arts Plan 2007-2012	KCC	-	Increase in literary and artistic events during the lifetime of the Plan	-

Table 5.6: Monitoring Programme for Air and Climate

Air and Climate Aspects (AC)	Objectives (ACO)	Targets	Indicators (ACI)	Indicator information Source
ACO1.1	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions to meet National and International standards	Increased use of public transport	ACI1.1 Use of public transport	KCC
ACO1.2		Increase numbers of cycle lanes and pedestrian routes in the study area	Provision of cycle lanes and walking routes	
		Increase number of permissions granted for renewable energy projects	Number of permissions granted for renewable energy projects	
	Building energy Regulation	Increase in number of energy audits conducted on existing facilities and new homes	ACI1.2 Number of energy audits conduct	KCC
ACO2.1	Improve ambient air quality	Maintain or improve ambient air quality through reduction of private vehicle usage	ACI2.1 Air quality indicators	KCC EPA

Table 5.7: Monitoring Programme for Air and Climate

LANDSCAPE						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
LO1.1	Protect designated scenic sites and protect views routes and landscape features of local value.	Number and type of developments in designated views and prospects	KCC	Review each planning application as submitted.	No significant disruption of views or prospects	--
LO2.1	Protect streetscapes in larger towns and villages	Number and type of developments in designated views and prospects	KCC	Review each planning application as submitted.	No significant disruption of views or prospects	-

Table 5.8: Monitoring Programme for Soils and Geology

SOILS AND GEOLOGY						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
SGO1.1	Maximise the sustainable re-use of brownfield sites and maximise the use of the existing built environment.	Percentage of new developments on brownfield sites	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Specified percentage of new applications granted to be on brownfield sites.	-
SGO2.1	To identify any unregulated landfill sites in the study area.	Number of sites identified and remediated.	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Report on contaminated/ unregulated sites throughout the county	-
SGO3.1	To designate sites of geological importance as NHA's or CGS	Number of geological NHAs and CGS designated in lifetime of the plan	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Sites to be selected for NHA and CGS designations and designation process to have been undertaken during lifetime of the plan.	-