

# NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Strategic Environmental Assessment of Adare Local  
Area Plan 2024 -2030

Prepared under SI 436 of 2004 as  
amended.

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This report has been prepared by Minogue Environmental Consulting Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. Information report herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is prepared for Limerick City and County Council and we accept no responsibility to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.



# 1 Non-technical summary Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report of Adare Local Area Plan 2024-2030.

## 1.1.1 Context and Purpose

An Environmental Report has been prepared as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Adare Local Area Plan 2024-2030. This is the Non-Technical Summary of this report.

*The Adare LAP 2024 -2030 was adopted by elected members of the Municipal District of Adare Rathkeale of Limerick City and County Council on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2024.*

*The Final SEA ER main report includes Annex B that provide the SEA Screening of material alterations to the plan. A SEA Screening determination was prepared by Limerick City and County Council to accompany this screening report as well as proposed amendments to the material alterations.*

*Please refer to these and the final LAP as adopted, as well as the accompanying final Natura Impact Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.*

*The SEA Statement as required under SI 436 of 2004, as amended will be prepared and issued to the statutory environmental authorities now the Adare LAP 2024 -2030 has been adopted.*

## 1.1.2 Summary and outline of Adare Local Area Plan

The LAP includes the following chapters that provide policies and objectives, as well as land-use zoning for the plan area, see Table 1.1 below. Figure 1.1 shows the Adare LAP boundary within the wider context of Limerick County.

**TABLE 1-1 OUTLINE OF ADARE LOCAL AREA PLAN 2024-2030**

Chapters	Title
Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Adare in Context
Chapter 3	Development Strategy
Chapter 4	Town Centre First Approach
Chapter 5	Sustainable Communities
Chapter 6	Economic Development and Tourism
Chapter 7	Sustainable Mobility
Chapter 8	Climate Action, Environment and Heritage
Chapter 9	Infrastructure and Utilities
Chapter 10	Land Use Framework, Zoning Matrix and Settlement Capacity Audit
Chapter 11	Monitoring and Evaluation
	Appendix I – Maps
	Appendix II - Record of Protected Structures
	Appendix III – Sites and Monuments Record
Volume 2:	<p>Public Realm Plan</p> <p>While the Public Realm Plan aligns and adheres to the objectives outlined in the Local Area Plan, it also addresses broader strategic issues that are more closely associated with detailed design outcomes. In Adare’s case, the Public Realm Plan also includes detailed material palettes and specifications.</p> <p>The Adare Public Realm Plan is strategically aligned with and contributes to the Strategic Objectives set out within the Limerick Development Plan.</p>

Figure 1: Adare Local Area Plan Boundary



### 1.1.3 Steps in the SEA Process

The steps involved in SEA are as follows:

- Screening (determining whether or not SEA is required).
- Scoping (determining the range of environmental issues to be covered by the SEA).
- *The preparation of an Environmental Report (current stage)*
- The carrying out of consultations.
- The integration of environmental considerations into the Plan or Programme.
- The publication of information on the decision (SEA Statement).

### 1.1.4 Consultation on scoping stage

The Scoping report was issued to the statutory environmental authorities on 22<sup>nd</sup> May to 19<sup>th</sup> June 2023 for comment. Two submissions were received from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government. Submissions received at scoping stage have all informed the scope of this SEA.

### 1.1.5 Relationship to other plans and programmes

It is a requirement of the SEA to review and assess how the draft strategy may interact with other plans and programmes; this review was undertaken as part of the SEA and please see Chapter 3 of the Environmental Report for more detail. Arising from the review, the following Table 1 highlights key implications from this

review and how it relates to the UN sustainable development goals and the EPA State of Ireland's Environment Themes 2020. The objectives in the first column are also used to undertake the detailed assessment of the Adare Local Area Plan, as shown in Annex A of the SEA Environmental Report.

TABLE -1-2 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND THEIR LINKS TO THE EPA AND UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SEA Topic	Principles for the Adare Local Area Plan and SEA	EPA Irelands Environment 2020: Key Messages
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna/Built and Architectural Heritage	<p>B1: Protect, conserve and enhance habitats, species and areas of regional and local importance, including aquatic habitats and species and promote the sustainable management of ecological networks. See also W3 below.</p> <p>B2: Ensure the continued conservation of the Natura 2000 sites, Natural Heritage and Proposed Natural Heritage sites. These sites are important, both as an amenity and natural history resource.</p> <p>B3: Preservation of the character of the historic built fabric.</p> <p>B4: Preservation of the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>SOE 4 Climate</p> <p>SOE 5 Air Quality</p> <p>SOE 6 Nature</p> <p>SEO 8 Marine</p> <p>SOE 11 Water Services</p> <p>SEO 12 Circular Economy</p> <p>SOE 13 Land use</p>
Population and Human Health	<p>P1: Facilitate a good standard of quality of life for the population of Adare through ensuring high quality residential, recreational, educational and working environments.</p> <p>P2: Provide policy support for the provision of suitable employment and facilities for the local population.</p>	<p>SOE3 Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>SOE4 Climate</p> <p>SOE5 Air Quality</p> <p>SOE 11 Water Services</p> <p>SOE 12 Circular Economy</p> <p>SOE13 Landuse</p>
Water	<p>W1: Ensure that wastewater infrastructure keeps pace with development proposals.</p> <p>W2: Ensure that the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are incorporated into the Plan.</p> <p>W3: Ensure that wetland and peatland sites are preserved.</p>	<p>SOE3 Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>SOE5 Air Quality</p> <p>SOE4 Climate</p> <p>SOE6 Nature</p> <p>SOE 11 Water Services</p> <p>SOE13 Landuse</p>
Air Quality and Climate	<p>AQC1: Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources and where necessary to ensure the sensitive application of energy saving measures to the historic built fabric of Adare.</p> <p>AQC2: Avoid deterioration of air quality in the Plan area.</p> <p>AQC3: Include climate action concerns into the Plan policies</p>	<p>SOE3 Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>SOE5 Air Quality</p> <p>SOE4 Climate</p> <p>SOE6 Nature</p> <p>SOE 8 Marine</p> <p>SOE9 Clean Energy</p> <p>SOE 11 Water Services</p> <p>SOE12 Circular Economy SOE13 Landuse</p>
Soil and Geology	<p>GS1: Place an emphasis on the development of brownfield sites rather than greenfield sites in Adare. By reducing the possible development of greenfield sites this makes a positive</p>	<p>SOE4 Climate</p> <p>SOE6 Nature</p>





SEA Topic	Principles for t Adare Local Area Plan and SEA	EPA Irelands Environment 2020: Key Messages
	contribution to soil conservation. This can also be achieved through the sensitive reuse of existing buildings, reducing the need for new build - See C2 below.	SOE 11 Water Services SOE 12 Water Services SOE13 Landuse
Material Assets	MA1: Maintain sustainable access to assets such as open spaces, water resources and all other physical and social infrastructure. MA2: Ensure that there is adequate policy support for infrastructural provision in the Plan area.	SEO3 Health and Wellbeing SOE 5 Air Quality SOE9 Clean Energy SOE 13 Land use SOE 11 Water Services SOE 12 Circular Economy
Cultural Heritage	C1: Protect and conserve features of archaeological heritage and their setting. C2: Protect, conserve and promote the sustainable reuse of architectural heritage.	SOE3 Health and Wellbeing SOE 12 Circular Economy SOE13 Landuse
Landscape and Built Environment	L1: Protect and conserve the quality, character and distinctiveness of the Adare landscape both urban and rural. L2: Retain the protected views in the Development Plan and Local Area Plan for Adare.	SOE3 Health and Wellbeing SOE 4 Climate SOE 5 Air Quality SOE 6 Nature SEO 8 Marine SOE 11 Water Services SOE 12 Circular Economy SOE 13 Land use
Compliance with higher tier plans	HTP 1: Ensure compliance with higher tier plans such as the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region and Section 28 guidance that might be issued by the Department	SOE3 Health and Wellbeing SOE 4 Climate SOE5 Air Quality SOE6 Nature SOE7 Water Services SOE 8 Marine SOE9 Clean Energy SOE 11 Water Services SOE12 Circular Economy SOE13 Landuse

## 2 Describing the current environment

Baseline data has been gathered to present information on the current environment within the area. The Baseline section describes the following:

- Ecosystem Services and Natural capital
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Population and Human Health
- Soil and Geology
- Water Resources including flooding
- Air Quality and Climate
- Cultural Heritage
- Landscape
- Material Assets, and the
- Interaction between the above topics.

These are summarised below:

### 2.1.1 Green and Blue Network

Green infrastructure planning is a successfully tested tool to provide environmental, economic and social benefits through natural solutions. In many cases, it can reduce dependence on 'grey' infrastructure that can be damaging to the environment and biodiversity, and often more expensive to build and maintain. Green spaces are key in terms of natural capital and ecosystem services. Green and Blue infrastructure can also contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation with co-benefits in terms of biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and human health<sup>1</sup>. There is strong policy support in the Plan to protect and enhance recreation and amenity space reinforced through the recognition of the importance of the same throughout the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>2</sup>. The Green Network supports the linkage between various multifunctional spaces, that include:

- Blue Spaces of the plan area's rivers
- Protected Spaces of ecological and biodiversity importance
- Green Spaces of woodland parks
- Open Spaces including recreational and amenity and agricultural zoned lands
- Community Spaces, that afford direct access to nature and amenities to the community

### 2.1.2 Overview of High Value Biodiversity and Designations

The Plan area is rich in biodiversity, with many significant protected habitats and species including terrestrial habitats supporting a range of species and flora including otters, bats, wildfowl, salmon, lamprey and otter amongst others. Other habitats, although not protected are very important for providing links between the protected habitats, allow migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild plants and mammals. Examples include scrub, hedgerows, tree lines, roadside verges, housing estate open spaces and gardens. The presence of several archaeological sites, as well as vernacular older buildings offer refuge and roosting space for bird and bat species in particular.

Natural heritage in the plan area includes a wide range of natural features that make an essential contribution to the environmental quality of the plan area. Limerick City and County Council also supports the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan which aims to help pollinators by improving biodiversity.

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<sup>1</sup> Spatial Planning & Climate Action Delivering a Low Carbon & Climate Resilient Future Workshop Report Feb 2021 CARO

<sup>2</sup> "COVID-19 and Sheer Wellbeing 2020 Access to and Use of Blue/Green Spaces in Ireland during a Pandemic," 19.

A full assessment of the Adare LAP against the qualifying interests and conservation objectives of the designated sites is undertaken throughout the appropriate assessment process which has been undertaken in conjunction with the Plan preparation and SEA processes and is presented in the Natura Impact Report that accompanies the Adare LAP 2024-2030.

The Lower River Shannon SAC is located within the plan area, via the River Maigue and Gortnagannif Stream (Adare River). The Lower River Shannon stretches a distance of approximately 120km, encompassing the Shannon, Feale, Mulkear and Fergus estuaries, forming the largest estuarine complex in Ireland. These estuaries feature a vast expanse of intertidal mudflats, often fringed with saltmarsh vegetation. The estuaries support the largest numbers of wintering waterfowl in Ireland, with Annex I Birds Directive species present, including both known wintering and breeding bird species. There is a resident population of Bottlenose Dolphin, the only population of this species in Ireland. There are five Annex II fish species found within the site including all three Irish Lamprey species, along with two fish listed within the Irish Red Data Book. While Freshwater Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera*, another Annex II species occurs abundantly within the River Cloon (NPWS, 2013a).

### 2.1.3 Population and Human health

The overall development strategy for Adare is to meet the population targets as set out in the Limerick Development Plan, by focusing growth within the settlement boundary and in doing so, assisting in the regeneration, repopulation and development of the village. Adare is identified as a Level 4 Large Village in the Limerick Development Plan and is allocated a population growth of 29% on its 2016 population up until 2028. The allocation of growth targets, seeks to ensure that the growth will be sustainable and in keeping with the scale of Adare. This ensures that the capacity of the village to accommodate this additional growth can occur without damage to the settlement's character and the carrying capacity of its environment and infrastructure.

According to the Census, Adare had a population of 1129 persons in 2016, representing a 2% increase on the 2011 population. The unique characteristics of the village, including its distinctive urban form and character, its location adjacent to the River Maigue, its thriving tourist industry and its proximity to the education and employment centres of Raheen and Limerick City saw the village experience a growth rate of 12% between 2006 and 2011. New Census data has been released on the 29th of June and the population of Adare is 1,224.

Human health can be determined by social, environmental and economic factors, among others. The Institute of Public Health states:

*'Where people live affects their health. There are a number of elements of the living environment that influence health including the built environment, travel choices and the communities in which people live. The design, maintenance and location of buildings influence health. Similarly, public spaces and transport networks can facilitate health by providing opportunities for physical activity, social interaction and access to social goods'.*

Disadvantaged people are more likely to live in poor quality-built environments and have limited access to transport and local amenities supporting healthy choices. This has further implications regarding climate change and adaptation and mitigation to climate change including transport options, green infrastructure, energy provision and efficiencies and air quality emissions.

### 2.1.4 Air Quality and Climate

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed four zones to represent all of the potential 'types' of air quality background that are likely to exist in Ireland. These four zones are stated in the Air Quality Regulations (2002) and Adare falls within Zone D.

Given the traffic issues in the plan area with the N21 running through the main street, the pollutants of most concern are those whose main source is traffic such as Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide.

### 2.1.5 Climate change

Limerick City and County has experienced damaging impacts of extreme weather events, including coastal flooding, strong winds, wave overtopping and extreme rainfall. The next Local Authority Climate Change Action Plans will be on a statutory basis and will aim to embed and integrate climate action in terms of adaptation and mitigation through the Local Authority.

The Limerick City and County Council Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 sets out strategic priorities, measures and responses for climate adaptation based on themes relating to critical infrastructure and buildings, natural and cultural capital, water resources, flood risk management and community services. This strategy also identified groundwater flooding as a particular risk for areas in the county including Adare which is close to the Shannon Estuary and subject to tidal influence.

At plan level, contributing to the legally binding net Zero no later than 2050 and a 51% reduction in emissions by end of 2030 included in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 will mean embedding climate change actions through all landuse planning including the Local Area Plan. A number of cross-cutting and enhancement actions are identified in the Blue Green Infrastructure Strategy for Limerick City and County.

### 2.1.6 Water resources including flooding

Adare is located within the Shannon Estuary South catchment (24) and the plan area partially includes 3 sub - catchments. The Draft Third Cycle WFD<sup>3</sup> catchment assessment states the following:

*“The Shannon Estuary South includes the area drained by the Rivers Deel and Maigue and all streams entering tidal water in Shannon Estuary between Kilconly Point and Thomond Bridge, Limerick, draining a total area of 2,033km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1). The largest urban centre in the catchment is the southern part of Limerick City. The other main urban centres in this catchment are Newcastle West, Charleville, Kilmallock, Rathkeale and Mungret. The total population of the catchment is approximately 112,430 with a population density of 55 people per km<sup>2</sup>. This catchment is predominantly lowlying, flat and underlain by limestones with the exception of a few isolated hills. This geology provides a significant groundwater resource in the catchment. The steep scarp delineating the western edge of the catchment denotes an abrupt change in geology to shales, which are found on the high ground along the catchment boundary.”*

The issues related to agriculture in this catchment is diffuse phosphorus loss to surface waters mainly occurring in areas of poorly draining soils and nutrient losses from impermeable areas, such as farmyards, tracks and storage areas, resulting in excess nutrients (phosphate and ammonia) in surface waters. Another issue from agriculture is sedimentation, due to animal access (poached banks), tilled soils and land drainage. This catchment is largely characterised by intensive dairy farming and poorly draining soils.

Flood risk is a key consideration in preparing a Local Area Plan. The Flood Risk Guidelines seek to ensure that development avoids flood risk, substitute less vulnerable uses when avoidance is not possible, and mitigate and manage the risk where avoidance and substitution are not possible. The National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) mapping, published by the Office of Public Works, has identified Flood Zones in Adare. Presently work is underway on the preparation of a Flood Relief Scheme for the village.

### 2.1.7 Geology and Soil

The bedrock geology of Adare is limestone over which layers of glacial drifts have been laid down to form its current landscape. The geomorphology and soils of Adare reflect this history. The melting of the glacial drifts formed glacial rivers which deposited sands and gravels as found along the river areas of the Maigue and Clonshire. Fine loamy soils (excellent for farming) and clayey drifts were laid down post glacial. Field patterns show a clear distinction between the dynamic river landscape and the higher elevated landscapes of loam and clayey drifts.

Within the plan area, the built land is identified as ‘made soils, these are soils which have been disturbed, transported or manipulated by activity in the urban environment. Figures 4.17 and 4.18 show the soil and bedrock geology in and around the plan area.

No County Geological Heritage Sites are located within the plan area, the nearest are Tory Hill GHI south east of the plan area (also designated as a SAC) and the fen complexes west of the plan area, associated with the Askeaton Fen SAC.

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<sup>3</sup> [Shannon Estuary South \(catchments.ie\)](https://catchments.ie)

### 2.1.8 Material Assets

Water Services: Adare's public water supply is currently provided from the existing Water Treatment Plant in Castleroberts located to the southeast of the village and there is capacity in the system to cater for the population growth anticipated over the lifetime of the Plan. There are project upgrade works to be included in the next investment Programme from Irish Water from 2025-2029 and this along with existing capacity will accommodate the envisaged population growth to 2030.

Transportation: The old Limerick to Foynes railway line runs to the northwest of the village. The village has developed in a linear fashion along the N21 and the L-1422 and L-1423 local roads, which serves Askeaton and Foynes to the northwest. Adare is a stop on Bus Éireann's Limerick-Tralee/Killarney bus service and Dublin Coach's Dublin-Tralee/Killarney service. Both run hourly.

Tourism: Adare has a well-established tourism infrastructure with a dedicated Heritage Centre and tourist information office, which acts as a key resource for many tourists to the town. Adare has several renowned tourist attractions; Adare Castle, a 14<sup>th</sup> century Augustinian Friary, the Trinitarian Abbey founded in c.1230, the Franciscan Friary, and Adare Methodist church are of great appeal. The Cottages, the Village Hall, the Town Park and many unique heritage buildings and artefacts are scattered throughout the town. Finally, the Manor and golf course offers an exclusive getaway location. There are several walking trails in and around the town that have great potential to be extended. Adare also has several local amenities which need to be linked to the town's sustainable network. These include schools, public sport amenities, the Manor Fields, the Adare GAA club, and the Mague River Park

### 2.1.9 Landscape

Adare is renowned for its archaeological and built heritage, which combined with the River and parklands has created a very attractive townscape and surrounding landscape. The spatial heritage of Adare is rooted at a strategic intersection of the Mague River and a north south (bridge) crossing, at Desmond Castle Adare which lies north of the river. Adare has many attributes not least its wealth of historic monuments (108 protected structures) which include its ecclesiastical settlements, the Manor House, the Cottages and the surrounding landscape; Adare Manor's demesne and proximity to the River Mague.

### 2.1.10 Cultural Heritage

Adare is classified as a historic town (LI021-032001) in the Record of Monuments and Places. There are 36 individual monuments within the Local Area Plan boundary. 14 of these are located within the boundary of the historic town as shown on the accompanying map in Appendix IV. The location of each archaeological monument is provided in the Record of Monuments and Places, which is maintained and up-dated by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, a branch of the National Monuments Service.

There are 108 Protected Structures in the village and 76 of these are also listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. There are numerous sites listed on the Record of Monuments and Places for their archaeological significance. Built heritage features and their settings include several significant ecclesiastical sites, Adare Manor and the planned streetscapes of the main street.

The collective arrangement of buildings within the village, and within the grounds of Adare Manor, is considered of significance to the built heritage of the village and contributes to the character and established street and townscape.

### 2.1.11 Key environmental issues

The following key environmental issues are identified for the Adare LAP:

- Avoiding loss of local areas of importance for wildlife and nature, and protect existing sites of international and national significance
- Ensuring sustainable communities and housing provision under compact growth
- Maintaining and improving water quality
- Addressing and management of flood risk and climate change effects

- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change
- Integrating landuse and transport
- Enhancing the public realm
- Ensuring water services are managed sustainably
- Protection and enhancement of built heritage and addressing threats to erosion of built heritage
- Recognising relationship between natural and cultural heritage

### 3 Consideration of Alternatives

In the case of the Adare LAP, possible alternatives include different land uses and scales of development were examined and assessed against the SEOS (Table 1).

1. Continuation of Existing LAP land use zonings and policies/objectives (The Do-Nothing Scenario). Continue with the existing LAP in its current context.

2. Village centre consolidation: This approach would be to focus explicitly on the densification of the village centre with intensification of land uses and focus on employee intensive sectors.

3. Village centre consolidation and designation of future development lands in a tiered structure: Promotion of development lands within the village centre for development and the designation of secondary and edge of centre areas where this type of development is considered appropriate in certain circumstances. This scenario will promote infilling within the built-up footprint of the village with a 10-minute walking distance to the village centre. This scenario would also promote the development of neighbourhood centres to provide a level of retail services locally.

Following the assessment, the preferred alternative from an environmental strategic perspective is Alternative 3, Village Centre consolidation and designation of future development lands in a tiered structure. This provides the greatest positive environmental effects and is consistent with national and regional planning policy. Greater consistency with the requirements of the National Planning Framework, Southern Region Economic and Spatial Strategy, Limerick Development Plan 2022 -2028.

- Developing the existing settlement, compact growth, serviced settlements are more robustly planned for under this Scenario.
- Key village centre and brownfield sites are planned for and can through master planning, provide for public realm and permeability enhancements that increase the attractiveness of village centre living whilst efficiencies in terms of existing infrastructure are maximised and reduced reliance on private or individual septic tanks and wells.
- Smarter Travel policies, reduction in commuting, increased walking and cycling can fit better within this scenario;
- This scenario directs development to village centre;
- This approach allows for better protection of designated sites and achievement of WFD targets as serviced led development is directed to the plan boundary.
- Reuse of brownfield and infill sites promoted in this scenario. This scenario performs strongest in terms of cultural heritage as it promotes reuse of older and historical buildings and the embodied carbon within these structures. Indirect, positive interactions with PHH and L SEOS under this scenario also.

## 4 Assessment of Significant Environmental Effects

The table overleaf provides an overall evaluation of the environmental effects arising from the Adare LAP 2024-2030. These effects encompass all in-combination/cumulative effects arising from implementation of the Strategy. The potentially significant adverse environmental effects (if unmitigated) arising from implementation of the LAP are detailed as are residual effects, taking into account mitigation through both provisions integrated into the Plan and existing provisions already in force through the Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028. Environmental impacts which occur will be determined by the nature and extent of multiple or individual projects and site specific environmental factors.



TABLE 4.1: OVERALL EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE LAP

SEA theme	Significant positive effects	Significant adverse effects, if unmitigated
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The natural environment includes those spaces outside of the built environment such as open spaces, lakes, rivers and agricultural land. Despite the fact that the plan area is primarily urban in character, the village and its environs contain several significant elements of the Natural Environment most notably the River Maigue that flows to the Lower River Shannon SAC and smaller waterbodies and lakes.</p> <p>Woodland represented by Adare Demesne and the Adare Woods pNHA are significant terrestrial habitats and the plan area supports populations of Annex II species Lesser Horseshoe Bats and Otters. Protection measures in the plan include: <i>Objective CH 04 Proposed Natural Heritage Area and Objective CH 05 Designated Sites and Nature Conservation</i>.</p> <p>These features are supplemented by a range of public open spaces and parks, which all combine to form an attractive physical environment that distinguish Adare from most other urban centres of its size. See <i>Objective CH 03 Tree Protection and Nature Conservation</i>.</p> <p>Embedding nature-based solutions to climate change – allows for co-benefits with other environmental parameters including biodiversity, water and human health (<i>Objective CH 12 Blue Green Infrastructure</i>).</p> <p>Promotion of pedestrianisation and a cycle friendly village with modal shift contributes to air quality improvements at local level and noise level reductions with positive effects on urban wildlife.</p> <p>In turn longer positive interactions with population and human health in facilitating access to additional well-designed green and blue space (<i>Volume 2 Public Realm Plan</i>)</p> <p>Positive effects on water quality arising from nature-based solutions from micro to macro scale. This can reduce pressure on stormwater overflows and conserve water, thus reducing abstraction pressures on water dependent habitats and species (<i>Objective IU 04 Surface Water Management and SuDS</i>).</p>	<p>Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna in the absence of detailed surveys and assessment.</p> <p>In addition to this there would be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A reduction in water quality can impact water dependent habitats. Therefore, site selection and the appropriate environmental assessment will be vital to ensure that the integrity of these habitats are not impacted.</li> <li>- Lack of protection for non-designated aspects of biodiversity such as ecological corridors and linkages, and ensure control and manage measures for invasive species.</li> <li>- This lack of protection would also affect hedgerows and treelines, amenity development and greenways, bats, and lighting issues.</li> </ul>

SEA theme	Significant positive effects	Significant adverse effects, if unmitigated
Population and Human health	<p>Land use planning (e.g., residential, community, education, work, recreation, transport) impacts on the everyday lives of people and can either hinder or help promote healthy sustainable environments and communities. For example, the provision of safe walking routes and cycle-ways, parks, playgrounds, safe routes to school, public transport facilities, etc. result in direct and indirect health benefits and allow for healthier transportation choices to be made by communities above private motor car (<i>Policy SM P1 Integration of Land Use and Transport Policies, Policy SM P2 Transport and Movement - Promotion of Sustainable Patterns of Transport Use</i>).</p> <p>Many of the policies identified in the LAP may give rise to long term positive effects on population and human health both by responding and adapting to the impacts of climate change, promoting town centre, compact living, enhancing access to open space and improving the public realm (<i>Policy DS2 Development Strategy, Policy TCF 1 Town Centre First, Objective C3 Parks, Open Space and Recreation</i>).</p>	<p>Activities associated with construction and operation, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas may result in emissions to air and water; with accompanying adverse effects on local health and well-being.</p>
Water	<p>Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028 includes a range of provisions and measures to address and minimise the adverse effects of landuse activities on water resources including measures around green infrastructure, flood risk management and development control.</p> <p>This LAP further enhances and strengthen these through the flood resilience actions and nature-based solutions in particular (<i>Objective CH 12 Blue Green Infrastructure, Objective IU 04 Surface Water Management and SuDS</i>).</p> <p>Additional buffers for water courses provide for positive effects as they reduce soil run off and allow for water storage and filtration. Again, this provides for longer, positive effects associated with linear habitat creation and ecological connectivity. (<i>Objective CH 05 Designated Sites and Nature Conservation</i>)</p>	<p>A reduction in water quality in groundwater, springs and watercourses associated with the construction phase of new developments (short to medium term impacts).</p> <p>Generally, land use practices can result in water quality impacts and whilst surface water impacts may be identified quickly, impacts to groundwater can take much longer to ascertain due to the slow recharge rate of this water resource.</p> <p>Water quality impacts can also have human health impacts in the case where bacterial or chemical contamination arises.</p>

SEA theme	Significant positive effects	Significant adverse effects, if unmitigated
Soil and Geology	<p>Soil quality and function may be enhanced through particular measures associated with flood resilience and nature-based solutions.</p> <p>The promotion of brownfield and town centre sites embeds existing geological resources and reduces requirements for additional geological resources and greenfield development (<i>Objective TCF1 Opportunity Sites</i>)</p> <p>Micro and macro nature-based solutions ranging from green roofs to larger nature water retention measures all serve to reduce the volume and rate of flow of water, thus impacting positively in terms of potential loss of soil associated with increased surface water runoff and extreme weather events.</p>	<p>Ensuring effects of climate change in terms of extreme weather events and their impacts on soil via soil loss and run off, or short-term impacts on soil due to drought conditions.</p>
Material Assets	<p>Many of the measures in the LAP are identified with a view to minimising adverse effects of climate change on material assets, and also responding and facilitating behavioural and modal change in energy use and transport (all infrastructure and climate action policies and objectives).</p>	<p>In the absence of mitigation, the opportunity to embed circular economy and reuse of existing buildings and brownfield development would not occur.</p> <p>This would also be the case with the reduction of waste and modal shift in transport which contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases.</p>
Air Quality and Climate	<p>Will contribute positively to climate change adaptation through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue and green infrastructure giving rise to increased surface water storage and potential carbon sequestration (<i>Objective CH 12 Blue Green Infrastructure</i>)</li> <li>• Focus on energy efficiency and innovation (<i>Objective CH 01 Climate Change</i>);</li> <li>• Other energy related measures are all identified as positive in relation to this SEO.</li> </ul> <p>Key measures relating to behavioural change around transport and the increase in walking/cycling and public transport measures are essential in addressing transport emissions over the lifetime of the strategy and beyond (<i>Policy TCF 1 Town Centre First, Objective SM 3 Modal Shift and Behavioural Change</i>)</p>	<p>In the absence of mitigation, the opportunity to embed meaningful actions in the plan that are needed to deliver the overall vision and aims is lost. Particularly in the areas of urban greening, and nature-based solutions which offer co and multiple benefits in responding to climate change whilst enhancing the overall environmental quality of the Adare LAP.</p>

SEA theme	Significant positive effects	Significant adverse effects, if unmitigated
Cultural Heritage	<p>Long term positive effects associated with the town centre use and intensification of use (<i>Objective H2 Density and New Residential Development, Policy TCF 1 Town Centre First</i>).</p> <p>The relationship between the urban realm, townscape and cultural heritage features and intangible cultural heritage (Public Realm Plan Vol 2 of the LAP, <i>Objective CH 13 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA's), Objective CH 15 Thatched Structures, Objective CH 16 Archaeological Heritage</i>).</p>	<p>In the absence of mitigation, potential adverse effects particularly in relation to the townscape setting and context of architectural conservation areas.</p>
Landscape	<p>Long term positive effects are identified in the LAP for landscape primarily through the public realm enhancement (Public Realm Plan), green and blue infrastructure (<i>Objective CH 12 Blue Green Infrastructure</i>)</p> <p>Many of the measures in the LAP require a landscape level response such as recognition of green and blue infrastructure and corridors and this an important approach to take when responding to climate change. (<i>Objective CH 01 Climate Change</i>)</p> <p>Overall, positive effects identified for Landscape SEOs, as landscape change can be considerable with climate change effects in terms of changing water levels, habitat change, transport measures and adaptation measures such as flood risk management.</p>	<p>In the absence of mitigation, the varied landscape, an inherent part of Adare's natural heritage requires protection in its own right. Therefore, the landscape must be protected against possible development, which would undermine or change its character. The Public Realm Plan and the Blue Green Infrastructure measures offer a good opportunity to embed urban greening measures to avoid an over hardscaped public realm design.</p>

#### 4.1.1 Land use zonings and Opportunity Sites

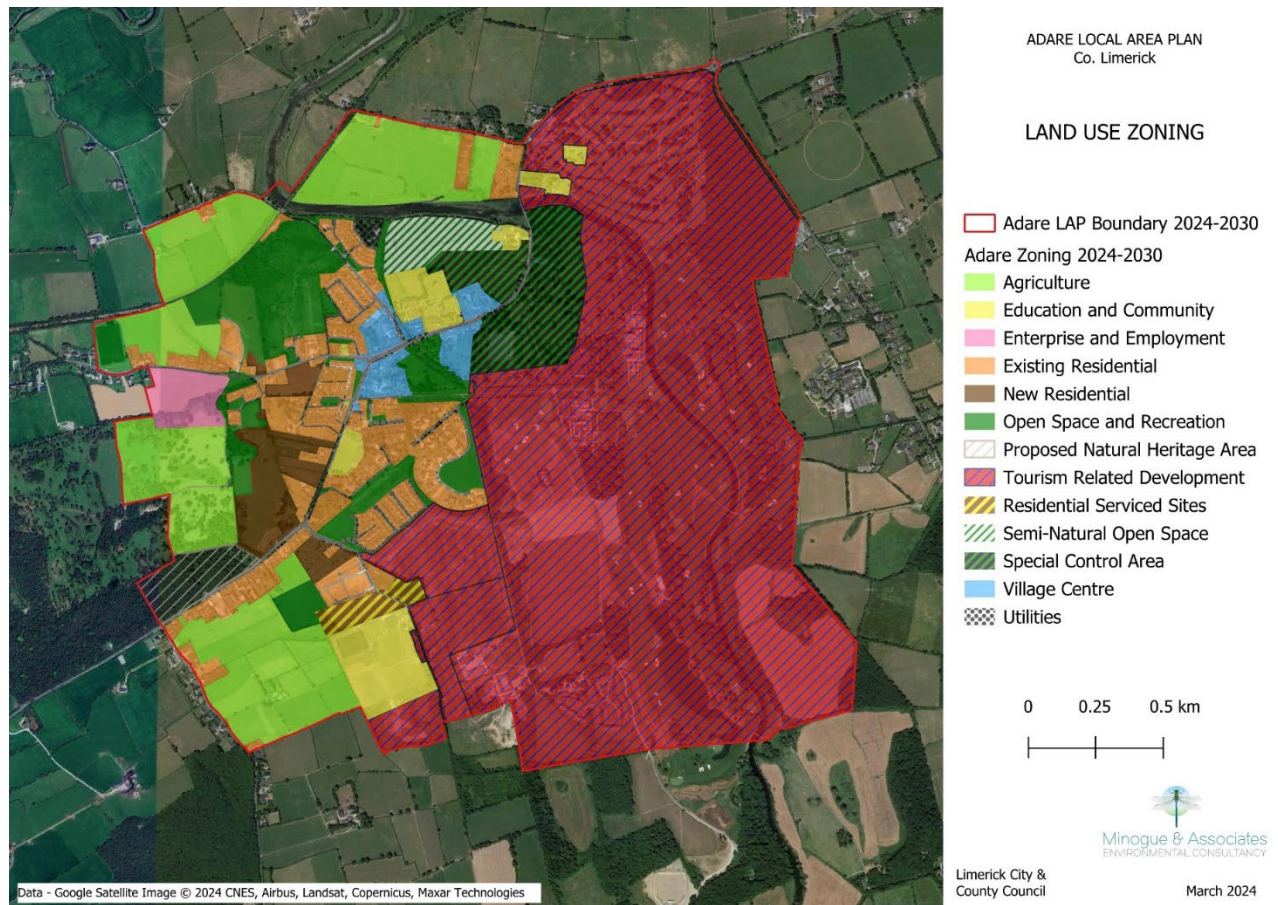
Figure 4.1 below shows the land use zonings and Figure 4.2 the opportunity sites. These are assessed and commented upon in Chapter 7 of the SEA ER. In summary positive interactions are identified for a range of SEOS notably Population and Human Health, Soil and Geology, Material Assets and Climate Change. The interaction between several proposals relevant to the Opportunity Sites and the Public Realm Plan offer positive interactions in relation to landscape, plus climate change, air quality, material assets. The land use zonings for the Adare LAP were assessed through the SEA, AA and SFRA process and commentary are provided in Annex A of the SEA ER. Overall, these are identified as consistent with the Strategic Environmental Objectives of the SEA ER.

For some Opportunity sites, project level assessment is required and mitigation measures are recommended. This is also the case in relation to a number of Public Realm Plan objectives. A number of sites are identified as meriting ecological assessment given the existing habitats on site, and application of mitigation measure as recommended through the SEA, SFRA and AA.

For all projects arising the application and adherence to a number of protection policies in the Limerick DP 2022 - 2028, and the Adare LAP will apply, including:

- Objective C3 Parks, Open Space and Recreation
- Policy TCF 1 Town Centre First
- Objective CH 05 Designated Sites and Nature Conservation,
- Objective CH 06 Lesser Horseshoe Bat,
- Objective CH 07 Ecological Impact Assessment,
- Objective CH 08 Creation of New Habitats,
- Objective CH 09 New Infrastructure Projects, and policies and objectives relating to architectural and architectural heritage such as
- Objective CH 13 Protected Structures and
- Objective CH 16 Archaeological Heritage

FIGURE 4-1 LAND USE ZONINGS- ADARE LOCAL AREA PLAN



## 5 Mitigation Measures

This section presents some of the mitigation measures that will prevent, reduce, and offset as much as possible any significant adverse effects on the environment of the plan area resulting from the implementation of the Plan. Mitigation measures can be generally divided into those that:

- Avoid effects;
- Reduce the magnitude or extent, probability and/or severity of effect;
- Repair effects after they have occurred, and
- Compensate for effects, by balancing out negative impacts with positive ones.

The table below presents some of the mitigation measures identified through the SEA process, additional measures from the Appropriate Assessment and site specific commentaries are included in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Please see SEA ER for full list of mitigation measures, all have been included in the final Adare LAP 2024 -2030.

TABLE 5-1: **SEA MITIGATION MEASURES**

Chapter 3: Development Strategy - Overall Strategic Development Objectives It is an objective of the Council to:
Seek the sustainable intensification and consolidation of the existing built environment, in accordance with the objectives for compact growth in higher-level spatial plans, through appropriate infill, brownfield and greenfield development, supported by the necessary physical and community infrastructure.
Promote sustainable economic development, enterprise and employment opportunities and prioritising the village centre, as the primary location for retail and services.
Promote and facilitate sustainable modes of transport, prioritising walking, cycling and public transport, whilst protecting and improving existing road infrastructure <a href="#">in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments</a> .
Protect, conserve and enhance the built environment, through promoting awareness, utilising relevant heritage legislation and ensuring quality urban design principles are applied to all new developments, respecting historic and architectural heritage.
Protect, enhance and connect areas of natural heritage, blue green infrastructure and open space for the benefits of quality of life and biodiversity, capitalising on climate action and flood risk measures <a href="#">and in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required</a> .
Ensure the highest quality of public realm and urban design principles apply to all new developments having regard to the proposed Public Realm Plan set out in Volume 2 of this Plan <a href="#">and in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required</a> .
<a href="#">Ensure all development proposals shall have regard to the Limerick Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024, and superseding Strategies, together with the associated SEA and NIS environmental reports, mitigation or climate action strategies in the formulation of any plans and when assessing planning application for future developments.</a>
Guide the future development of Adare, in accordance with the Town Centre First policy approach seeking to bring people and appropriate business/services back into the heart of Adare through place-making, good quality urban design, and sustainable mobility as promoted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and the Heritage and the Department of Rural and Community Development.
Ensure the future development of Adare supports the transition to a low carbon society and economy, implementing national policy to reduce gas emissions, improve environmental quality and contribute to national targets for climate change.
Seek opportunities with relevant stakeholders for inward investment to the village, including national funding schemes and other initiatives, as they arise.
Policy DS2 Development Strategy: It is policy of the Council to
a) Deliver new residential development, in accordance with the Limerick Development Plan 2022 – 2028, supporting a choice of quality housing, mixed tenure and unit size/type universally designed for ease of adaption to the lifecycle and universally accessible.
b) Ensure the sequential development of the serviced residential lands identified to cater for envisaged population growth

c) Ensure that at least 30% of all new housing development is delivered within existing built-up areas. Ensure the sequential development of the serviced residential lands identified to cater for and on infill, brownfield and backland sites.
d) Consolidate existing development and increase existing residential density, through a range of measures, including re-use of existing buildings and infill development schemes <a href="#">subject to screening and in line with appropriate bat, ecological and environmental/appropriate assessments to promote the restoration or protection from removal of buildings to prevent potential loss of roosts.</a>
Objective H1 Residential Development: It is an objective of the Council to
a) Require the use of Design Briefs, Masterplans, Sustainability Statements, Social Infrastructure Assessments, <a href="#">ecological impact assessments, bat surveys and landscape plans</a> and any other supporting documents deemed necessary to ensure the coherent planning of residential development. Masterplans will be required for large scale development of residentially zoned lands and shall be submitted at planning application stage. Early engagement with all utilities providers including Uisce Eireann is strongly advised.
b) No one proposal for residential development shall increase the existing housing stock by more than 10 – 15% within the lifetime of the Plan, unless the applicant can demonstrate that the settlement has adequate capacity, in terms of both physical and social infrastructure to support additional growth
c) Ensure all new residential layouts prioritise walking and cycling and are fully permeable for pedestrians and cyclists to access a range of local services and enable the efficient provision of public transport services.
d) Ensure new residential development provides high quality public open space and play lots proportional to the number of residential units, having cognisance to accessibility, safety, permeability and public realm. Proposals shall have regard to the Public Realm Strategy included in Volume 2 of this Plan.
e) Ensure that in any proposed alterations to the streetscape of the village centre, adequate consideration is given to conservation, restoration and reconstruction, where it would affect the settings of protected structures, or the integrity of the nineteenth century streetscapes <a href="#">and be subject to screening and in line with appropriate bat, ecological and environmental/appropriate assessments to promote the restoration or protection from removal of buildings to prevent potential loss of roosts.</a>
Objective TCF1: Opportunity Sites: it is an objective of the Council to:
a) Encourage and support the appropriate and sustainable development or redevelopment where appropriate of lands/buildings identified as opportunity sites in line with the principles set out in Table 3.
b) Ensure that new development in the village centre and in particular the opportunity buildings and areas comprises the highest of qualitative and design standards, complimenting the existing historical built fabric, or national heritage, sustaining Adare, as a village in which to live, work, visit, invest in and do business. <a href="#">Developers will be required to prepare urban design frameworks/masterplan for the Opportunity Sites in the Town Centre to inform future development proposals. These may require screening for SEA /AA and Ecological Impact Assessment as appropriate.</a>
Objective C2 New Amenity Areas Walkways and Cycleways: It is an objective of the Council to
a) Continue to facilitate the development of walkways and cycleways as indicated on the Amenity and Sustainable Transport Map and the Public Realm Strategy (Appendix 1, Map 3) in co-operation with local interested parties, including the private, voluntary and public sector subject to funding. Any proposed development adjacent to walkways must incorporate connecting pathways into the designated walkway in their design. Developments shall be designed to overlook proposed walkways and shall link existing and proposed residential areas to each other, to amenity areas and to provide connections to the village centre <a href="#">and shall be in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required.</a>
b) Encourage walking and cycling as more convenient, popular and safe methods of movement in Adare, and facilitate the provision of an attractive and coherent network of off-road footpaths and cycle facilities <a href="#">which are in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required.</a>
c) Support the provision of a new Greenway linking Adare with Rathkeale and the wider Greenway \ Active Travel network <a href="#">which are in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required.</a>
d) Providing secure cycle parking facilities at appropriate locations as opportunities arise.
e) Encouraging combined footpath and cycleway links along the proposed Active Travel route through lands at Blackabbey and along the N21 southwards to the Ballingarry junction, northward to Desmond Castle Adare and to the GAA field through the village.
f) Support proposals to provide better connection between the Town Park and the Main Street of the village.



g) Explore options for amenity and access to the River Maigue as part of the Flood Relief Scheme subject to relevant environmental and appropriate assessment reports.

Objective ED 2 Tourism related development in Adare Manor: It is an objective of the Council That no new residential developments on greenfield sites shall be permitted on land zoned tourism related development. Ancillary leisure/tourism development and the repurposing of existing buildings for uses which complement the use and sustain the operations of Adare Manor and the hosting of the Ryder Cup may be permitted. Any such proposals shall only be considered where they can satisfactorily demonstrate that there will be no impact on the integrity of this area or on the natural habitat of the River and its designation as part of Lower River Shannon Special Area of Conservation. Applications on this zoning shall justify how they satisfy this criteria. Ecological enhancement measures as part of habitat management plans should be required to support the overall ecological integrity of the lands and should be informed by surveys and ecological impact assessments and Appropriate Assessment Screening undertaken by appropriate qualified ecologists.

Policy SMT P1 Integration of Land Use and Transport Policies - It is a policy of the Council to Support and facilitate the integration of land use and transportation policies for Adare, as a means of reducing the impact on climate change. The Council will ensure the delivery of a sustainable compact settlement, which can be served by various modes of transport with a focus on reducing the need to travel and which shall be in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required.

Policy SM P2 Transport and Movement - Promotion of Sustainable Patterns of Transport Use: It is a policy of the Council to Seek to implement in a positive manner, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders and agencies, the policies of the NPF, RSES, the National Sustainable Mobility Policy (2022) and the Department of Transport's Active Travel publications, and relevant mitigation measures from the SEA and AA of same, to encourage more sustainable patterns of travel and greater use of sustainable forms of transport in Adare, including public transport, cycling and walking.

Policy SM P3: Rural Mobility: It is a policy of the Council to: Continue to support the implementation of the National Transport Authority's 'Connecting Ireland: Rural Mobility Plan' and the 'Local Link' rural transport service and to encourage operators to improve the service to meet the social and economic needs of Adare), and which shall be in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required.

Objective SM 4: Public Transport Provision: It is an objective of the Council to: (a) Support and facilitate implementation of an integrated, multi-modal and accessible public transport network in Adare and its hinterland, including any investment in the public transport by service providers in Adare, which are in line with the appropriate and necessary environmental and ecological assessments as required.

g) Promote the appropriate adaption of built heritage to respond to the effects of climate change that are sympathetic to the existing built fabric with no adverse impact on historic character or appearance and include screening and appropriate bat surveys/ecological assessments to include potential effects on bats.

Objective CH 02: Compliance with Environmental Assessment: It is an objective of the Council to Require the preparation and assessment of all planning applications in the plan area to have regard to the information, data and requirements of the Appropriate Assessment Natura Impact Report, SEA Environmental Report and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report that accompany this LAP. There shall be a requirement of Ecological Impact Assessment and other environmental assessments as appropriate in the Plan area.

Objective CH 03 Tree Protection and Nature Conservation: It is an objective of the Council to a) Seek to protect natural stone boundary walls, ponds/wetlands, other natural features of local importance and mature trees, where possible. Development that requires the felling or harming of such trees will not generally be permitted, unless supported by a tree survey establishing that the subject trees are of no ecological or amenity value. Such <a href="#">surveying and reporting</a> shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified and competent person <a href="#">with appropriate ecological qualification and experience</a> . b) Continue to actively support the aims and objectives of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021 – 2025, by encouraging measures to protect and increase the population of bees and other pollinating insects in Adare. c) Increase tree planting and pollinator friendly planting, in accordance with the recommendations of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan throughout Adare and in open spaces in new developments in order to enhance local biodiversity, visual amenity and surface water management in partnership with relevant stakeholders. d) Support the aims of the National Biodiversity Action Plan and succeeding plans, in emphasising the importance of ecological issues in planning.
Objective CH 05 Designated Sites and Nature Conservation: It is an objective of the Council to a) Protect the integrity of the Lower River Shannon Special Area of Conservation site, through the establishment of buffer zones along the river <a href="#">informed by ecological assessment and consultation with relevant bodies including Inland Fisheries Ireland and National Parks and Wildlife Service as appropriate</a> . b) Ensure that appropriate waste water infrastructure is available to support new developments to safeguard water quality <a href="#">and biodiversity</a> . c) No projects which will be reasonably likely to give rise to significant adverse direct or indirect or secondary impacts on the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites, having regard to their conservation objectives arising from reduction in species diversity, shall be permitted on the basis of this plan (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects). In terms of general nature conservation the Council will protect undesignated habitats such as notable trees and hedgerows, <del>and</del> <a href="#">riparian corridors</a> , ponds/wetlands and other natural features of local importance.
Objective CH 06 Lesser Horseshoe Bat It is an objective of the Council to: <a href="#">require all developments in areas where there may be Lesser Horseshoe Bats, to submit an ecological assessment of the effects of the development on the species. The assessment shall also include measures to ensure that building and landscape features are retained and that the development itself will not cause a barrier or deterrent effect on the species. In this regard the Lesser Horseshoe Bat species action plan 2022-2026 should be referenced.</a>
Objective CH 07 Ecological Impact Assessment It is an objective of the Council to <a href="#">require all developments where there are species of conservation concern, to submit an ecological assessment of the effects of the development on the site and nearby designated sites, suggesting appropriate mitigation measures and establishing, in particular, the presence or absence of the following species: Otter, badger, bats, lamprey and protected plant species such as the Triangular Club Rush, Opposite Leaved Pond Weed and Flora Protection Order Species generally.</a>
Objective CH 10 Semi Natural Open Space: It is an objective of the Council to. a) Limit development on lands zoned as Semi Natural Open Space. Necessary works designed under the Adare Flood Scheme and the Adare Public Realm Plan may be permitted subject to appropriate environmental
<a href="#">assessment and approval of the National Monuments Service and the National Parks and Wildlife Service (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)</a> where relevant b) Protect and maintain the integrity of the Semi Natural Open Space and protect the watercourses in Adare by providing a buffer zone, in accordance with the Semi Natural Open Space zoning designation on the Land Use Zoning Map.

## 6 Monitoring

The monitoring programme will consist of an assessment of the relevant indicators and targets against the data relating to each environmental component. Similarly, monitoring will be carried out frequently to ensure that any changes to the environment can be identified.

It is recommended that data arising from planning applications, particularly in terms of environmental

constraints mapping and Environmental Impact Statements be integrated into the GIS and monitoring system. This will assist in assessing cumulative impacts also, in particular ecology and water quality.

Finally, it is recommended that the monitoring report be made available to the public upon its completion. It is recommended that this data be shared with neighbouring local authorities to assist in monitoring cross county effects and ensure consistency of monitoring.

TABLE 6-1 SEA MONITORING

Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna					
SEO B1 B2 Linked to W3 below Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental & Heritage Adare LAP 2024- 2030  Linked to the following in the LCDP 2022-2028 EH P1-P4 EH01-14	Conservation status of habitats & species aa assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive  Increase on the population	NPWS  LCCC through planning applications and LAPs  IFI	Development Plan 2-year review	Maintenance of favourable conservation status for all habitats & species protected under international & national legislation  Identification of sites of local biodiversity & ecological corridors	Loss of favourable conservation status of protected habitats & species. Altered zoning objectives in place for the Natura 2000 has taken place in this new plan.  Enforcement cation may also be required.
Population and Human Health					
SEOs P1 P2 Chapter 5 Sustainable Communities Chapter 6: Economic Development & Tourism Adare LAP 2024- 2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Enterprise & Employment 5.8 Planning Section 10.5 Objectives SCS1 09-012 Chapter 10: Sustainable Communities & social Infrastructure	Increase in education opportunities, services within the area  Increase on the population	LCCC	Plan Review	Increase in education opportunities, services & public services within the area	Consultation with the Dept. of Education & interested parties in order to progress suitable development opportunities for the area
Water					

Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
<p>SEOs W1-W3 Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental &amp; Heritage Adare LAP 2024- 2030</p> <p>Linked to the following in the LCDP 2022-2028 Section 6.3.9 EHO 15-18</p>	<p>Water quality monitoring results by the EPA &amp; LCCC</p> <p>EPA date under Urban Wastewater discharge in Ireland population equivalents greater than 500 persons report for 2008 &amp; 2009 &amp; 2010-2011</p> <p>Performance of WWTP in relations to conditions of discharge license</p>	LCCC	Annual	<p>Protect and restore areas identified in the River Basin District Management Plan</p> <p>Required to achieve 'good' status, i.e. \$+ for water quality by 2021 in line with the Water Framework Directive objectives.</p> <p>No deterioration in levels of compliance with drinking water quality standards &amp; maintenance of national average compliance rate</p>	<p>Upgrade of WWTPs</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of discharge licenses by staff from the Environmental Sections</p>
Soils and Geology					
<p>SEOs GS1 SDO1 DS2c ED1a ED2 HTP1 Linked to C2 below Adare LAP 2024- 2030</p> <p>Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 EPO HTP1: Compliance with Higher tiered Plans &amp; guidance Chapter 3 Spatial Strategy: Compact growth &amp; revitalisation</p>	<p>Amount of greenfield development</p> <p>Promote reuse of structure, which is the most basic tenet of soil conservation in urban areas</p>	LCCC	Annual	Concentrate development in the selected zoned areas & encourage reuse of existing sites.	Enforcement, where necessary

Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
Air and Climate					
SEOs AQC1 AQC3 Climate Change Policy CH 1 & Objective CH 01a- CH01g Adare LAP 2024- 2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 EPO C2 AQC3 Chapter 9: Climate Action, flooding & transition to a low carbon economy EH 01	Numbers of building being upgraded & insulated  Adoption of renewable technologies	LCCC	Ongoing	Increase in upgraded sources of energy production from renewable resources	Non-attainment of targets set out in LCEA energy audit
Cultural Heritage					
SEOs C1 B4 Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental & Heritage Adare LAP 2024- 2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Section 6.5 EH032-46	Numbers of monuments in the RMP & areas of archaeological potential which have been recorded or subject to exploration as a result of development.  Number of archaeological monument & their settings damaged due to development.	LCCC National Monuments Service	ongoing	To maintain & increase the number of archaeological features recorded & protected.  No damage occurring to structures or monuments and their settings due to development	Damage to or loss of areas of recorded monuments or their settings would result in enforcement actions being taken.
SEOs C2 B3 Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental & Heritage	Number & conservation status of structures in the RPS	LCCC  DAHG  NIAH	Ongoing  Ongoing  Ongoing	To increase the number & maintain the conservation status of protected Structures	Damage to or loss of Protected Structures, to be dealt with by enforcement

Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
Adare LAP 2024-2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Section 6.5 EHO 47-51	Number of building conserved & reused for new development  Number of protected structures damaged due to development				
Landscape					
SEOs L1 L2  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 UCA 01-04	Quality of urban environment and halt in dereliction	LCCC	ongoing	Increase in quality of individual applications	Enforcement through planning legislation & the Derelict Sites Act
Material Assets					
SEOs MA1 MA2 Chapter 9: Infrastructure & Utilities Adare LAP 2024-2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Chapter 6, 8 & 10	Access to public amenities & facilities	LCCC area office	ongoing	Increase in area of amenity space within the Plan area.  Increased usage of open space as a public amenity.  Increased visitor numbers to cultural heritage sites	Enforcement where necessary & modification of objectives if they are not judged strong enough

Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
<p>SEOs W1-W3</p> <p>Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental &amp; Heritage</p> <p>Adare LAP 2024- 2030</p> <p>Linked to the following in the LCDP 2022-2028</p> <p>Section 6.3.9</p> <p>EH O15- 018</p>	<p>Water quality monitoring results by the EPA &amp; LCCC</p> <p>EPA data under Urban Wastewater discharge in Ireland population equivalents greater than 500 persons report for 2008 &amp; 2009 &amp; 2010-2011</p> <p>Performance of WWTP in relations to conditions of discharge license</p>	LCCC	Annual	<p>Protect and restore areas identified in the River Basin District Management Plan</p> <p>Required to achieve 'good' status, i.e. 5+ for water quality by 2021 in line with the Water Framework Directive objectives.</p> <p>No deterioration in levels of compliance with drinking water quality standards &amp; maintenance of national average compliance rate</p>	<p>Upgrade of WWTPs</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of discharge licenses by staff from the Environmental Sections</p>
Soils and Geology					



<p>SEOs GS1</p> <p>SDO1 DS2c ED1a ED2 HTP1</p> <p>Linked to C2 below Adare LAP 2024- 2030</p> <p>Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028</p> <p>EPO HTP1: Compliance with Higher tiered Plans &amp; guidance</p> <p>Chapter 3 Spatial Strategy: Compact growth &amp; revitalisation</p>	<p>Amount of greenfield development</p> <p>Promote reuse of structure, which is the most basic tenet of soil conservation in urban areas</p>	LCCC	Annual	Concentrate development in the selected zoned areas & encourage reuse of existing sites.	Enforcement, where necessary
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Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
Air and Climate					
SEOs AQC1 AQC3 Climate Change Policy CH 1 & Objective CH 01a- CH01g EPO C2 AQC 3 Chapter 8 Climate Action, Flooding and Transition to a Low Carbon Economy EH 01 Adare LAP 2024- 2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 EPO C2 AQC3 Chapter 9: Climate Action, flooding & transition to a low carbon economy EH 01 Designated Sites and Habitats	Numbers of building being upgraded & insulated  Adoption of renewable technologies	LCCC	Ongoing	Increase in upgraded sources of energy production from renewable resources	Non-attainment of targets set out in LCEA energy audit
Cultural Heritage					

SEOs C1 B4 Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental & Heritage Adare LAP 2024- 2030 Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Section 6.5 EH 032-46 EH 047 and EH 048	Numbers of monuments in the RMP & areas of archaeological potential which have been recorded or subject to exploration as a result of development.  Number of archaeological monument & their settings damaged due to development.	LCCC National Monuments Service	ongoing	To maintain & increase the number of archaeological features recorded & protected.  No damage occurring to structures or monuments and their settings due to development	Damage to or loss of areas of recorded monuments or their settings would result in enforcement actions being taken.
SEOs C2 B3 Chapter 8: Climate Action, Environmental & Heritage	Number & conservation status of structures in the RPS	LCCC  DAHG  NIAH	Ongoing  Ongoing  Ongoing	To increase the number & maintain the conservation status of protected Structures	Damage to or loss of Protected Structures, to be dealt with by enforcement
Environmental objectives & Plan objective	Indicators	Responsible authority	Frequency of monitoring	Targets	Remedial action
Adare LAP 2024- 2030  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Section 6.5 EHO 34 to 54	Number of building conserved & reused for new development  Number of protected structures damaged due to development				
Landscape					
SEOs L1 L2  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028	Quality of urban environment and halt in dereliction	LCCC	ongoing	Increase in quality of individual applications	Enforcement through planning legislation & the Derelict Sites Act

Objective SCSI O8					
Material Assets					
SEOs MA1 MA2 Chapter 9: Infrastructure & Utilities Adare LAP 2024- <b>2030</b>  Linked to the following in the LDP 2022-2028 Chapter 6, 8 & 10	Access to public amenities & facilities	LCCC area office	ongoing	Increase in area of amenity space within the Plan area.  Increased usage of open space as a public amenity.  Increased visitor numbers to cultural heritage sites	Enforcement where necessary & modification of objectives if they are not judged strong enough